

The Highroads Dictionary

New
Canadian
Edition



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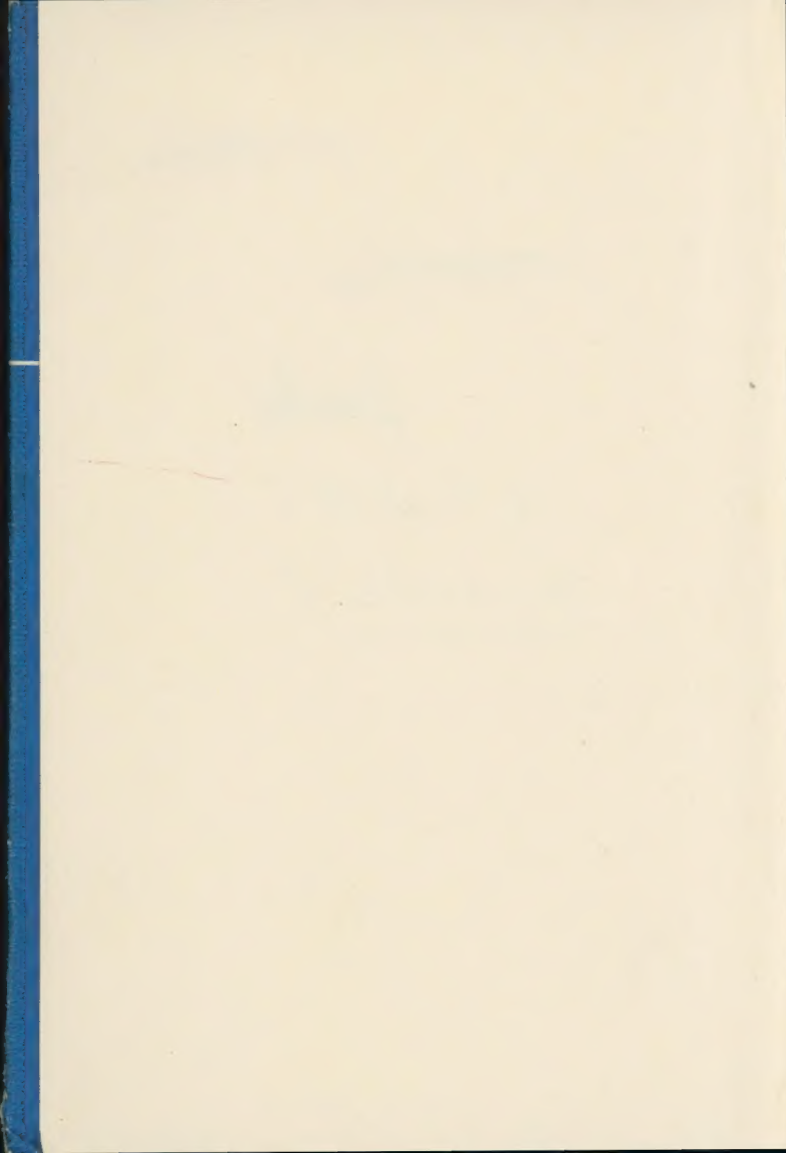
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HIGHROADS DICTIONARY

PRONOUNCING & ETYMOLOGICAL

Revised Edition

NELSON

1966

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PREFACE

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Words from the same root have been grouped in paragraphs, so as to bring out the family relations of the words. The commonest roots, especially those used as prefixes, have been put in small capitals (thus: PRO-, TELE-). These will give interest to the study of the language and help to a clear and accurate understanding of the meanings.

A simple scheme of pronunciation has been adopted (see Key to Pronunciation, page v), avoiding an arbitrary separation of syllables, and marking clearly when a vowel has a slurred or indeterminate sound (*ă, ě, օ*, etc.). In words that are spelt phonetically it has been sufficient to mark the main stress.

Many words which have gained currency in recent years have been introduced into this edition, and the new meanings which are constantly being acquired by old words have been carefully recorded. Aviation, wireless, and the new ideas in physical science, have in themselves involved a large extension of vocabulary. Many words in common use in Canada and the United States, which formerly appeared as a separate supplement, have now been included in the body of the work.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| <i>a</i> | as in | mar (<i>mar</i>), psalm (<i>sam</i>), hurrah (<i>hura'</i>) |
| <i>ă</i> | „ | cat (<i>căt</i>), battle (<i>bătł</i>), abbot (<i>ăb'ôt</i>) |
| <i>ā</i> | „ | mate (<i>māt</i>), pain (<i>pān</i>), weight (<i>wāt</i>) |
| <i>aw</i> | „ | call (<i>cawl</i>), appal (<i>ăpawl'</i>), brought (<i>brawt</i>) |
| <i>ă</i> | „ | heir (<i>ăr</i>), care (<i>căr</i>), their (<i>thăr</i>) |
| <i>e</i> | „ | sell (<i>sel</i>), ferry (<i>fer'i</i>) |
| <i>ě</i> | „ | her (<i>hěr</i>), fur (<i>fěr</i>), gird (<i>gěrd</i>) |
| <i>ē</i> | „ | meet (<i>mēt</i>), leaf (<i>lēf</i>), mere (<i>mēr</i>) |
| <i>i, ĭ</i> | „ | knit (<i>nĭt</i>), silly (<i>sil'i</i>), busy (<i>biz'i</i>) |
| <i>ī, ĭy</i> | „ | white (<i>hwīt</i>), arise (<i>ărĭz</i>), might (<i>mīt</i>) |
| <i>o</i> | „ | pot (<i>pot</i>), watch (<i>woch</i>), lorry (<i>lor'i</i>) |
| <i>ō</i> | „ | grow (<i>grō</i>), know (<i>nō</i>), loaf (<i>lōf</i>) |
| <i>ô</i> | „ | lord (<i>lôrd</i>), resort (<i>rězôrt'</i>) |
| <i>oo</i> | „ | room (<i>room</i>), glue (<i>gloo</i>), shoe (<i>shoo</i>) |
| <i>u</i> | „ | full (<i>ful</i>), book (<i>buk</i>), could (<i>cud</i>) |
| <i>ũ</i> | „ | shun (<i>shũn</i>), mud (<i>mũd</i>), above (<i>ăbũv'</i>) |
| <i>ū</i> | „ | mute (<i>mūt</i>), few (<i>fū</i>), pure (<i>pūr</i>) |
| <i>ou</i> | „ | lout (<i>lout</i>), bow (<i>bou</i>), aloud (<i>ăloud'</i>) |
| <i>oi</i> | „ | coin (<i>koin</i>), buoy (<i>boi</i>), royal (<i>roi'ăl</i>) |
| <i>ch</i> | „ | chime (<i>chĭm</i>), catch (<i>kăch</i>) |
| <i>ch</i> | „ | loch (<i>loch</i>), pibroch (<i>pĕbroch</i>) |
| <i>g</i> | „ | good (<i>gud</i>), linger (<i>ling'gér</i>) |
| <i>j</i> | „ | jam (<i>jăm</i>), gem (<i>jem</i>), judge (<i>jűj</i>) |
| <i>n</i> (nasal) | as in | entente (<i>antant'</i>), enfant (<i>anfan'</i>) |
| <i>sh</i> | as in | shove (<i>shűv</i>), tension (<i>ten'shón</i>), action (<i>ăk'shón</i>) |
| <i>zh</i> | „ | leisure (<i>lezh'ūr</i>), vision (<i>vizh'ón</i>) |
| <i>th</i> | „ | think (<i>think</i>), theme (<i>thēm</i>), length (<i>length</i>) |
| <i>th</i> | „ | thine (<i>thĭn</i>), wreath (<i>rĕth</i>), though (<i>thō</i>) |
| <i>hw</i> | „ | while (<i>hwĭł</i>), somewhere (<i>sűm'hwăr</i>) |

A dot placed over a vowel (except 'i') means that a vowel-sound is indistinct or slurred, as in : admit (*ădmit*) ; aged (*ă'jĕd*) ; amiable (*ă'miăbl*) ; invention (*inven'shón*) ; measure (*mez'ūr*) ; tailor (*tă'lór*).

When the accent is placed immediately after a vowel, that vowel is long ; when the accent is placed after a consonant, the vowel of that syllable is short, as : ca'ble, cab'in ; se'cret, sec'ond ; pi'lot, pil'lar ; hy'droplane, hys'sop ; o'val, or'ange, pu'pil, pun'ish.

Capitals have been used only in the case of Proper Nouns

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Amer.</i> | American | <i>comp.</i> | compare |
| <i>Arab.</i> | Arabic | <i>comp. deg.</i> | comparative degree |
| <i>A.S.</i> | Anglo-Saxon | <i>conj.</i> | conjunction |
| <i>Braz.</i> | Brazilian | <i>deg.</i> | degree |
| <i>C.</i> | Celtic | <i>dim.</i> | diminutive |
| <i>Dan.</i> | Danish | <i>esp.</i> | especially |
| <i>Du.</i> | Dutch | <i>etym.</i> | etymology |
| <i>Fr.</i> | French | <i>f.</i> | feminine |
| <i>Gael.</i> | Gaelic | <i>freq.</i> | frequentative |
| <i>Ger.</i> | German | <i>gram.</i> | grammar |
| <i>Gk.</i> | Greek | <i>imit.</i> | imitative |
| <i>Heb.</i> | Hebrew | <i>imp.</i> | imperative |
| <i>Hind.</i> | Hindu | <i>ind.</i> | indicative |
| <i>Hung.</i> | Hungarian | <i>int.</i> | interjection |
| <i>Ind.</i> | Indian | <i>m.</i> | masculine |
| <i>Ir.</i> | Irish | <i>math.</i> | mathematics |
| <i>It.</i> | Italian | <i>med.</i> | medieval |
| <i>L.</i> | Latin | <i>n.</i> | noun |
| <i>Malay</i> | Malayan | <i>neut.</i> | neuter |
| <i>Mex.</i> | Mexican | <i>p.</i> | past |
| <i>M.E.</i> | Middle English | <i>perf.</i> | perfect |
| <i>O.E.</i> | Old English | <i>pl.</i> | plural |
| <i>O.Fr.</i> | Old French | <i>poss.</i> | possessive |
| <i>Pers.</i> | Persian | <i>p.p.</i> | past participle |
| <i>Port.</i> | Portuguese | <i>pref.</i> | prefix |
| <i>Sc.</i> | Scottish | <i>prep.</i> | preposition |
| <i>Scand.</i> | Scandinavian | <i>pres.</i> | present |
| <i>Skt.</i> | Sanskrit | <i>pres. p.</i> | present participle |
| <i>Slav.</i> | Slavonian | <i>prob.</i> | probably |
| <i>Sp.</i> | Spanish | <i>pron.</i> | pronoun |
| <i>Swed.</i> | Swedish | <i>rel.</i> | relative |
| <i>Turk.</i> | Turkish | <i>sing.</i> | singular |
| | | <i>suff.</i> | suffix |
| <i>a.</i> | adjective | <i>sup. deg.</i> | superlative degree |
| <i>adv.</i> | adverb | <i>usu.</i> | usually |
| <i>colloq.</i> | colloquial | <i>v.</i> | verb |
| | | <i>?</i> | doubtful |

THE HIGHROADS DICTIONARY

A

a or **an** [A.S.], *indefinite article*.
a-, *pref.* [A.S. *an*, on; *ar-*, *a-*, away; *af*, of, from; L. *ab-*, from; *ad-*, to], on; to; from; out of (as in **ABOARD**, **ALOFT**, **AGROUND**, **ANON**, **AVERSE**).
ab-, *pref.* [L.], off; from; away (as in **ABJURE**, **ABSTRACT**, **AVERT**).
aback', *adv.* [A.S.], backwards; by surprise.
abaft', *adv.* and *prep.* [E. *A-*, on; *beaftan*, BY, AFTER], at or towards the back part (of a ship).
aban'don, *v.* [Fr. *abandonner*], to give up, to desert.—*a.*, **aban'doned**, given up, wicked; profligate.—*n.* **abandonment**, giving up, forsaking, careless freedom of manner.
abase', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, to; *bassus*, **BASE**], to bring down; to humble.
abash', *v.* [Fr.], to make ashamed.
abate', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *batere* or *batuere*, to beat], to diminish; to make less; to fall off.—*n.*, **abatement**, the amount by which a thing is made less.
abattoir (*abatwar'*), *n.* [Fr.], a slaughterhouse.
abbé (*ab'bá*), *n.* [Fr. *abbot*], the head of an abbey; a priest or clergyman.
ab'bess, *n.* [*f.* of **ABBOT**], the head of a nunnery.
ab'bey, *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*], a religious house in which monks or nuns live.
ab'bot, *n.* [G. *abbas*], the head of an abbey.

abbre'viats, *v.* [L. *abbreviatus* (*AB-*, *brevis*, short)], to shorten; to abridge; to cut off a part or parts.—*n.*, **abbrevia'tion**.
ab'dicate, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *dicare*, to declare], to give up one's right or claim (to); to resign power or office.—*n.*, **abdicat'ion**.
abdo'men, *n.* [L. *abdōmen*], the lower part of the trunk or body.—*a.*, **abdom'inal**.
abduct', *v.* [L. *AB-*, *ducere*, to lead], to take away by force or fraud.—*n.*, **abduc'tion**.
abed', *adv.* [E. *A-*, *BED*], in bed.
aberra'tion (*aberd'shón*), *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *errare*, to wander], departure from the right path.
abet', *v.* [Fr. *á*, to; *beter*, to **BAIT**], to urge on; help by standing beside.—*pres. p.*, **abetting**; *p. p.*, **abetted**.—*n.*, **abet'ter** or (Law) **abet'tor**.
abey'ance (*a-bá'áns*), *n.* [Fr. *á*, to; *béer*, to gape], a state of waiting or suspense.
abhor', *v.* [L. *AB-*, *horre*, to shrink], to draw back from with great fear or horror; to hate greatly.—*pres. p.*, **abhorring**; *p. p.*, **abhorred**.—*n.*, **abhor'rence**, a drawing back in horror, disgust.
abide', *v.* [A.S.], to dwell; to wait; to remain firm; to bear with.—*past* and *p. p.*, **abode**.
abil'ity, *n.* [Fr., as **ABLE**], skill; power; cleverness.
ab'ject, *a.* [L. *AB-*, *jacere*, to throw], cast off or away; in a low state; debased.—*ns.*, **abjection'** and

ab'jectness, degradation ; mean and low condition.

abjure' (*ab'joor'*), *v.* [L. *AB-*, *jurāre*, to swear], to swear to have nothing to do with ; to give up on oath ; to deny solemnly.—*n.*, **abjura'tion**, denial on oath.

ab'lative (*-tīv*), *n.* [L. *AB-*, *lātus*, taken], a grammatical case in Latin indicating separation.

ablaze', *a.* [E. *AB-*, on ; *BLAZE*], on fire ; in a blaze.

a'ble, *a.* [L. *habilis*, handy], having power of body or mind ; having means to do a thing.—*n.*, **abil'ity**, power.

-a'ble, *suff.*, able to ; fit for ; suitable for (as in *MOVABLE*, *FLEXIBLE*).

ablu'tion (*abloo'shōn*), *n.* [L. *ablutio*, a washing away (*AB-*, *luere*, to wash)], a washing away or cleansing.

ab'negate, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *negāre*, to deny], to deny ; to give up.—*n.*, **abnega'tion**, denial.

abnor'mal, *a.* [L. *AB-*, *NORMAL*], not according to rule or nature ; irregular.

aboard', *adv.* and *prep.* [E. *AB-*, on ; *BOARD*], on board ; in or on a ship.

abode', *n.* [A.S. *ABIDE*], a dwelling-place.

abol'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *olēre*, to grow], to do away with ; to end.—*n.*, **abolition** (*ābolish'ōn*), act of doing away with.

abom'inate, *v.* [L. *abōmināri*, to turn from a bad OMEN], to turn away from ; to hate strongly ; to dislike greatly.—*a.*, **abom'inable**, not good or desirable ; hateful ; loathsome.—*n.*, **abom'ina'tion** (*ābomīnā'shōn*), very great dislike ; a thing greatly disliked.

aborig'inal (*ābōrij'indl*) *a.* [L. *AB-*, *ORIGINAL*], from the beginning ; belonging to the earliest inhabitants.—*n.*, **aborig'ines** (*ābōrij'inēz*), earliest inhabitants of a land.

abor'tion, *n.* [L. *AB-*, *ortus*, *oriri*, to rise], a birth before the proper time ; a failure.—*a.*, **abor'tive**, imperfect ; incomplete ; failing in effect.

abound', *v.* [Fr., from L. *abundāre*, to overflow (*AB-*, *unda*, a wave)], to flow out in waves ; to be full or rich (in) ; to be very plentiful.—*n.*, **abun'dance**, a great quantity ; enough for all purposes.—*a.*, **abun'dant**, overflowing ; very plentiful.

about', *prep.* [A.S.], around ; near to ; concerning ; engaged in ; on the point of ;—*adv.*, around ; nearly.

above' (*abūv'*), *prep.* [A.S.], over ; higher, more, or better than ; beyond ;—*adv.*, overhead ; in a higher place ; on a former page ; previously.

above-board, *adj.* and *adv.*, fair, open.

abrade', *v.* [L. *AB-*, *rādere*, to scrape], to wear away with rubbing.—*n.*, **abra'sion**, a wearing away by rubbing (friction).—*n.* and *adj.*, **abra'sive**, wearing away ; a substance that abrades ; a grinder or polisher.

abreast', *adv.* [E.], side by side.

abridge' (*ābrīj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *abbreviāre*, to shorten], to cut short ; to leave out a part of.—*pres. p.*, **abridging** ; *p.p.*, **abridged**.—*n.*, **abridg'ment**, a cutting down in size ; a summary.

abroad' (*ābraud'*), *adv.* [E.], widely ; far and wide ; out of doors ; away from home ; in a far country.

ab'rogate, *v.* [L. *abrogāre*, to repeal a law], to do away with ; to make void or of no more force.—*n.*, **abroga'tion**.

abrupt', *a.* [L. *AB-*, *ruptus*, *rum-pere*, to break], broken off ; cut short ; coming to a sudden end ; very steep.—*n.*, **abrupt'ness**, suddenness ; steepness.

ab'scess (*āb'ses*), *n.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *cessus*, *cēdere*, to go], a coming away of diseased blood ; a boil or painful sore.

abscond', *v.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *condere*, to hide], to hide oneself ; to run away ; to fly from legal action.

ab'sence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *absentia*, a being away], a being away ;

want of attention.—*a.*, **ab'sent** [L. *absens*], not present; inattentive.—*v.*, **absent**, to keep (oneself) away.—*n.*, **absentee**.

ab'solute, *a.* [L. *absolutus*; *AB-*, *solvère*, to loosen], free from everything else; unmixed; having no limits; standing by its own strength; certain.—*adv.*, **ab'solutely**, completely; wholly.—*n.*, **absolu'tion**, a setting free from guilt or punishment.

absolve, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *solvère*], to set free; to declare not guilty.

absorb, *v.* [L. *AB-*, *sorbère*, to suck], to suck up or drink in; to take in; to take up one's attention.—*a.*, **absor'bent**.—*n.*, **absorp'tion**, act of sucking up; occupation of mind.

abstain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *tenère*, to hold], to keep oneself from; to avoid doing a thing.—*n.*, **ab'stinence**, avoiding the use of alcoholic drink; fasting; self-denial.

abste'mious, *a.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *tē-mētum*, strong drink], keeping from strong drink; sparing in food and drink.

abstract, *v.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *tractus*, *trahere*, to draw], to draw away; to separate; to consider apart from other things; to put in fewer words; to take away; to steal.—*a.*, **ab'stract**, drawn away from everything else; existing only in the mind;—*n.*, a short account of anything; a summary.—*a.*, **abstract'ed**, taken away; lost in thought.—*n.*, **abstrac'tion**, a taking away or separating; something existing only in thought; an idea, not a real thing; a state of deep thought.

abstruse (*ābstrous'*), *a.* [L. *abs-*, *AB-*, *trūdère*, to thrust], out of the way; hard to understand.

absurd, *a.* [L. *AB-*, *surdus*, deaf], contrary to reason; ridiculous.—*n.*, **absurdity**.

abun'dance, **abun'dant**. See **ABUNDANT**.

abuse (1) (*ābūs'*), *v.* [L. *AB-*, *ūsus*, *ūti*, to use], to use in a wrong way; to hurt by ill language.

abuse (2) (*ābūs'*), *n.*, wrong use; ill usage.—*a.*, **abūs'ive**.

abut, *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *bout*, end], to end at; to be close against; to border on.—*pres. p.*, **abutting**; *p.p.*, **abutted**.—*n.*, **abut'ment**, the wall or pier on which the arch of a bridge rests.

abyss, *n.* [Gk. *a-*, without; *bys-sos*, bottom], a bottomless pit; chasm; a great depth.—*a.*, **abysmal**.

-ac, *suff.* [Gk. *-akos*], belonging to (as in **DEMONIAC**, **ELEGIAC**).

acacia (*akā'sha*) [L.], a tree of the mimosa family yielding gum arabic.

acad'emy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *akadēmeia*, the place where Plato taught], a school or society of arts or sciences.—*a.*, **academ'ic** or **academ'ical**, dealing with principles, not with practice.

accede (*āksēd'*), *v.* [L. *AD-*, *cēdere*], to give in to; to agree to; to enter on an office.

accel'erate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *celer*, swift], to cause to go faster; to hasten.

—*n.*, **accelera'tion** (*ākselerā'shōn*), quicker motion.

acceler'ator, *n.*, that which accelerates; a device in motor cars, etc. for increasing speed.

ac'cent, *n.* [L. *accentus* (*AD-*, *can-ere*, to sing)], the stress or stronger tone of voice given to a particular syllable or note of music; a mark put on a stressed syllable; manner of speaking.—*vs.*, **accent'**, to mark the right tone; to put the stress on the right place; **accen'tuate**, to mark with proper accents.—*n.*, **accentua'tion**.

accept, *v.* [L. *acceptāre*, to receive (*AD-*, *capere*, to take)], to take when offered; to agree to; to promise to pay.—*a.*, **accep'table**.—*ns.*, **accep'tance**, a favourable reception; an agreeing to terms; a written promise to pay; **accep'tation**, satisfaction; the generally received meaning of a word.

ac'cess, *n.* [L. *accessus*, a way to (*AD-*, *cēdere*, to go)], admission; right to come to; means of

getting to.—*a.*, *accessary* or *accessory*, additional; — *n.*, something added; a helper in a crime.—*a.*, *accessible*, easy to reach.—*n.*, *accession*, a going or coming to; an addition; a coming into possession of.

ac'cidence, *n.* [L. *accidentia*, accidents], the part of grammar that has to do with changes in form of words, especially of endings.

ac'cident, *n.* [L. *accidens*, happening (AD-, *cadere*, to fall)], that which falls or happens; something unexpected; a mishap.—*a.*, *acciden'tal*.

acclaim', *v.* [L. AD-, *clamāre*, to shout], to applaud.—*n.*, and **acclamation'**, a shout of joy or welcome; a shout in praise of some one.

accli'matize (*akli'mātiz*), *v.* [L. AD-, CLIMATE], to accustom to a new climate; to make at home.

accliv'ity, *n.* [L. AD-, *clivus*, a slope], a slope upwards.

accom'modate, *v.* [L. *accommodāre* (AD-, *commōdus*, fit)], to make fit or suitable for; to make room for; to supply with something; to do one a favour or good turn.—*n.*, **accommoda'tion**, a making fit or suitable; that which supplies a want, especially a loan of money.

accom'pany (*akūm'pānt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, COMPANY], to go with; to attend upon; to play while another sings.—*pres. p.*, **accompanying**; *p.p.*, **accompanied**. — *ns.*, **accom'paniment**, that which goes along with; music by an instrument going along with the voice; **accom'panist**, one who accompanies.

accom'plise (*akom'plis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *complex*, a sharer], a sharer in a crime.

accom'plish (*akom'plish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *complere*, to fill up], to bring to pass; to complete.—*a.*, **accomplished**, knowing much, and able to use his knowledge to advantage; complete.—*n.*, **accom'plishment**, the act

of finishing or fulfilling; something done with knowledge, skill, and ability.

accord', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *cor*, the heart], to agree; to grant.—*n.*, also **accordance**, agreement.

accor'ding, *a.*, agreeing with.—*prep.*, **according to**, in agreement with; as done or stated by, —*adv.*, **accor'dingly**, in agreement with.

accor'dion, *n.*, a small musical instrument with keys and bellows.

accost', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *costa*, the side], to speak to; to address.

account', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *computāre*, to reckon], to count or reckon up; to judge; to give a reason (for); —*n.*, a statement of money, goods sold, or something done; information or explanation; sake.—*a.*, **accoun'table**, that can be made to give an account; responsible.—*ns.*, **account'ant**, one trained in keeping accounts; **account'ancy**.

accoutred (*akoo'terd*), *a.* [Fr.], dressed, especially as a soldier; armed.—*n.*, **accoutrements**.

accred'it, *v.* [L. AD-, CREDIT], to give credit to, to recommend a person to another.—*a.*, **accredited**, officially recognized.

accre'tion (*akrē'shōn*), *n.* [L. AD-, *crētum*, *crecere*, to grow], act of increasing by growth; addition.

accrue' (*akroo'*), *v.* [Fr. *accru*, increased; from L. AD-, *crecere*, to grow], to grow or increase; to come to in addition.

accū'mulate, *v.* [L. AD-, *cumulāre*, to heap], to gather in a heap; to grow great in amount.—*n.*, **accumula'tion**.—*a.*, **accū'mulative**.—*n.*, **accu'mulator**, an appliance for storing electrical energy.

ac'cūrate, *a.* [L. AD-, *curāre*, to see to], done with care; taking care; correct.—*n.*, **ac'cūracȳ**, carefulness; freedom from error.

accur'sed, *a.* [A.S. *a-*, much; CURSE], under a curse; cursed; hateful.

accū'sative, *n.*, the case of the direct object; objective in Latin grammar.

accuse', *v.* [L. *accusare*, to blame (AD-, CAUSE)], to bring a charge against; to blame.—*ns.*, **accu'ser**, **accu'sation**.

accus'tom, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, CUSTOM], to make one know well by constant use; to make familiar.—*a.*, **accus'tomed**, familiar through use.

ace (*ds*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *as*, a unit, one], a single point; the card with one spot on it, of the highest value in most card games; a 'star' aviator.

acer'bity, *n.* [L. *acerbus*, sour], sourness; sharpness of taste.

acetic (*as'e'tik* or *as'e'lik*), *a.* [L. *acētum*, vinegar], like vinegar; sour.

acet'yene, *n.*, a gas made of hydrogen and carbon, burning with a very bright flame, and of great heating power.

ache (*dk*), *n.* [A.S. *æce*], a severe and continued pain;—*v.*, to be in pain.

achieve' (*ach'ev'*), *v.* [Fr. *achever*; from L. *ad caput*, to a head], to bring to a head; to succeed in doing.—*n.*, **achieve'ment**, performance of an action; the action performed; (in heraldry) a distinctive badge on a coat-of-arms to record an achievement.

ac'id (*as'id*), *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour], sharp to the taste; sour; biting;—*n.*, a sour or biting substance (in chemistry).—*n.*, **acid'ity**.

acknowl'edge (*aknol'ej*), *v.* [E. A-, KNOWLEDGE], to own that one knows; to admit or confess to be true; to recognize the authority of.—*n.*, **acknowl'edgment**, admission that a thing is true or has been received; something given in return for a favour.

ac'me, *n.* [Gk. *akmē*, edge], the highest point; height of perfection.

acolyte, *n.* [Gk. *akolouthos*, a follower], an assistant to a priest; a novice.

ac'onite. See MONE'S-HOOD.

ac'orn, *n.* [A.S. *æcern*, field fruit (*æcer*, a field)], the fruit of the oak.

acou'stic (*akou'stik*), *a.* [Gk. *akou-*

ein, to hear], pertaining to hearing.—*n.pl.*, **acoust'ics**, the science of sound.

acquaint' (*akwānt'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *cognitus*, *cognoscere*, to know], to give information to; to make oneself familiar with.—*n.*, **acquain'tance**, knowledge of persons or of things; a person one knows.

acquiesce' (*akwies'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *quies*, rest], to rest satisfied; to agree to; to comply with.—*n.*, **acquies'cence**, a giving in; silent consent; agreement.—*a.*, **acquies'cent**.

acquire' (*akwir'*), *v.* [L. *acquirere* (AD-, *quaerere*, to seek)], to get by trying or working; to get as one's own.—*n.*, **acquire'ment**, mental accomplishment got or learned by effort.

acquisition (*akwizish'on*), *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, a getting], act of getting; that which is gained.—*a.*, **acquis'itive**, fond of getting.

acquit' (*akwit'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *quittere*, to settle (*quies*, rest)], to free from blame.—*pres. p.*, **acquit'ting**; *p.p.*, **acquitted**.—*n.*, **acquit'tal**, a setting free from a charge.

a'cre (*ā'ker*), *n.* [A.S. *æcer*, a field], a field; a measure of land of 4,840 square yards.—*n.*, **a'cren'ge** (*d'kérāj*), the number of acres in a field or estate.

a'cid, *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp], bitter, pungent.

ac'rimony, *n.* [L. *acrimonia* (*acer*, sharp)], bitterness of feeling, manner, or language.—*a.*, **acrimo'nious**, harsh in temper, etc.

ac'robat, *n.* [Gk. *akron*, the top; *batos*, *bainein*, to go], one who performs daring gymnastic feats; a rope-dancer; a tumbler.—*a.*, **acrobat'ic**.

acrop'olis, *n.* [Gk. *akros*, the top; *polis*, a city], the upper part of a Greek city; a fortress within a city.

across, *adv.* [A-, CROSS], and *prep.*, from side to side (of); to the other side (of).

acros'tic, *n.* [Gk. *akros*, the top; *stichos*, a line], a poem in which

the first letters of the lines form a word or a sentence.

act, *n.* [L. *actus*, a doing; *actum*, a deed], something done; a law; deed; part of a play;—*v.*, to do; to use power; to play in a theatre; to perform as an actor.—*n.*, **ac'tion** (*ák's'ón*), a doing or moving; a battle; a lawsuit; manner of moving; conduct.—*as.*, **ac'tionable**, liable to be the subject of trial in court; **ac'tive** (*-tív*), having the power of acting; busy; quick.—*ns.*, **activity**, the state of being active; quickness; energy; **ac'tor**, one who acts; a player in a theatre;—*f.*, **ac'tress**.

actin'ic, *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, a ray], (rays of the sun) producing chemical change in photography, etc.

ac'tual, *a.*, real; existing; present; not past and gone.—*adv.*, **ac'tually**.

ac'tuary, *n.*, one who works out the figures connected with insurance.

ac'tuate, *v.*, to put into action; to influence.

acú'men, *n.* [L. *acūmen* (*acus*, a needle)], quickness of seeing or understanding; insight.

acute', *a.* [L. *acūtus*], sharp-pointed; keen in understanding; shrill; piercing, as a pain.—*n.*, **acute'ness**, sharpness; keenness of insight; shrillness of sound.

-acy, *suff.* [L. *-ācia*], meaning quality, condition of anything, etc., also office or rank (as in LUNACY, CURACY, MAGISTRACY).

ad', *pref.* [L. *to, ad*], to; into; towards; at (as in ACCIDE, ADVERT, AFFIX, AGGRAVATE, ALLOCATE, ANNOUNCE, APPEAL, ARROGATE, ASCEND, ATTAIN).

ad'age (*ád'áj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *adagium*, a proverb], an old saying; a proverb.

ada'gio (*ada'jio'*), *adv.* [It.], slowly;—*n.*, a slow movement in music.

ad'amant, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *adamas*, a hard stone], something too hard to be broken or cut.—*a.*, stubborn in refusing to agree

to something.—*a.*, **adaman'tine**, like adamant; too hard to break.

adapt', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *aptus*, fit], to fit one thing to another; to make suitable.—*a.*, **adap'table**.—*ns.*, **adaptabil'ity**, **adapta'tion**.

add, *v.* [L. *addere* (*AD-*, *dare*, to put)], to put to; to count up; to make larger.—*n.*, **addition** (*ádish'ón*), the process of adding; the thing that is added.—*a.*, **additional**.

adden'dum, *n.*, something to be added; an appendix.

ad'der, *n.* [A.S.], a poisonous snake; viper.

addict', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *dictus* (*dicere*, to say)], to make oneself a slave to.—*n.*, **a'ddict**, one who is a slave to.—*a.*, **addict'ed**.

ad'dle, *a.* [A.S. *adela*, mud], diseased; muddled; confused;—*v.*, to make rotten; to spoil.—*a.*, **addled**.

address', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, root of *DRESS*], to send a thing by writing a person's name on it; to direct speech to; to apply (oneself to);—*n.*, directions on a letter, etc.; a spoken or written speech; smartness of manner.

adduce', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *dūcere*, to lead], to bring forward as an example or proof.

a'denoids, *n.pl.* [Gk. *aden*, a gland], overgrowth of tissue at the back of the throat.

adept', *a.* [L. *adeptus*, having reached], well skilled;—*n.*, one who is well skilled in some art, sport, etc.

ad'equatē, *a.* [L. *AD-*, *aequus*, equal], equal to; able to fit or match with; up to standard.—*ns.*, **ad'equacy** and **ad'equateness**.

adhere, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *haerere*, to stick], to stick to; to remain fixed.—*pres. p.*, **adhering**; *p.p.*, **adhered**.—*n.*, **adhēr'ence**, state of sticking to; a holding firmly on.—*a.*, **adhēr'ent**, sticking to;—*n.*, a follower.

adhe'sion (*ád'hē'zhón*), *n.* [L. *adhaesio*, a clinging to], act of sticking to; strong attachment; as-

sent.—*a.*, **adhe'sive**, that easily adheres ; made to stick.

adhib'it, *v.* [L. AD-, *habere*, to have], to apply ; to add ; to use.—*n.*, **adhibi'tion**.

adieu' (*ad'jē*'), *adv.* [Fr., *à*, to, *Dieu*, L. *Deum*, God], farewell ; goodbye ; *n.*, a bidding one farewell.

ad'ipose, *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat], containing fat ; fatty.

ad'it, *n.* [L. AD-, *ire*, to go], approach ; horizontal entrance to a mine.

adja'cent, *a.* [L. AD-, *jacens*, *jacere*, to lie], lying near to ; neighbouring.

ad'jective, *n.* [L. *adjectus*, *adjicere*, to add to], a word joined to a noun to express quality, etc.—*a.*, **adjecti'val**.

adjoin', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *jun-gere*, to join], to lie side by side with ; to be next to.—*a.*, **ad-joining**.

adjourn' (*adjērn'*), *v.* [Fr. *ajourner*; from L. AD-, *diurnus*, daily], to put off to another day ; to leave off ; to postpone.—*n.*, **adjourn'ment**, a putting off to another day ; postponement.

adjudge' (*adjūj'*), *v.* [Fr. *ajuger* (L. AD-, *jūdicare*, to judge)], to decide ; to give an award.

adju'dicate, *v.* [L. *adjudicatus*], to act as judge.—*ns.*, **adjudica'tion**, the decision given by a judge ; **adju'dicator**, one appointed to give a decision ; an umpire.

ad'junct, *a.* [L. AD-, *junctus*, joined], joined or added to ;—*n.*, that which is joined or added.

adjure' (*adjoor'*), *v.* [L. AD-, *jūrare*, to swear], to charge a person on oath to speak the truth.—*n.*, **adjura'tion**, act of adjuring ; the form of oath.

adjust', *v.* [L. AD-, *juxta*, near], to put right or in order ; to arrange.—*n.*, **adjust'ment**, act of putting right.

ad'jutant, *n.* [L. AD-, *jūvare*, to help], an assistant to a commanding officer ; a large Indian bird like a crane.

admin'ister, *v.* [L. AD-, MINISTER], to act as a minister ; put laws in

force ; to give out or distribute justice, etc.—*ns.*, **administra'tion**, a carrying on of business ; carrying out of the laws ; the ministers who manage the government departments ; **admin'istrato'r**, one who manages ; a person in charge of an estate left without a will.

ad'miral, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. AMIR], the commander of a fleet ; the admiral's ship.—*n.*, **Ad'miralty**, the department of government in charge of the navy.

admire', *v.* [L. AD-, *mīrari*, to wonder at], to look at with wonder and delight ; to think highly of.—*a.*, **ad'mirable**.—*n.*, **admira'tion**.

admit', *v.* [L. AD-, *mittere*, to send], to let in ; to allow ; to own the truth of.—*pres. p.*, **admitting** ; *p. p.*, **admitted**.—*a.*, **admis'sible**, that may be admitted or allowed.—*ns.*, **admission** (*ad-mish'on*), leave to enter ; confession ; **admit'tance**, right of entering.

admix'ture, *n.* [L. AD-, *mixtura*, a mixture], something added as a mixture.

admon'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ad-monere*, to warn], to give warning to ; to find fault with leniently.—*n.*, **admonition** (*-nish'on*), a quiet warning.—*a.*, **admon'itory**, warning ; reproving.

ado' (*adoo'*), *n.* [E. A-, DO], doing ; bustle ; fuss ; trouble.

ad'obe (*ad'-ōb*), *n.* [Sp.], unburnt, sun-dried brick.

adoles'cence, *n.* [L. *adolescencia* time of youth], a growing up to manhood ; the time between childhood and manhood.—*a.* and *n.*, **adoles'cent**.

adopt', *v.* [L. AD-, *optare*, to choose], to take as one's own ; to receive into one's family.—*n.*, **adop'tion**, act of adopting ; state of being adopted.

adore', *v.* [L. AD-, *orare*, to pray], to pray to ; to worship ; to love and honour.—*a.*, **ador'able**, worthy of being adored.—*n.*, **adora'tion**, worship ; love and honour.

adorn', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *ornāre*, to deck], to make beautiful; to deck; to decorate; to set off.—*n.*, **adornment**.

adrift', *a.* [A.S., *A-*, *DRIFT*], at mercy of wind or waves; floating without aim.

adroit', *a.* [Fr. *à*, to; *droit*, right (L. *directus*)], going straight to the mark; clever; dexterous.

adulation (*adūlā'shōn*), *n.* [L. *adulatio*, flattery], too great praise; flattery of a mean kind.—*a.*, **adulatory**.

adult', *a.* [Fr., from L. *adultus*, grown up], grown up: no longer a child:—*n.*, a grown-up person.

adulterate, *v.* [L. *adulterare*, to corrupt], to make impure by adding something base.—*n.*, **adulteration**.

adulterer, *n.*, a man who breaks his marriage vow:—*f.*, **adulteress**.—*a.*, **adulterous**, guilty of adultery.—*n.*, **adultery**, a breach of the marriage vow.

advance', *v.* [Fr. *avancer* (L. *AB-*, *ante*, before)], to put or go forward; to push higher up; to grow better; to give on credit.—*n.*, a going forward, a rise in price; a giving beforehand.—*n.*, **advancement**, motion forward or upward; a giving of money beforehand.

advantage (*advān'tāj*), *n.* [Fr. *avantage*], that which helps one to gain something more easily; a better chance; gain or profit;—*v.*, to benefit; to give a better chance to.—*a.*, **advantageous**, being of advantage.

advent, *n.* [L. *AD-*, *venire*, to come], a coming to; the coming of Christ.—*a.*, **adventitious** (*advēntish'ūs*), coming by chance; accidental.

adventure, *n.* [L. *adventurus*, about to happen], an action whose result is doubtful; a bold or risky action:—*v.*, to risk.—*n.*, **adventurer**, one who does bold or risky things; one who lives by his wits:—*f.*, **adventuress**.—*as.*, **adventurous** and **adventuresome**.

adverb, *n.* [L. *AD-*, *verbum*, word],

a word added to a verb, etc., to modify its meaning.—*a.*, **adverbial**.

ad'verse, *a.* [Fr., from L. *adversus*, against], turned against; opposed.—*ns.*, **adversary**, one who strives against us; an enemy; **adversity**, state of misfortune.

advert', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *vertēre*, to turn], to turn to; to think or speak of.—*ns.*, **advertence** and **advertency**, a turning to; a thinking or speaking of.

ad'vertise (*-līz*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *vertēre*, to turn], to make well known by public statement; to give notice of.—*ns.*, **advertising** (*advēr'tizement*), a giving notice of; a public notice; **advertiser** (*-līzər*), one who advertises; a newspaper having advertisements.

advice', *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *visum*, seen (*vidēre*, to see)], something told to guide one's careful opinion about any matter; information.—*v.*, **advise'** (*advīs'*), to give advice to; to guide about what is best to do; to take counsel; to make known to.—*as.*, **advisable**, right and proper to be done; **advisory**, giving advice.—*adv.*, **advisedly**.

ad'vocate, *n.* [L. *AD-*, *vocātus* (*vocāre*, to call)], one who speaks for another; one who pleads a cause; a barrister in Scotland;—*v.*, to plead for; to speak in favour of.—*n.*, **advocacy**, a speaking for; a defence of.

advow'son, *n.* [Fr., from L. *advocatio*, a calling to], the right of presenting to a church living.

adze, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of axe, with a broad blade at right angles to the handle.

ae'gis (*ē'jīs*), *n.* [Gk. *aigis*, a (shield of) goatskin], a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva; anything that protects.

Ae'neid (*ē'nēid*), *n.*, a Latin poem by Virgil, of which Aeneas is the hero.

Aeo'lian (*ēō'liān*), *a.* [L.], belonging to Aeolia in Greece; [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds], (harp

or lyre) which plays when acted on by the wind.

ae'on (é'on), *n.* [Gk. *aión*, an age], long period of time; age or series of ages.

a'orate, *v.* [L., from Gk. *aēr*, air], to put air into; to mix with carbonic acid.

aerial (ā'rial), *a.*, belonging to the air; living in the air.—*n.* (in wireless) a wire for collecting or transmitting waves.

a'erie (ā'éri or é'ri), *n.* [Fr. *aïre*, from L. *AREA*], an eagle's nest.

a'eriform, *a.* [L. *āer*, air, -*FORM*], of the nature of air, gaseous.

aerobatics (d'roh'atiks), *n.*, feats of skilled and expert aviation.

aer'odrome (ar'odróm), *n.* [L. *āer*, air; Gk. *dromos*, race-course], a place where aeroplanes start or land.—*ns.*, **aer'olite** [Gk. *lithos*, a stone], a stone falling from the regions of the air; **aer'onaut** [Gk. *naútēs*, a sailor], one who sails in the air; **aeronau'tics**, the science of air navigation; **aer'oplane**, a flying-machine having one or more planes.

aesthet'ic (ēs'thet'ik) and **aesthet'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *aisthētikos*, *aisthanomai*, to perceive], relating to what one perceives by the senses; pertaining to fine art or good taste; beautiful; refined.—*n.*, **aesthet'ics**, the science of the beautiful.

aether. See **ETHER**.

afar', *adv.* [A.S.], far away.

af'fable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *affābilis*, easily spoken to], kind and courteous to one who has a request to make; gracious.

affair', *n.* [Fr. *affaire* (L. *AD-*, *facere*, to make)], something done or to be done; a thing; a matter; (*pl.*) public or private business; circumstances.

affect', *v.* [L. *affectāre*, to set oneself to (*AD-*, *facere*, to make)], to act upon a person or thing; to move the feelings; to practise; to use; to make pretences.—*n.*, **affec'tation**, a manner of speaking or acting not natural to one.—*as.*, **affec'ted**, moved by feeling or argument; inclined to-

wards; making pretences; not natural; **affec'ting**, able to move the feelings.—*n.*, **affec'tion**, a feeling of love or kindness; an attitude of mind; a disease.—*a.*, **affec'tionate** (ā'fek'shōnāt), full of affection.

aff'iance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*; late L. *fidantia*, a pledge (L. *fidere*, to trust), a pledge given; a promise of marriage; solemn trust;—*v.*, to promise marriage to.

affida'vit, *n.* [late L., he took an oath (*AD-*, *fidere*, to trust)], a statement in writing made on oath.

affil'iate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *filius*, a son], to adopt as a son; to make (a father) own his child.—*n.*, **affilia'tion**, act of receiving as one's own child; an order of a court making a father own his child.

affin'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *affinitas*, connection by marriage], relationship by marriage; likeness or attraction between persons or things.

affirm', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *firmare*, to make strong], to make sure by words; to make a solemn statement instead of swearing something.—*n.*, **affirma'tion** (ā'firmā'shōn), that which is declared; a statement not on oath.—*a.*, **affirm'ative**, declaring to be true; declared to be true;—*n.*, something stated as true (opposed to negative).

affix', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *fixus* (*FIX*)], to fix to; to add or join on; to put at the end of.—*n.*, **af'fix**, a part added to a word.

afflu'tus, *n.* [L. *af-*, *AD-*, *flāre*, to blow], breathing into; inspiration.

afflict', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *fic'tus* (*figere*, to strike)], to cast down; to cause great pain or sorrow to.—*n.*, **afflic'tion**, great sorrow or its cause.

af'fluence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *affluentia* (*AD-*, *fluere*, to flow)], great supply; abundance.—*a.*, **af'fluent**, flowing into; having great wealth;—*n.*, a river flowing into another.—*n.*, **afflux**, a flowing to; addition.

afford', *v.* [A.S. *A-*, root of FORTH], to bring forth ; to be able to give or supply ; to yield ; to be able to pay for or buy.

afforestation (*áfórestá'shón*), *n.*, the turning of land into forest by planting trees.

affray', *v.* [*af-*, for Fr. *ef-*, L. *EX-*, O. Ger. *fridu*, peace], to deprive of peace ; to alarm ;—*n.*, a fight causing fear ; a disturbance. See AFRAID.

affright', *v.* [A.S., *A-*, FRIGHT], to frighten greatly ;—*n.*, terror ; great fear.

affront' (*áfránt'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *adfrontem*, face to face], to hurt one's feelings openly ;—*n.*, open rudeness ; insult.

afield', *adv.* [E.], to or in the field.

afire', *adv.* [E.], on fire.

aflame', *adv.* [E.], in flames ; on fire.

afloat', *a.* and *adv.* [E., on float], resting or moving on water ; on board a ship.

afoot', *adv.* [E.], on foot ; in action.

afore', *adv.* [A.S.], before ; already ;—*prep.*, in front of.—*as*. **afore'said**, already said or mentioned ; **afore'thought**, premeditated.—*adv.*, **afore'time**, in former times.

afraid', *a.* [E., *p.p.* of AFFRAY], filled with fear ; alarmed.

afresh', *a.* [E. *A-*, FRESH], from the beginning again ; anew.

aft, *a.* and *adv.* [A.S.], at the back part ; near the stern of a ship.—*a.*, **after**, in the rear ; behind ; later ;—*adv.*, behind ; next in order ;—*prep.*, behind ; in search of ; next in order to ; according to.—*a.*, **aftermost**, farthest back.—*n.*, **afternoon**, the time between midday and evening.—*adv.*, **afterward** or **-wards**.

afterdamp, *n.*, gas left in a mine after explosion.

aftermath, *n.* [AFTER + *math*, a mowing], a second mowing after the first crop ; consequence.

afterthought, *n.*, thought after a deed has been done ; an explanation given later.

again' (*ágán'*), *adv.*, a second time ; once more ; moreover.

against' (*ágáns't'*), *prep.* [A.S.], opposite to ; on the other side to ; at enmity with ; in preparation for ; touching.

agape', *adv.* and *a.* [E. *A-*, GAPE], with mouth wide open ; in great wonder.

agar or **agar-agar** (*d'gar*), *n.* [Malay], a form of gelatine obtained from a red seaweed, used in science and for cooking, etc.

ag'ate, *n.* [Fr., from Gk *Achátēs*, a river in Sicily], a hard gem-like stone found originally near this river.

age (*áj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *aetaticum* (L. *aetas*, age)], time of life ; a long time ; time to act without guardians (when twenty-one years old) ; advanced years ;—*v.*, to grow or appear old.—*a.*, **a'ged** (*d'jéd*), old.

a'gent (*d'jént*), *n.* [L. *agens* (*agere*, to do)], one who does or acts ; one who acts for another ; that which causes an effect.—*n.*, **a'gency** (*d'jénsi*), work of an agent ; the place of business of an agent ; a force or cause.—*n.pl.*, **agen'da**, things to be done ; a list of matters to be considered by a committee.

agglomerate, *v.* [L. *ag-*, AD-, *glomus*, a ball], to collect into a mass ;—*a.*, collected into a mass.—*n.*, **agglomeration**.

agglutinate (*-gloo'-*), *v.* [L. *ag-*, AD-, *gluten*, glue], to stick together as with glue, etc.—*a.*, **agglutivative**, causing to stick ; joined together without much change of parts (of words and roots in some languages).—*n.*, **agglutination**.

ag'grandize, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD- *grandis*, great], to make greater ; to make great in wealth, power, etc.—*n.*, **aggrandizement** (*ágrán'dizémént*), act of making more powerful.

ag'gravate, *v.* [L. *ad-*, to ; *gravis*, heavy], to make heavier ; to make worse to bear ; (loosely) to annoy.—*n.*, **aggravation**.

ag'gregate, *v.* [L. *aggregātus*, collected into a flock (AD-, *grex*, a flock)], to gather together ; to bring into a whole ; to heap up ;

—*a.*, made up of many things or parts; —*n.*, a mass of parts; the whole. —*n.*, **aggrega'tion**, a collection of parts.

aggression (*ăgrĕsh'ŏn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *aggressio*, an attack (AD-, *gradior*, I walk)], the first step in doing harm; the first action of an enemy. —*a.*, **aggres'sive**, taking the first step in a quarrel or attack; quarrelsome. —*ns.*, **aggressiveness**, **aggres'sor**.

aggrrieve' (*ăgrĕv*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *gravis*, heavy], to weigh down; to cause pain or sorrow to; to harm.

aghas't (*ăgast'*), *a.* [A.S. *a-*, very; *gaestan*, to frighten], struck with great fear or horror.

ag'ile (*ăj'ĭl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *agilis*, active], moving easily or quickly, nimble. —*n.*, **agil'ity** (*ăjil'itē*).

ag'itate (*ăj'ĭlat*), *v.* [L. *agitatus* (*agere*, to drive)], to shake up or move quickly; to stir up; to go on talking about; to think over. —*ns.*, **agita'tion**, violent motion; a trembling in mind or body; excited discussion; **ag'itator**.

aglow' (*ăglō*), *a.* [E. A-, GLOW], in a glow; red; very warm.

Agnos'tic, *n.* [Gk. A-, AN-, not; *gnostos*, knowing], one who holds that God or absolute truth cannot be known; —also *a.* —*n.*, **Agnos'ticism**.

ago' or agone' (*ăgon'*), *adv.* [A.S.], in time past.

ag'ony, *n.* [L., from Gk. *agōn*, a contest], great pain or suffering. —*v.*, **ag'onize**, to cause or suffer great pain; to make desperate efforts. —*n.*, **agoni'zing**.

agrar'ian, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, of a field (*ager*, a field)], having to do with land.

agree', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *grātus*, pleasing], to act so as to please another; to think in the same way; to act as friends; to give consent; to come to an understanding. —*pres. p.*, **agreeing**; *p.p.*, **agreed**. —*a.*, **agree'able**, having a pleasant manner; willing to act with another; giving consent. —*n.*, **agree'ment**, a being of one mind;

likeness or fitness of one thing to another; a bargain.

ag'riculture, *n.* [L. *ager*, a field; *cultūra* (*colere*, to till)], the tilling of fields; the knowledge and practice of farming. —*a.*, **agri-cul'tural**, having to do with tilling the fields. —*n.*, **agricul'turist**, a farmer.

aground', *adv.* [E.], on the ground (usually in shallow water).

a'gue (*ă'gū*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *acūla*, sharp (fever)], a fever with fits of cold and shivering.

ahead', *adv.* [E. A-, HEAD], on in front.

ah'oy, *int.*, call used at sea in hailing another vessel.

aid, *v.* [Fr. *aider*], to help; —*n.*, help; one who helps. **First Aid** is the medical attention given to an injured person on the spot.

aide-de-camp' (*ădĕkŏn'*), *n.* [Fr., assistant of the camp], an officer who assists a general and carries his orders; (*pl.*) **aides-de-camp'**.

ail, *v.* [A.S.], to cause or feel pain; to be the matter with. —*n.*, **ail'ment**, pain or sickness.

ail'eron, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ala*, a wing], flap on the tip of the wing of an aeroplane to give steadiness.

aim, *v.* [Fr., from late L. AD-, *aestimāre*, to value], to point at; to try to hit; to point a gun, etc.; —*n.*, an attempt to hit or reach; the pointing of a gun, etc.; the thing aimed at; intention.

air, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *aēr*, air], that which blows; what we breathe; a person's manner; chief part of a tune; —*v.*, to expose to the air; to give air to. —*ns.*, **air'ing**, a walk or ride in the open air; **air'-man**, an aviator; **air'-pump**, a pump for taking air out of a vessel; **air'ship**, a flying machine lighter than air. —*as.*, **air'-tight**, closed or proof against air; **air'y**, like air; windy; gay.

aisle (*ĭl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *āla*, a wing], the side part of a church; passage between rows of pews.

ajar', *adv.* [A.S.], partly open.

akim'bo, *adv.* [etym. ?], with hands on hips and elbows turned out.

akin', *a.* [E. *a-* for *of*; KIN], of the same race or kind; related.

alabas'ter, *n.* [Gk. *alabastros*], a soft white limestone for making ornaments.

alac'rity, *n.* [L. *álacer*, cheerful], liveliness of spirit or manner; readiness.

alarm' and **alar'um**, *ns.* [Fr., from It. *all' arme*, to arms], a call to arms; a cry of danger;—*v.* (**alarm'**), to rouse to arms; to warn of danger; to frighten.—*n.*, alarm mist, one who needlessly raises the cry of danger;—*a.*, causing alarm.

alas', *int.* [Fr., from *lassus*, wearied, wretched], woe is me! ah, wretched!

alb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *albus*, white], a long white garment worn by a priest.

al'batross, *n.* [Sp.], a large seabird of very powerful flight.

albe'it, *conj.*, though.

albi'no (*álbē'nō*), *n.* [Port., from L. *albus*, white], one whose skin and hair are more than usually white and the pupil of the eye pink.

al'bum, *n.* [L. *albus*, white], a blank book for photographs, pictures, etc.

albu'men, *n.* [L. *albus*, white], the white of an egg; something of this nature found in animals and vegetables; also **albu'min**.—*a.* **albu'minous**.

al'chemy (*ál'kémí*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the art of trying to turn other metals into gold.—*n.*, **al'chemist**.

al'cohol, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the intoxicating or poisonous element in fermented liquors; pure spirit got by distillation—*a.* **alcohol'ic**.

Al'coran, *n.* [Arab. *al*, the, **KORAN**], the Koran.

al'cove, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Arab.], a recess in a room; a bower in a garden.

al'der (*awl'dér*), *n.* [A.S.], a tree fond of moist places.

al'derman (*awl'-*), *n.* [A.S. *ealdor*, MAN], a town or city councillor next in rank to a mayor.

ale, *n.* [A.S.], a drink made from malt, and containing alcohol.

alert', *a.* [Fr., from It. *all'erta*, to the watch], on the watch; watchful; active; ready.

Alexan'drine, *n.*, a verse of poetry of twelve syllables, first used in French poems on *Alexander* the Great.

alfal'fa, *n.* [Sp.], a deep-rooted plant used for hay and forage; lucerne.

alfre seo, *adv.* and *a.* [It. *al fresco*], in the open air, in the open air, open air.

al'gebra (*ál'jébrá*), *n.* [It., from Arab.], extended arithmetic, in which letters or symbols are used instead of figures.

a'lias (*á'liás*), *adv.* [L.], otherwise; at another time;—*n.*, an assumed name.

al'ibi, *n.* [L., in another place], the plea that a person charged with a crime was elsewhere at the time.

a'lien (*álién*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *aliénus*, another's], belonging to another country; different in nature;—*n.*, a stranger.—*a.*, a **lienable**, that can be given to another.—*v.*, **a'lienate**, to give away a right; to make unfriendly.—**a'lienist**, *n.*, a specialist in mental diseases.

alight' (1) (*álit'*), *v.* [E. **A-**, **LIGHT** (3)], to come down on one's feet; to come down *on* a place; to happen (on).

alight' (2), *a.* [A-, **LIGHT** (1)], lit up; on fire.

align (*álin'*), *v.*, to arrange in line.—*n.* **align'ment**.

alike', *a.* [A.S. *onlic*], having little or no difference; alike one another;—*adv.*, in the same manner; equally.

al'iment, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, food (*alere*, to nourish)], that which gives strength and causes growth; food.—*a.*, **alimen'tary**, giving nourishment.

al'imony, *n.* [L. *alimonia*, nutri-ment], an allowance for living expenses made by a Court order.

al'iquot, *a.* [Fr., from L., several], dividing a number without remainder.

alive', *a.* [A.S.], on or in life; having life; in motion; lively.

al'kali, *n.* [Arab.], a substance that deadens acids and forms salts.—*a.*, **al'kaline**, of the nature of alkali.

all (*awl*), *a.* [A.S.], with nothing left out; every one;—*adv.*, entirely; completely;—*n.*, every one; everything; the whole.

allay', *v.* [E. A-, LAY], to make light or soft; to put to rest; to make quiet.—*pres. p.*, allaying; *p.p.*, allayed.

allege' (*aléj'*), *v.* [mod. L. *adlegiare*, from O.Fr. *esliger*; late L. *exlīgīdre* (EX-, LITIGATE)], to make a statement; to bring forward as a reason.—*n.*, **allega'tion**, a saying or asserting something; something brought forward to be proved.

allegiance (*aléjāns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, LIEGE], obedience to government; duty of a subject.

al'legory (*al'égori*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *allegoria* (*allos*, another; *agoreuein*, to speak)], a story describing one thing in order to explain or teach something else.—*a.*, **allegor'ical**.

allergy, *n.* [Gk.], condition in which the body reacts against certain foods, etc.—*adj.*, **aller'gic**.

alleviate, *v.* [L. *alleviare*, to lighten], to make lighter or more easy to bear.—*n.*, **allevia'tion**.

alley, *n.* [Fr. *allée*, a passage (*aller*, to go)], a garden walk; a narrow lane.

alliance. See under ALLY.

alligator, *n.* [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard (L. *lacerta*, a lizard)], a kind of crocodile.

alliteration, *n.* [L. AD-, *littera*, a letter], beginning a number of words, in a sentence or verse, with the same letter.—*a.*, **allit'erative**.

allocate, *v.* [L. AD-, *locāre*, to place], to give each his proper share or place.—*n.*, **alloca'tion**.

allot', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, LOT], to give or put as one's share or lot.—*pres. p.*, allotting; *p.p.*, allotted.—*n.*, **allot'ment**, a setting apart as one's share; a share (of ground, etc.) given by lot; a

piece of ground for the growing of vegetables, etc.

allow', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *locāre* (see ALLOCATE)], to give leave to; to let pass; to give credit for.—*a.*, **allow'able**.—*n.*, **allow'ance**, permission; a fixed amount granted.

alloy', *n.* [Fr., from L. *alligare*, to bind], a close mixture of metals; a metal of less value mixed with a finer one; evil mixed with good;—*v.*, to mix metals.

allude', *v.* [L. AD-, *lūdēre*, to play], to speak of in passing; to make a remark about; to hint at.—*a.*, **allu'sive**,—*n.*, **allu'sion**.

allure', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *leurrer*, LURE], to tempt by a bait.—*n.*, **allure'ment**, that which draws on by promise of pleasure.

allu'vial, *a.* [L. AD-, *luēre*, to wash], washed down by water.—*n.*, **allu'vium**, soil deposited by water.

ally', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *ligāre*, to bind], to bind to; to join in friendship or marriage or by treaty.—*pres. p.*, allying; *p.p.*, allied.—*ns.*, **ally'**, one joined to another for the purpose of mutual help, either in peace or in war; **alli'ance**, the state of being allied; union by agreement, etc.; a league between two countries.

al'manac, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *almanac*?], a list of the months and days of the year, with something of interest about each.

almighty' (*awlmi'tt*), *a.* [A.S.], having all power; able to do all things.

al'mond (*α'mōnd*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *amygdalē*], the edible kernel of a stone-fruit; the tree on which this grows.

al'most (*awl'mōst*), *adv.*, for the most or greater part.

alms (*amā*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *eleēmosynē*, pity], a means of showing pity; help given to the poor; charity.—*ns.*, **alms'-giving**; **alms'-house**, a house where poor people are lodged; **al'moner**, one who give out alms.

aloe (*āl'ō*), *n.* [Gk. *aloe*], a medicinal plant; (*pl.*) **aloes**, a bitter drug.

aloft', *adv.* [Scand. (see **LIFT**, **LOFT**)], up in the air; at the masthead.

alone' (*alōn'*), *a.* [E. **ALL**, **ONE**], all by oneself; with no-one near.

along', *adv.* [A.S. *and*, against; *lang*, **LONG**], by the length; from end to end; —*prep.*, by the side of; from end to end of; **along with**, in company with.

aloof', *adv.* [A.S. **A-**, **LUFF**], at a distance; apart.

aloud', *adv.* [E.], so as to be heard.

alp, *n.* [L.], a high mountain; a meadow for cattle on a mountain.—*a.*, **al'pine**, belonging to the Alps.

alpaca, *n.*, a kind of llama found in Peru with long silky wool; cloth made from this.

alpenstock, *n.* [Ger.], stick with iron point for mountain climbing.

alphābet, *n.* [Gk. *alpha*, *bēta*, *a* and *b*], the *a*, *b*, *c*; the letters of a language.

alread'y (*awired'i*), *adv.* [E. **ALL**, **READY**], ready before the time; even now; before now.

al'so (*awl'sō*), *adv.* [A.S. **ALL**, **SO**], in the same manner; in addition; besides.

al'tar (*awl'tār*), *n.* [L. *altāre* (*altus*, high)], a block or place for sacrifice; the table in a church on which the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper are made holy; communion table.

al'ter (*awl'tēr*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *alterāre* (L. *alter*, other)], to make or become different; to change in part.—*n.*, **altera'tion**.

al'tercate, *v.* [L. *altercātus*, disputing], to quarrel with loud words.—*n.*, **alterca'tion**.

al'ternāte, *v.* [L. *alternātus*, done by turns (*alter*, the other)], to move or act time about; to take or come in turn.—*a.*, **alter'nate**, by turns; one after the other.—*n.*, **alterna'tion**, a coming time about; interchange.—*a.*, **alter'native**, giving a choice between two things; —*n.*, a choice between two; one of two, either of which may be chosen.

although' (*awithō'*), *conj.* [E. **ALL**, **THOUGH**], be it so; however.

alti'meter, *n.* [L. *altus*, high + **METER**], an instrument for measuring heights, etc. in an aeroplane.

al'titude, *n.* [L. *altitudo*, height (*altus*, high)], height; highest point; in astronomy the angular distance of a heavenly body from the horizon.

al'to, *n.* [It., from L. *altus*, high], a part in music for the highest male voice, or the lowest female voice; contralto.

altogeth'er (*awiltogeth'ēr*), *adv.*, in one lot; with none wanting; wholly.

al'trism, *n.* [L. *alter*, the other], consideration for others; unselfishness.—*n.* **al'truist**.—*a.*, **al'truist'ic**.

al'um, *n.* [Fr., from L. *alum*], a mineral salt.

alumin'ium, or **alu'minum** (Amer.), *n.*, a white, very light metal.

al'ways (*awl'wāz*), *adv.*, in every way; at all times; without ceasing.

am, *v.* [A.S.], pres. ind. of *to be*.

amain', *adv.* [E. **A-**, **MAIN**], with all one's strength.

amal'gamate, *v.* [Fr., probably from Gk. *malagma*, a plaster (*malakos*, soft)], to mix another metal with mercury; to mix one thing with another; to become mixed (with).—*n.* **amalgama'tion**, act of mixing; mixture; union.

amanuēn'sis, *n.* [L. *a manu*, by hand], one who writes words to dictation.

am'aranth, *n.* [Gk. **A-**, not; *marainein*, to fade], a flower that never fades.—*a.*, **amaranth'ine**, unfading.

amass', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; L. *massam*, heap], to heap up.

am'ateur (*ām'āter* or *-tār*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amātor*, a lover], one who practises any art or study for love of it.

am'atory, *a.*, expressing love.

amaze', *v.* [A.S. **A-**, **MAZE**], to put into a confused state; to confound; to cause wonder.—*ns* **amaze'ment** and **amā'zed**.

ness, a feeling of wonder ; confusion ; bewilderment.

Am'azon, *n.* [Gk. *A-*, *mazos*, the breast], one of a fabled nation of women warriors who cut off the right breast to be better able to use the bow.

ambas'sador, *n.* [Fr., from late L. (*C. ambactus*, a servant)], a minister of high rank sent by one government to another :—*f.*, **ambas'sadress**.

am'ber, *n.* [Arab.], a hard yellow substance used for making mouth-pieces of pipes or ornaments, and easily electrified when rubbed.

am'bergris (*-grès*), *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris*, grey amber], waxlike substance found in Sperm whales, yielding valuable perfume.

ambi-, *pref.* [L.], both ; on both sides ; around.

ambidextrous, *a.* [L. *ambi* + *dexter*, the right hand], able to use both hands equally well.

ambig'uous, *a.* [L. *AMBI-*, *agère*, to move], having a double meaning ; doubtful.—*ns.*, **ambigu'ity**, **ambig'uousness**.

ambition (*āmbish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ambitio*, a seeking for votes], a seeking after place or power ; a desire for honour or fame.—*a.*, **ambit'ious**.

am'ble, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ambulare*, to walk], to go at an easy pace (of a horse) ;—*n.*, an easy pace between a walk and a trot.

ambro'sia (*āmbro'zia* or *-zhia*), *n.* [Gk. *ambrosia*, the food of the gods (*a-*, not ; *brotos*, mortal)], food of the gods that gives immortality.—*a.*, **ambro'sial**.

am'bulance, *n.* [L. *ambulans* (*ambulāre*, to walk about)], a carriage used to move the wounded to hospital.

ambuscade' and **am'bush**, *ns.* [Sp., from late L. *imboscāre*, to hide in a bush], a lying in wait for an enemy ; troops hiding to attack others as they pass ; a place of so hiding.

ameer', **amir'**, and **emir'**, *n.* [Arab.], a ruler in a Mohammedan country.

ameliorate (*amē'liorāt*), *v.* [Fr.,

from L. *AD-*, *melior*, better], to make better or easier ; to grow better.—*n.*, **ameliora'tion**, a making or becoming better ; improvement.—*a.*, **amē'liorā'tive**, helping to make better.

amen (*d'men* or *a'men*), *int.* [L. and Gk., from Heb. *amēn*], so let it be.

ame'nable, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, from L. *AD-*, *ministr.* to threaten], liable to be called to account ; easily led.

amend', *v.* [Fr., from L. *E-*, *EX*, *menda*, a fault], to remove faults ; to make right ; to grow better.—*ns.*, **amend'ment**, a making or growing better ; a change in something already proposed ; **amends'**, repayment for injury ; compensation.

ame'nity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *amoenitas* (*amoenus*, pleasant)], pleasantness of climate, manners, disposition, etc.

Amer'ican, *a.*, belonging to America.—*n.*, **Amer'icanism**, a word or phrase used only or mostly by Americans.—*v.*, **Amer'icanize**, to make like what is done or found in America.

am'ethyst, *n.* [Gk. *A-*, not ; *methy*, strong drink], a precious stone, violet-blue in colour, originally supposed to prevent drunkenness.

a'miable, *a.* [Fr. *aimable*, from L. *amicabilis*, amicable (*amicus* friend, from *amāre*, to love)], friendly ; worthy of love ; lovable.—*n.*, **a'miabil'ity**, power of pleasing.—*a.*, **am'icable**, acting as a friend.—*n.*, **am'ity**, friendship ; good-feeling.

am'ice (*am'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amictus*, a garment], a linen robe worn by priests at Mass.

amid' and **amidst'**, *preps.* [A.S.], in the middle of ; among.

amiss', *a.* [E. *A-*, *MISS*], wrong ; faulty ;—*adv.*, in a wrong way.

am'meter, *n.* [*AMPERE* + *METER*], instrument for measuring electric current.

ammo'nia, *n.* [L., from Gk.], a strongly smelling gas, first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*.

am'monite, *n.* [L. *cornu Ammonis*,

the horn of Ammon (Jupiter), fossil spiral shell.

ammunition (*āmūnīsh'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., incorrect use of *la munition*], military stores, especially cartridges, shells, bombs, etc.

am'nesty, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *amnestia*, a forgetting], a pardon of offenders, a general pardon.

among' (*āmūng'*) and **amongst'** (*āmūngst'*), *preps* [A.S.], in the middle of; in the number of.

am'orous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *amorōsus*], inclined to love; in love; connected with love.—*n.*, **am'orousness**.

amor'phous, *a* [Gk. *A-*, *morphē*, form], without regular form.

amor'tize, *v.* to reduce or satisfy a debt by means of a fund regularly set aside for the purpose.

amount', *v.* [Fr. *amonter*, from L. *ad montem*, to a mountain], to rise to; to be as much as;—*n.*, sum.

amour', *n.* [Fr., from L. *amor*, love], a love affair.

ampere' (*āmpēr'*), *n.* [after *Ampère* the French electrician], the unit of electrical energy for measuring current.

amphi-, *pref.* [Gk.], both; on both sides; around.

amphib'ious, *a.* [Gk. *AMPHI-*, *bios*, life], living both on land and water.—*n.*, **amphib'ian**.

amphithe'atre, *n.* [Gk. *AMPHI-*, *THEATRON*], a circular building with seats all round, and an open space called the arena, in the centre; a place for shows and games; a circular plain among hills.

am'ple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *amplus*, large], with room enough; plentiful; sufficient.—*v.*, **am'plify**, to make larger; to speak or write about more fully.—*pres. p.*, **amplifying**; *p.p.* **amplified**.—*n.s.*, **amplification**, an increase of size; a fuller description; **am'plifier**, instrument for magnifying sound; **am'plitude**, greatness; bulk.

am'putate, *v.* [L. *amputare* (AMBI-putare, to prune)], to cut off a limb.—*n.*, **amputa'tion**.

amuck' or **amok'**, *adv.* [Malay], madly seeking to kill.

am'ulet, *n.* [Fr., from L. *amuletum*], something worn as a charm against evil.

amuse (*āmūz'*), *v.* [Fr. *ā*, *at*; *MUSE*], to turn the attention to pleasing things; to entertain; to cause enjoyment.—*as.*, **amūsing** and **amū'sive**, giving amusement; causing fun or pleasure.—*n.*, **amuse'ment**, that which amuses; play; diversion; enjoyment.

an-, *a-*, *pref.* [Gk.], not; without (as in **ANARCHY**, **ANONYMOUS**, **ATHEIST**).

ana-, *pref.* [Gk.], back; up (as in **ANACHRONISM**, **ANALYSIS**, **ANATOMY**).

Anabap'tist, *n.* [Gk. *ANA-*, *BAPTIST*], one who holds that those baptized as infants should be re-baptized.—*n.*, **Anabap'tism**.

anach'ronism (*ānāk'rōnism*), *n.* [Gk. *ANA-*, *chronos*, time], an error in dating; anything out of date.

anae'mia (*ānē'mia*), *n.* [Gk. *AN-*, *haima*, blood], poorness or want of blood.—*a.*, **anae'mic**, bloodless.

anaesthetic (*ānēsthē'tik*), *a.* [Gk. *AN-*, *anēsthētikos*, able to feel], taking away the feeling of pain;—*n.*, a drug or gas which does this.—*n.s.*, **anaesthe'sia**, the condition produced by an anaesthetic; **anaes'thetist**, one who administers anaesthetics.

an'agram, *n.* [Gk. *ANA-*, *gramma*, a letter], a new word or sentence formed by writing the letters of a word or the words of a sentence, in a different order.

anal'ogous, *a.* [Gk. *analogos* (ANA-, *logos*, a thought)], with parts or qualities that can be thought of as like those of something else.—*n.s.*, **anal'ogy**, a likeness in some respects between things that are otherwise different; **an'alogue** (-log), something analogous, as *Childhood* is the *dawn* of manhood's day.

an'alyse, *v.* [Gk. *ANA-*, *lyein*, to untie], to unloose or to take to pieces in order to examine.—*n.s.*, **analysis**, a breaking up into parts; **an'alyst**, one who

analyses, esp. chemical substances.—*as*, analytic and analytical.

an'apaest, *n.* [L.], a foot in poetry of three syllables, with two short followed by one long.

an'archy (án'árki), *n.* [Gk. AN-, *archē*, government], a breakdown of law and order.—*a*, anar'chio (ánár'kik), without law or order.—*n*, an'archist, one who causes anarchy.

anath'ema, *n.* [Gk. *anathēma*, a thing devoted (ANA-, *tithēnai*, to place)], a solemn curse spoken by a priest and laid upon a person or thing; an accursed thing.—*v*, anathematize, to curse.

anat'omy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *anatōmē* (ANA-, *temnēin*, to cut)], the art of cutting up bodies to see their structure; the science or knowledge of the structure of bodies; the way in which the parts are arranged.—*as*, anatom'ic and anatom'ical.—*n*, anat'omist, one who practises anatomy.

an'cestor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *antecessor*, one who goes before (ANTE-, *cēdere*, to go)], one from whom a person is descended;—*f*, an'cestress.—*a*, ances'tral, belonging to ancestors.—*n*, an'cestry, one's forefathers.

an'chor (áng'kór), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ancōra*, Gk. *agkura*], an instrument for holding a ship by gripping the ground; that to which one clings for safety or with hope;—*v*, to let down an anchor; to hold a ship.—*n*, an'chorage (-dʒ), a place where ships are anchored; payment for leave to anchor.

an'choret (áng'korét) and **an'chorite**, *ns.* [Fr., from Gk. *anachōrētēs* (ANA-, *chōreēin*, to go away)], one who lives apart; a hermit.

ancho'vy, *n.* [Sp.], a small fish caught in the Mediterranean.

an'cient (án'chént), *a.* [Fr., from late L. *antiānus*, old (L. *ante*, before)], existing long ago; old;—*n*, an old man; one who lived long ago.

an'cillary (ánsil'ári), *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant], giving help to; attending upon; subordinate.

and, *conj.* [A.S.], meaning addition; used to join words and sentences together.

andan'te, *adv.* [It. *andare*, to go], going easily; fairly slow;—*n*, a fairly slow movement in music.

and'irons, *n.*, metal props used in open fireplaces to hold the logs; fire-dogs.

an'ecdote, *n.* [Gk. AN-, *ekdōtos*, given out], a short story.

anele' (ánél'), *v.* [A.S. AN-, on; *ele*, oil], to anoint with oil, especially in extreme unction.

anemom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, the wind + *METER*], instrument for measuring the force of the wind.

anem'one (ánem'ónē), *n.* [Gk. *anēmos*, the wind], a wild plant with a white flower more or less purple outside.

an'eroid, *a.* [Gk. A-, not; *neros*, wet; and *eidos*, form], without fluid;—*n*, a barometer without mercury.

anesthet'ic. See ANAESTHETIC.

anew', *adv.* [E. A-, NEW], overagain.

an'gel (án'jél), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *angēlos*, a messenger], one who is sent; a messenger from God.—*as*, angel'ic and angel'ical.

An'gelus, *n.*, a prayer to the Virgin; the bell rung in the morning and calling to this prayer.

an'ger (áng'gér), *n.* [Scand.], displeasure or vexation of spirit; a strong feeling caused by an injury;—*v*, to make angry.—*a*, an'gry, moved by anger.

angina (ánj'na), *n.* [L.], a spasm of severe pain, usually of the heart.

angle (1) (ángl), *n.* [Fr., from L. *angulus*, a corner], a corner; the opening between two lines which meet at a point.—*a*, an'gular, having an angle.

angle (2), *n.* [A.S., from same root], a hook for catching fish; a fishing-rod and line with hook;—*v*, to try to catch fish with a rod and hook.—*ns*, an'gler; an'gling, the art of fishing thus.

An'glican (*äng'glikän*), *a.* [from *Angles* (see **ENGLISH**)], belonging to England; used especially of those belonging to the Church of England.

An'glicize (*äng'glizē*), *v.*, to give an English form to.—*n.*, **An'glicism** (*-sizm*), English idiom or peculiarity of language; English ways in politics, etc.

An'glo-Sax'on, *a.*, English-Saxon; —*n.*, the oldest form of English.

an'guish (*äng'gwish*), *n.* [Fr. *angoisse*; from L. *angustia* (*angēre*, to press hard)], great pain of body or mind.

a'niline, *n.* [Port. *anil*, indigo], substance obtained from coal-tar, forming the base of many dyes.

animadvert', *v.* [L. *animadvertēre* (*animus*, the mind; *AD-*, and *vertēre*, to turn)], to make remarks on; to find fault with.—*n.*, **animadver'sion**, remarks on; reproof.

an'imäl, *n.* [L. *animäle*, a living being (*anima*, breath)], a living being that can feel and move; —*a.*, belonging to animals.—*n.*, **animal'cule** (*animäl'küäl*), a very little animal; a creature so small that it cannot be seen without a glass or microscope; (*pl.*) **animal'cules** or **animal'cula**.

an'imate, *v.* [L. *animäre*, to give life to], to fill with life; to stir up; to make lively.—*a.*, **an'imated**, living; full of life.—*n.*, **anima'tion**, fulness of life; lively temper, behaviour, or action.

animos'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *animösitas*, fulness of spirit (*animus*, spirit)], a very strong feeling of hatred.

an'imus, *n.* [L. *animus*, soul], hostile spirit; animosity.

an'ise (*än'is*), *n.* [Gk. *anison*], a plant the seeds of which are used in medicine.

ank'er, *n.* [Du.], a measure for liquids, containing nearly nine gallons.

ank'le, *n.* [A.S.], the bend or joint between the foot and leg.—*n.*, **ank'let**, a strap or ring worn on the ankle.

an'na, *n.* [Hind. *ana*], an E. Indian coin; the sixteenth part of a rupee.

an'nals, *n. pl.* [L. *annälis*, yearly], history, in which the events are put down in order of year.—*n.*, **an'nalist**, one who writes annals.

ann'ates, *n. pl.* [L. *annus*, a year], the value of the first year's living of a Roman Catholic bishop, etc., paid to the Pope.

anneal', *v.* [A.S. *onoelan*, to burn], to temper by heating glass or metals to a great heat, and cooling them slowly; to fix colours on glass by heating.

annex', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *nec-tere*, to bind], to join to; to take possession of; (*colloq.*), to steal.—*ns.*, **annexa'tion**, an adding on; a taking possession of; **annex(e)**, a small building added on.

anni'hilate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *nihil*, nothing], to bring to nothing; to put out of being.—*n.*, **annihi-la'tion**, a putting out of being.

anniver'sary, *v.* [L. *annus*, a year; *versus* (*vertēre*, to turn)], the return of a notable day, year after year.

an'notate, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *notätus* (*no-täre*, to mark)], to make notes or remarks upon.—*n.*, **annota'tion**.

announce', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *nuntiare*, to report], to make known; to give public notice of.—*n.*, **announc'ement**, act of giving notice; that which is made known.

annoy', *v.* [Fr., from L. *in odio*, in hatred], to cause trouble to; to vex.—*n.*, **annoy'ance**, a cause of trouble; state of being troubled.

an'nüäl, *a.* [L. *annus*, a year], happening every year; lasting for a year; —*n.*, a plant that lasts only one season; a yearly paper or book.

annu'ity, *n.*, money paid every year.—*n.*, **annu'itant**, one who gets an annuity.

annul', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *nullus*, none], to bring to nothing; to make of no force.—*pres. p.*, **annulling**; *p.p.*, **annulled**.

an'nūlar, *a.* [L. *annulus*, a ring], in the shape of a ring.

annunciā'tion, *n.* [L., as *ANNOUNCE*], a making known; the news of the coming birth of Christ given to the Virgin Mary by the angel.

an'ode, *n.* [Gk. *anodos* (ANA-, *odos*, a way)], the positive pole of an electric battery.

an'odyne, *n.* [Gk. AN-, *odyne*, pain], a drug to soothe pain.

anoint', *v.* [Fr. *enoinde* (L. IN-, *unctus*, oiled)], to rub with oil; to make holy by pouring oil on.

anom'alous, *a.* [Gk. AN-, *hōmālos*, even], not keeping to the rule; out of order.—*n.*, **anom'aly**, a departure from the usual rule.

anon', *adv.* [A.S. ON AN, in one], in one (moment); at once; soon.

anon'ymous, *a.* [Gk. AN-, *onyma*, a name], without a name.—*n.*, **anonym'ity**.—*adv.*, **anon'ymously**.

anoth'er (*anūth'ēr*), *a.* [E. AN, one; OTHER], one more; not the same; some one else.

an'swer (*an'sēr*), *v.* [A.S. *and*, in reply, and root of *SWEAR*], to reply; to give information when asked; to be fit for; to be accountable for;—*n.*, a reply; solution of a question in arithmetic, etc.—*a.*, **an'swerable**, that can be answered; bound to give an answer.

ant, *n.* [A.S.], a small insect living in colonies; emmet.

antag'onist, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *agōnizēs*, a rival], one who fights or strives with another;—*a.*, contending against.—*n.*, **antag'onism**, opposition.—*a.*, **antag'onistic**.—*v.*, **antag'onize**, to excite to opposition.

Antarc'tic, *a.* [Gk. ANTI-, *arktikos*, northern], southern; belonging to the South Pole.

ante-, *pref* [L.], before (as in *ANCESTOR*, *ANTEDATE*, *ANTICIPATE*).

antece'dent, *a.* [L. ANTE-, *cēdere*, to go], going before (in time or thought); *n.*, that which goes before; (in grammar) the word

to which a relative pronoun refers; (*pl.*) a person's past history or conduct.

an'techamber and **an'teroom**, *n.* [ANTE-, CHAMBER, and ROOM], a room leading into a larger one.

an'tedate, *v.*, to date earlier than the true date.

antedilu'vian, *a.* [L. ANTE, *diluvium*, a flood], before the flood;—*n.*, a person who lived then.

an'telope, *n.* [Fr., from late Gk. *antholops*], an animal partly like a deer, partly like a goat.

antemerid'ian, *a.* [L. ANTE-, *meridiēs*, midday], in the forenoon.

anten'na, *n.* [L. *antenna*, the yard of a sail], one of the feelers of an insect; (*pl.*) **antennae**.

antepenult', *n.* [L. ANTE-, *paene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last], the last syllable but two.—*a.*, **antepenul'timate**.

anter'ior, *a.* [L. *anterior*, in front (*ante*, before)], earlier in time; in front.

an'teroom. See ANTECHAMBER.

an'them, *n.* [A.S. *antefn* (Gk. ANTI-, in reply; *phōnē*, the voice)], a sacred song or hymn, sung by two parts of a choir alternately; song of gladness.

an'ther, *n.* [Gk. *antheros*, blooming (*anthos*, a flower)], the top of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen.

anthol'ogy (*ānthól'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *anthologia*, a gathering of flowers], a collection of choice pieces of verse or prose.

an'thracite (*-thrasit*), *n.* [Gk. *anthrax*, coal], a coal that burns with little flame or smoke.

an'thrax, *n.* [Gk. *carbuncle*], an infectious disease prevalent among sheep and cattle and sometimes communicated to man.

an'thropoid, *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos*, man], (apes) resembling man;—*n.*, a man-like ape.

anthropol'ogy (*ānthropol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos*, man; -LOGY], the study of men as living beings in their relations to each other, and the lower animals.

an'tic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*,

- old], old-fashioned ; odd ; ridiculous ;—*n.*, an odd or clownish action ; (*pl.*) silly tricks.
- An'tichrist** (*án'tikrist*), *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, CHRIST], the great enemy of Christ.—*a.* antichristian.
- an'ticipate** (*ántisipát*), *v.* [L. ANTE-, *capere*, to take], to be before in doing or speaking ; to enjoy beforehand ; to expect.—*n.*, **anticipa'tion**, a looking forward to ; a promise of something to come.
- antiell'max**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, CLIMAX], a descent from more striking or important to less striking or important things, in a sentence or story.
- an'ticyclone**, *n.* [ANTI-, CYCLONE], the flowing out of air from a part where there is high pressure.
- an'tidote**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *dotos*, given], something given to counteract a poison.
- an'timony**, *n.* [med. L., prob. from Arab.], a bluish white metal, used in medicine, etc.
- anti'athy**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *pathos*, feeling], a feeling of dislike.
- anti'odes**, *n. pl.* [Gk. ANTI-, *pous*, *podos*, a foot], places on the other side of the globe diametrically opposite.
- antiquar'ian**, *a.* [L. *antiquus*, old], concerned with old things ;—*n.* (also **an'tiquáry**), one who studies old things.—*a.*, **an'tiquated**, out of date.
- antique'** (*ántēk'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *antiquus*, old], ancient ; old-fashioned ;—*n.*, a piece of ancient work.—*n.*, **antiq'uity** (*ántik'witi*), former ages ; great age ; (*pl.*) ancient things.
- antiseptic**, *a.* [Gk. ANTI-, *septos*, rotten], stopping rotting ;—*n.*, that which does so.
- antith'esis**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *thesis*, a placing], a placing of words or thoughts in opposition to each other, to make a contrast ; (*pl.*) **antitheses**.—*a.*, **antithe'tic**.
- antitox'in**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI-, *toxikon*, poison], any serum injected into the blood to counteract certain diseases.
- ant'ler**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *rum*], a branch of a stag's horn.—*a.*, **ant'lered**.
- an'tonym**, *n.* [Gk. ANTI + *onoma*, name], a word of opposite meaning to another.
- an'vil**, *n.* [A.S.], an iron block on which smiths hammer metal.
- anxious** (*ánk'shius*), *a.* [L. *anxius*, distressed], uneasy in mind.—*ns.*, **anxi'ety** (*ángzi'éti*) and **anxiousness** (*ánk'shiusnes*), uneasiness of mind.
- an'y** (*en'i*), *a.* [A.S. *án*, one ; *-ig*, suff.], one of a number, whichever we please.—*adv.*, **anyhow** and **anywise**, in any way ; **an'ywhere**, in any place.
- a'orist**, *n.* [Gk. *aoristos*, indefinite (A-, AN-, *horizein*, to limit)], the past tense in Greek.
- aor'ta** (*áor'tá*), *n.* [Gk. *aortē* (*aetrēin*, to raise)], the chief artery which carries the blood from the left side of the heart.
- apace'** (*ápás'*), *adv.* [E. A-, *PACE*], with speed ; swiftly.
- ap'anage** (-*áj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *pānis*, bread], provision for a younger son ; a subject country ; that which belongs to one by right of custom.
- apart'**, *adv.* [Fr., from L. *ad*-, to ; *partem* (*pars*), a part], away from the rest ; into parts.—*n.*, **apart'ment**, a single room ; a part of a house divided off from the rest ; (*pl.*) lodgings.
- ap'athy**, *n.* [Gk. A-, AN-, *pathos*, feeling], want or dullness of feeling.—*a.*, **apathet'ic**, unfeeling ; unconcerned.
- ape**, *n.* [A.S.], a monkey without a tail ; a fool who puts on the manners of another ;—*v.*, to imitate foolishly.—*a.*, **ap'ish** (*áp'ish*), foolishly imitating.
- aper'ient**, *a.* [L. *aperire*, to open], opening ;—*n.*, a laxative.
- aper'itif**, *n.* [Fr.], alcoholic drink to give an appetite.
- ap'erture**, *n.* [L. *apertūra*, an opening], an opening ; a gap.
- a'pex**, *n.* [L.], the highest point ; (*pl.*) **apexes** or **apices**.
- aph'asia** (*afá'sia*), *n.* [Gk. *a*, not + *phasis*, speech], loss of speech.
- aphe'lion** (*áfē'lion*), *n.* [Gk. *apho*,

from ; helion, the sun], the point in a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

aph'orism, *n.* [Gk. *aphorismos*, a definition], a short sentence with a great deal of meaning ; maxim.

a'piary (*á'píarí*), *n.* [L. *apidrium* (*apie*, a bee)], a place where bees are kept.

apiece' (*ápēs'*), *adv.*, to each separately ; as the share of each.

ap'omb, *n.* [Fr. *perpendicular*], coolness, self-possession.

apo-, *pref.* [Gk.], from ; away ; separate (as in APOLOGY, APOSTLE, APHELION).

apoc'alypse (*ápok'dlips*), *n.* [Gk. *apokalypsis*, to uncover], revelation or discovery ; the last book of the New Testament.—*as.*, **apoc'alyp'tic** and **apoc'alyp'tical**.

apoc'rypha (*ápok'rifá*), *n.* [Gk. *apokrypha*, to hide], a statement of which the authority is doubtful ; certain uninspired books sometimes bound up with the Old Testament.—*a.*, **apoc'ryphal**, not of full authority ; uninspired ; fabulous.

ap'ogee (*áp'ojē*), *n.* [Gk. *apogee*, the earth], the point at which the sun or moon is most distant from the earth.

ap'ology (*áp'ol'ojí*), *n.* [Gk. *apologia*, a speech in defence], something said in defence ; words of regret for some thing done : excuse.—*a.*, **apologet'ic**, expressing excuse or regret ; said in defence.

—*v.*, **apol'ogize**, to express excuse or regret.—*n.*, **apol'ogist**.

ap'ophthegm or **ap'othegm** (*áp'óthēm*), *n.* [Gk. *apothegma*, a word], a saying with much point or meaning, expressed in very few words.

ap'oplexy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *apoplexia*, a sudden stroke], loss of power by a sudden stroke.—*a.*, **apoplec'tic**.

apostasy, *n.* [Gk. *apostasia*, a standing], a forsaking one's former friends or beliefs.—*n.*, **apos'tate**, one who deserts his faith or principles.—*a.*, **false** ; unfaithful.

apostle' (*áposl'*), *n.* [Gk. *apostolos*, to send out ;

stellein, to send], one sent out ; a missionary.—*n.*, **apostleship**, the duty of an apostle.—*a.*, **apostol'ic**.

apos'trophe (*ápos'trófe*), *n.* [Gk. *apostrophe*, a turning], a turning away from one's hearers to address some other person ; a mark (') to show a letter missed.

—*v.*, **apos'trophize**, to address some other person.

apoth'ecary, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *apothecarius* (Gk. *apothēkē*, a store)], a maker or seller of drugs.

apotheo'sis, *n.* [Gk. *apothēōsis*, a god], a giving of divine honours.

appal' (*ápawí'*), *v.* [probably from Fr. *apalir*, to make pale], to make weak with fear ; to strike through with terror.—*pres. p.*, **appalling** ; *p.p.*, **appalled**.

appanage. See APANAGE.

appara'tus, *n.* [L. *AD-*, *parare*, to prepare], means got ready for doing work ; instruments or tools.

appar'el, *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *parare*], clothing for the body ; —*v.*, to dress.

appeal, *v.* [Fr., from L. *appellare*, to call by name], to call on one for help or pity ; to have recourse to ; to ask that a case be taken to a higher court ; —*n.*, a call for help ; a request for the rehearing of a case.—*ns.*, **appel'lant**, one who appeals ; **appella'tion**, a name or title.

appear', *v.* [Fr., from L. *apparere*, to appear], to be seen ; to seem to be.—*a.*, **appar'ent**, that can be seen ; easily seen or understood.—*ns.*, **appar'ition**, something coming suddenly and alarmingly into sight ; **appear'ance**, a coming into sight ; the thing seen ; what a person or a thing is like.

appease', *v.* [Fr. *apaiser* (L. *AD-*, *pax*, peace)], to make at peace ; to calm ; to soothe.

append', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *pendere*, to hang], to add to ; to put at the end of.—*ns.*, **appen'dix**, **appendage**, something hung or added on to (usually an addition to a book) ; (*pl.*) **appen'dixes** or **appen'dices**.—*n.*, **appendic'i-**

tis, a disease caused by inflammation of an end part of the bowels.

ap'pertain, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *AD-*, *pertinere*, to belong], to belong to.

ap'petite, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, a longing for], desire for (food, etc.).—*a.*, **appetiz'ing**, giving an appetite.

applaud', *v.* [L. *AD-*, *plaudere*, to clap], to praise by clapping the hands ; to praise in a noisy way.—*n.*, **applause'**.

ap'ple, *n.* [A.S.], the fruit of the apple-tree ; a thing of this shape.

apply', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *plicare*, to fold], to lay one thing on another ; to use for a purpose ; to be suitable ; to make a request ; (oneself) to give time and attention.—*pres. p.*, **applying** ; *p.p.*, **applied**.—*n.*, **appl'ance**, tool or thing used to bring about some result.—*a.*, **ap'plicable**.—*ns.*, **ap'plicant**, one who applies for an office ; **applica'tion**, close attention ; that which is applied.

appoint', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to ; *POINT*], to bring to a point ; to settle or arrange ; to name for an office ; to order.—*n.*, **appoint'ment**, the naming of a person for an office ; the office for which one is named ; situation ; an engagement to meet some one.

apportion (*àpôr'shôn*), *v.* [Fr., *à*, to ; *portionner*, to *PORTION*], to divide into fair shares ; to allot.

apposition (*àpôzish'ôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *POSITION*], a placing beside ; a noun beside another to explain its meaning.

appraise', *v.* [AD-, *PRAISE*], to fix the value of.

appre'ciate (*àpre'shiât*), *v.* [L. *appretiare* (AD-, *pretium*, a price)], to know the value of ; to rise in price.—*a.*, **appre'ciable**, that can be seen, felt, or measured.—*n.*, **apprecia'tion**, act of putting a just price upon ; a statement of the right value of a person or a thing.—*a.*, **appre'ciative**, forming a fair judgment ; esteeming highly.

apprehend', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *prehendere*, to seize], to take hold

of ; to understand ; to fear.—*n.*, **apprehen'sion**, act of seizing ; power of grasping a thought ; fear of something that may happen.—*a.*, **apprehen'sive**, quick to feel ; afraid of something.

appren'tice (*àpren'tis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *apprehendere*, to learn], one who is learning a trade ;—*v.*, to bind one to a trade.—*n.*, **appren'ticeship**, state or time of being an apprentice.

apprize', *v.* [Fr. *appris*, learned (APPREHEND)], to give information to ; to let (one) know.

approach', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *appropriare*, to come near to (AD-, *prope*, near)], to come near to ;—*n.*, a coming near to ; a means of getting near to ; avenue ; entrance.—*a.*, **approach'able**, that can be approached.

appro'priate, *a.* [L. *AD-*, *proprius*, one's own], used or fitted for a purpose ; suitable ;—*v.*, to take to be one's own ; to set apart for.—*n.*, **appropria'tion**, act of appropriating ; a setting apart.

approve' (*àproov'*), *v.* [Fr. *approuver* (L. *AD-*, *probus*, good)], to think well of ; to be pleased with ; to sanction.—*ns.*, **ap'probation** and **approv'al**, act of approving ; sanction ; **ap'pro'ver**, an accomplice allowed to give evidence.

approx'imate, *a.* [L. *AD-*, *proximus*, very near], coming near to ; lying close to ; nearly correct ;—*v.*, to bring or come near to ; to grow like.—*n.*, **approxima'tion**, approach ; figures nearly but not quite correct.

appur'tenance, *n.* [Fr., from root of APPERTAIN], that which belongs to.

a'pricot, *n.* [Port. *albricoque* (al-, the ; L. *præcox*, early ripe)], a kind of plum which ripens quickly.

A'pril, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aprilis* (*aperire*, to open)], the fourth month of the year.

a'pron, *n.*, formerly *napron* [Fr. *nape*, from L. *mappa*, a cloth], a covering in front to protect

- one's clothes; pinafore; a covering for the legs when driving.
- s'propos** (ă'prôpô), *adv.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *propositum*, the thing proposed], to the point or purpose.
- apse**, *n.* [Gk. *apsis*, the hoop of a wheel], a rounded part of a church, usually at the east end; (*pl.*) **apsides** (ă'psidēz) or **apses**.
- apt**, *a.* [L. *aptus*, fit], suitable; ready; tending to; quick to understand.—*ns.*, **ap'titude** and **ap'tness**, fitness; capacity.
- aquamarine** (ăkwamărēn'), *n.* [L. *aqua*, water; *mare*, the sea], a transparent bluish-green beryl; a semi-precious stone.
- aquarium**, *n.* [L. *aqua*, water], a vessel for holding water plants and animals; a building for exhibiting these.
- aquat'ic**, *a.*, belonging to water; living in water.
- aqueduct** (ăk'wēdŭkt), *n.* [L. *aqua* water; *ducere*, to lead], a bridge or channel for conveying water.
- aqueous**, *a.* watery; like water; produced by water.
- aquiline** (ăk'wilin), *a.* [L., from *aquila*, an eagle], like an eagle; hooked like an eagle's beak.
- Arab**, *n.* [Fr., from L. from Gk. *Araps*], a native of Arabia; a homeless child.—*a.*, **arabesque** (ărăbesk'), like Arabian shapes or carvings;—*n.*, an ornament of intricate pattern with no animal forms.—*a.*, **Ara'bian**;—*n.*, an Arab.—*a.*, **Ar'abic**;—*n.*, the language of Arabia.
- ar'able**, *a.* [L. *arabilis*, ploughable (*arare*, to plough)], fit for being ploughed.
- arachnid** (arăk'nid), *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, a spider], a class of animals including spiders, scorpions, etc.
- ar'biter** (ăr'bītēr), *n.* [L., a judge], a person chosen to decide.—*a.*, **ar'bitrary**, without regard to rules or principles; absolute; unjust.—*v.*, **ar'bitrate**, to act as an arbiter.—*n.*, **arbitra'tion**, the action of an arbiter; decision between two parties.
- ar'boreal**, *a.* [L. *arbor*, a tree], living in or associated with trees.
- arborē'tum**, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree], a place where trees and shrubs are cultivated.
- ar'boriculture**, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree; *CULTURE*], the culture of trees.
- ar'bour** (ăr'bôr), *n.* [formerly *herber*, L. *HERBARIUM*], a seat in a garden covered with trees or shrubs; a bower.
- arbu'tus** (ărbŭ'tŭs), *n.*, a small creeping plant with fragrant flowers; the mayflower.
- arc**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arcus*, a bow], a part of a circle; an arch.—*n.*, **arc-lamp**, a lamp lighted by the energy of an electric current passing between two carbon rods.
- arcade**, *n.* [Fr., from It. *arcata*, arched (L. *arcus*, *ARC*)], a row of arches; a walk or street with an arched roof.
- Arca'dian**, *a.*, belonging to Arcadia, a district in Greece; rural.
- arch** (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arca*, a chest (confused with *ARC*)], a curved structure of wedge-shaped stones covering an opening;—*v.*, to cover with an arch; to form into an arch.
- arch** (2), *a.* [ARCH-], chief; clever; sly; mischievous; waggish.
- arch-**, **archi-**, **arche-**, *pref.* [Gk. *archos*, chief; *archē*, a beginning], first; chief (as in *ARCH-BISHOP*, *ARCHITECT*, *ARCHETYPE*).
- archaeol'ogy** (ărkēol'ôjī), *n.* [Gk. *archaios*, old; -*LOGY*], the study of ancient art, prehistoric life and antiquities, etc.—*n.*, **archaeologist**.
- archa'ic** (ărkă'ik), *a.* [Gk. *archē*, a beginning], ancient; old; out of date.
- archangel** (ăr'kănjēl), *n.*, a chief angel; an angel of the highest order.
- archbish'op**, *n.*, chief bishop.—*n.*, **archbish'opric**, the district of an archbishop.
- arch'deacon**, *n.*, chief deacon; an officer of the Church immediately under a bishop.
- arch'duke**, *n.*, chief duke; a prince of the house of Austria.
- ar'cher**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arcus*, a bow], one who shoots with a bow and arrows.—*n.*, **ar'chery**, the

art or practice of shooting with bows and arrows.

archipel'ago (*arkipel'ágō*), *n.* [Gk. *ARCHI-*, *pelágos*, sea], the Aegean Sea; any sea with many small islands.

ar'chitect (*ar'kitekt*), *n.* [Gk. *ARCHI-*, *tektōn*, a builder], one who draws plans of buildings.
—*n.*, **ar'chitecture**, the art of planning and designing buildings; the style of a building.—*a.*, **architect'ural**.

ar'chitrave (*ar'kitrāv*), *n.* [Gk. *ARCHI-*, *L. trabs*, a beam], the chief beam of a building; the beam resting on the tops of the columns.

ar'chives (*ar'kivs*), *n. pl.* [Fr., from *L. archivum*, from Gk. *archē*, government], the place where government records are kept; public writings or records.

arch'way, *n.* a passage under an arch.

Arctic, *a.* [Gk. *arktikos*, northern (*arktos*, a bear)], under the stars of the Great Bear; northern, very cold. The *Arctic Circle* is an imaginary circle on the earth, 23½° S. of the North Pole.

ar'dent, *a.* [Fr., from *L. ardens* (*ardere*, to burn)], burning; showing great heat or passion; enthusiastic.—*n.*, **ar'dour** (*ar'dōr*), heat; heat of passion or feeling; zeal; also **ar'dency**.

ar'duous, *a.* [*L. arduus*, uphill], steep to climb; hard to do; difficult.

ar'ea, *n.* [*L.*, a threshing-floor], a clear, level space; the measure of the surface of anything; the space around the sunk basement of a house.

ar'eca, *n.* [Port.], a variety of palm tree also known as betelnut palm.

ar'e'na, *n.* [*L.*, sand], the place of combat covered with sand in the great theatre at Rome; the space for performance in a circus; any place where work is done.

ar'gent (*ar'jént*), *a.* [*L. argentum*, silver], having the colour of silver.

ar'gon, *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *ergon*, work], an inert gas in the atmosphere.

Ar'gonaut, *n.* [Gk. *Argo*, the name of a ship; *naútēs*, a sailor], a sailor in the ship *Argo*, in which Jason and his companions sought the Golden Fleece.

ar'gosity, *n.* [prob. from *It. Ragusea*—ship of Ragusa], a large ship laden with great riches.

argot (*ar'gō*), *n.* [Fr.], slang used by a special group of people, esp. thieves.

ar'gue (*ar'gū*), *v.* [Fr., from *L. arguere*, to make clear], to discuss; to give reasons; to dispute; to prove.—*pres. p.*, **arguing**; *p. p.*, **argued**.—*n.*, **ar'gument**, the means by which a thing is proved; the reasons given as proof; the chief contents of a book or chapter.—*a.*, **argūmen'tative**, containing argument; controversial; fond of arguing.

ar'id, *a.* [*L. aridus*, dry], having no moisture; dried up; parched.—*n.*, **arid'ity**.

aright' (*arit'*), *adv.* [E. *A.*, **RIGHT**], in a right way.

arise', *v.* [*A.S.*], to get or move upwards, to spring (from).—*pres. p.*, **arising**; *p. p.*, **arisen**; *past*, **arose**.

aristoc'racy, *n.* [Gk. *aristos*, best; *kratein*, to rule], government by the best; the higher ranks of a people; nobility.—*n.*, **ar'istocrat**, one of the nobility; a proud or haughty person.—*a.*, **aristocratic**.

arith'metic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *arithmos*, a number], the science of numbers; the art of counting.—*a.*, **arith'met'ical**, having to do with arithmetic.—*n.*, **arith'met'ician**.

ark, *n.* [*A.S.*], a box or chest; a large vessel, like a ship below and a house above (see *Genesis vii.*); the chest in which were the tables of the Law.

arm (1), *n.* [*A.S.*], the part between the hand and the shoulder; a branch of the sea or of a river.—*n.*, **arm'-chair**, a chair with arms to support the elbows.

arm (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. arma*, arms], a means of protecting

- oneself; a weapon; a part of an army, as infantry, cavalry, etc.; (*pl.*) the occupation of a soldier; decorations on shields, banners, etc.;—*v.*, to put on arms; to furnish with arms.—*a.*, armed (*arm'd*), fitted with arms; ready to fight.
- arma'da** (*ármá'da*), *n.* [Sp., armed from L. *armare*, to arm], an armed fleet, esp. the Spanish Armada (1588).
- armadillo**, *n.* [Sp.], a burrowing animal with bony armour.
- armament**, *n.* [L. *armamentum*, means of arming], soldiers armed for war; the weapons of an army, or of a ship.
- armatúra**, *n.* [L. *armatúra*], a piece of soft iron arming the poles of a magnet, in electrical machinery.
- armistice** (*-tis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, ARMS; *stare*, to stop], a stoppage of fighting for a short time; a truce.
- armor'ial**, *a.*, belonging to coats of arms.
- armour** (*arm'or*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, ARMS], defensive dress for fighting in; the iron or steel plating of a ship of war.—*ns.*, **armourer**, a maker of arms; **armoury**, a place for arms.
- arm'pit**, *n.*, the hollow under the shoulder.
- arm'y**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arma*, ARMS], a large and ordered body of armed men.
- aro'ma**, *n.* [Gk., a sweet herb], a sweet smell, such as in plants, fruit, etc.; fragrance; perfume.—*a.*, **aromat'ic**, having a sweet smell; strong-scented; fragrant.
- arose'**, *past.* See **ARISE**.
- around'**, *adv.* [E. A-, ROUND], on every side;—*prep.*, on all sides of.
- arouse'**, *v.* [E. A-, ROUSE], to cause to rise; to stir up; to awaken; to excite.
- arquebus**. See **HARQUEBUS**.
- ar'rack**, *n.* [Arab.], a strong drink used in India and other Eastern countries.
- arraign'** (*árdn'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *araisner* (L. AD-, *raisonnem*, reason)], to call one to trial; to accuse.
- arrange'** (*árdnj'*), *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *rang*, a row], to put in proper order; to plan.—*n.*, **arrange'ment**, the way or manner in which things are placed.
- ar'rant**, *a.* [ERRANT], out and out; downright; very bad.
- ár'ras**, *n.* [town of Arras], tapestry made at Arras, France; rich hangings for a wall.
- array'** *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, and root of READY], to put in order; to clothe; to dress up; to equip or adorn;—*n.*, order, esp. order of battle; dress.—*pres. p.*, **arraying**; *p. p.*, **arrayed**.
- arrear'**, or *pl. arrears'*, *n.* [Fr. *arrière* (L. AD-, *retra*, backwards)], that which is behind or in the rear; debts still unpaid, or work undone.
- arrest'**, *v.* [Fr. (L. AD-, *restare*, to stay behind)], to cause to stop; to seize and put in prison; to apprehend; to check;—*n.*, stoppage; act of seizing hold of; also **arrestment**.
- arrive'**, *v.* [Fr. (L. AD-, *ripam*, (shore)), to come or get to.—*n.*, **arri'val**, a coming to a place; (*pl.*) persons newly come.
- ar'rogate**, *v.* [L. AD-, *rogare*, to ask], to lay claim to; to claim more than is right; to claim in an overbearing manner.—*a.*, **ar'rogant**.—*ns.*, **ar'rogance** and **ar'rogancy**, unbearable pride.
- ar'row** (*áro*), *n.* [A.S.], a straight, thin rod with a head, to be shot from a bow.—*a.*, **ar'row-head**, shaped like the head of an arrow.—*n.*, **ar'row-root**, a starchy food obtained from the roots of a tropical American plant.—*a.*, **ar'rowy**, shaped like arrows; swift.
- ar'senal**, *n.* [It., from Arab.], a place for making or storing arms.
- ar'senic**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *arsenikon*, from Arab. *az-zernikh*, orpiment], a brittle grey metal; a strong poison made from this.
- ar'son**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *arsus* (*ardere*, to burn)], the crime of wilfully burning houses.
- art**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ars*, art], power of fitting means to an end; skill,

esp. in the fine arts.—*as.*, art'ful, full of art; cunning; art'less, free from guile.

ar'tery, *n.* [L., and Gk. *artēria*, a blood-vessel], a tube which carries the blood from the heart; a main road or channel.—*a.*, arte'rial.

Arte'sian (artē'zhān), *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, of Artois], denoting a kind of well made by boring into the earth and tapping underground water (first made at Artois, France).

arthri'tis, *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, a joint], inflammation of the joints.—*a.*, arthrit'ic.

ar'tichoke, *n.* [It., from Sp., from Arab.], name of two plants, the flower-heads of one and the tuber of the other of which are used as food.

ar'ticle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *articulus*, a little joint], a small part; an item; a piece; a thing; a distinct part in an agreement or law; a paper in a magazine or newspaper; a part of speech; one of the words *a*, *an*, or *the*;—*v.*, to arrange in distinct parts; to bind by agreement.

artic'ulate, *a.* [L. *articulātus*, jointed], furnished with joints; having parts jointed together; spoken clearly or distinctly;—*v.*, to put together with joints; to fit properly; to speak distinctly.—*n.*, articula'tion.

ar'tifice (ar'tifis), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ars*, ART; *facere*, to make], a use of skill to gain an end; cunning; craft; deception.—*n.*, artific'er, one who uses art or skill; a workman.—*a.*, artificial (artifish'āl), made by man, not by nature.

artil'ery, *n.* [Fr., from supposed late L. *artillātor*, a maker of machines], cannon; gunnery.

artisan', *n.* [Fr., prob. from It. *artigiano*], one skilled in a trade; a workman.

ar'tist, *n.*, one who practises the fine arts; a workman with good taste.—*a.*, artis'tic.

Aryan (ār-yan), *a.*, belonging to Indo-European race or language.

as, *adv.* and *conj.* [A.S., ALL, SO], in like manner; thus; because;

while;—*rel. pron.*, who or which (after *same*, *such*, etc.).

asbes'tos, *n.* [Gk. *asbestos*, that cannot be quenched], a mineral substance, non-inflammable, and a poor conductor of heat.

ascend' (āsend'), *v.* [L. *ascendēre* (AD-, scandēre, to climb)], to climb up; to go up to a higher point.—*n.*, ascen'dancy, great influence over others.—*a.*, ascen'dant, rising or risen high up; above the horizon;—*n.*, ascent; height; commanding power.—*ns.*, ascent', a going upward; the upward slope of a hill; ascen'sion, a rising or going upwards.

ascertain' (āsertān'), *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; CERTAIN], to make certain; to find out the truth about.

ascet'ic (āset'ik), *a.* [Gk. *askētikos*, fond of exercise], keeping too close to work; keeping away from pleasure; self-denying; austere;—*n.*, one who denies himself; one who lives apart; hermit; recluse.—*n.*, ascet'ic-ism (-ism), self-denial.

ascribe' (āskrib'), *v.* [L. AD-, scribere, to write], to mention something as belonging to; to assign, as blame, praise, etc.—*n.*, ascrip'tion, act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.

asep'tic, *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *sepsis*, decay], kept free from germs (in surgery).

ash, *n.* [A.S.], a common tree, with hard, tough timber.—*a.*, ash'en, made of ash-wood.

ashamed' (āshāmd'), *a.* [E. A-, SHAME], feeling shame; unable to look up.

ash'es, *n. pl.* [A.S.], that which remains after something is burnt; a dead body before or after burning.—*a.*, ash'y, like ashes in colour; pale.

ashore', *adv.* [E. A-, SHORE], on shore or land; to the shore.

Ash Wednes'day, *n.*, first day of Lent.

aside', *adv.* [E. A-, SIDE], on, at, or to one side;—*n.*, a remark in an undertone not intended for everyone to hear.

ask *v.* [A.S. *ascian*], to try to get a thing by saying that we want it; to seek information; to put a question; to name a price.
askance or **askant**, *adv.* [etym?], sideways; not straightforward.
askew, *adv.* [E. A-, *SKEW*], on the skew; off the straight.
aslant, *a. and adv.* [E. A-, *SLANT*], on the slant; on one side.
asleep, *a. and adv.* [E. A-, *SLEEP*], sleeping; in a sleep.
aslope, *a. and adv.* [E. A-, *SLOPE*], on the slope, sloping.
asp, *n.* [L. and Gk. *aspis*, an asp], a poisonous serpent.
asparagus, *n.* [Gk. *asparāgos*], a garden plant used as food.
aspect, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, look (AD-, *spicere*, to look)], the look which a person or a thing has; appearance to the mind.
aspen, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of poplar tree with trembling leaves.
asperity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *asperitas* (*asper*, rough)], roughness; severity; harshness.
asperse, *v.* [L. *aspersus*, sprinkled], to sprinkle; to spread damaging reports about; to speak ill of.—*n.*, **asperision**, evil speaking; slander.—*a.*, **asperisive**.
asphalt, *n.* [Gk. *asphallon*], a kind of pitch used for paving, etc.
asphyxiate (*asfīx'iat*), *v.* [Gk. *a*, not; *sphexis*, a pulse], to suffocate; to cause death by depriving of oxygen.
aspidistra, *n.* [Gk. *aspis*, a shield], evergreen house plant with long broad leaves.
aspirate, *v.*, to begin a word or syllable with the sound of *h*.—*n.*, **aspiration**, sound of *h*.
aspire, *v.* [L. AD-, *spirāre*, to breathe], to seek after eagerly; to aim at; to rise; to mount up.—*ns.*, **aspirant**, one who hopes for something; an eager seeker; **aspiration**.
aspirin *n.*, a drug for alleviating pain.
asquint, *adv.* [E. A-, *SQUINT*], on the squint; with or from the corner of the eye; to one side.
ass, *n.* [A.S.], an animal like a horse, but smaller, and with long ears;

a fool.—*a.*, **asinine**, like an ass.
assail, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *salire*, to leap], to leap upon; to attack suddenly.—*a.*, **assailable**, that can be attacked or assailed.—*n.*, **assailant**, one who makes an attack.
assassin, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *hashish*, an intoxicating food given to one about to commit a crime], one who kills secretly or by surprise.—*v.*, **assassinate**.—*n.*, **assassination**.
assault, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *sal-tus*, a leap], to attack with force; —*n.*, a strong or sudden attack.
assay, *v.* [Fr. *essayer*, to try; from L. *exagium* (AD-, *agere*, to deal)], to weigh out or examine carefully; to find out the amount of pure metal in an ore or mixture; to make a test or trial; —*n.*, trial of the amount of metal; the thing tested.—*pres. p.*, **assaying**; *p.p.* **assayed**.
assemble, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *simul*, together], to bring or gather together; to meet together. — *ns.*, **assemblage** (*dsem'blad*), a number of persons or things in one place; **assembledly**, a meeting for a special purpose; the persons present.
assent, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *sentire*, to think], to think the same as; to agree; —*n.*, agreement with.
assert, *v.* [L. AD-, *sertus* (*serere*, to bind)], to lay claim to; to make a statement without proof.—*n.*, **assertion**, a laying claim to; a strong statement without proof.—*a.*, **assertive**.
assess, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *asses-sare*, to sit beside (a judge), (AD-, *sedere*, to sit)], to lay on a tax; to fix the amount of a tax; to estimate or value.—*ns.*, **assessment**, the act of fixing a tax; the amount of tax; **asses-sor**, the legal adviser of a magistrate; one who fixes the amount of a tax.
assets, *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *satis*, enough], that which is left to pay one's debts; property belonging to a merchant or trader.
asseverate, *v.* [L. *asseverālus*,

- asseverare**, to speak in earnest (AD-, *severus*, earnest), to state earnestly or solemnly.—*n.*, **asseveration**.
- assiduous**, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, diligent (AD-, *sedere*, to sit)], keeping close to work; diligent.—*ns.*, **assiduity** and **assiduousness**, continual attention; diligence.
- assign** (*asin'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *signum*, a mark], to set apart for a person; to make over; to fix.—*ns.*, **assignment**, the making over of a thing; a transfer; an appointment to meet; **assignment** (*asin'ment*), a making over to another; the writing by which a thing is made over.
- assimilate**, *v.* [L. AD-, *similis*, like], to absorb; to make or become like; to change to suit some purpose; to digest.—*n.*, **assimilation**.—*a.*, **assimilative**.
- assist**, *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *stare*, to stand], to help.—*n.*, **assistance**, help.—*a.*, **assistant**, giving help;—*n.*, one who helps.
- assize**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *as sessus*], a court at which prices, etc., were fixed; (*pl.*) courts of justice held at various places.
- associate** (*asō'shiāt*), *v.* [L. AD-, *socius*, a companion], to go with as a companion; to act along with;—*a.*, joined with;—*n.*, one who is joined with another.—*ns.*, **association**, a number banded together; connection in thought.
- assort**, *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; *sorte*, from L. *sors*, a lot], to put into lots; to arrange things of a like kind together; to agree.—*n.*, **assortment**, arrangement in lots; things so arranged.
- assuage** (*aswāj*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *sudvis*, sweet], to make soft; to lessen the force or severity of; to abate.—*n.*, **assuagement**.
- assume**, *v.* [L. AD-, *sūmere*, to take], to take to or upon oneself; to take for granted; to claim more than is due; to be overbearing; to pretend.—*n.*, **assumption**, an assuming or taking for granted; supposition.
- assure** (*dshoor'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *securus*, sure], to make sure; to say that a thing is true.—*n.*, **assurance**, a feeling of being sure; a pledge of truth; forward conduct; insurance of life.—*adv.*, **assuredly**.
- aster**, *n.* [Gk. *astēr*, a star], a kind of plant with composite, star-like flowers.
- asterisk**, *n.*, a little star; a mark (*).
- astern**, *adv.* [E. A-, STERN], towards the hinder end of a ship; behind.
- asteroid**, *n.* [ASTER, -OID], a small planet.
- asthma** (*as'mā*), *n.* [Gk. *asthma*, short breath (*aein*, to breathe)], a disorder of the lungs making breathing difficult.—*a.*, **asthmatic**.
- astir**, *a.* and *adv.* [E. A-, STIR], moving about; stirring; active.
- astonish**, *v.* [Fr., from L. EX-, *tondre*, to thunder], to strike with sudden fear or wonder; to surprise.—*a.*, **astonishing**, very wonderful.—*n.*, **astonishment**, a feeling of great wonder; great surprise; bewilderment.
- astound**, *v.* [M.E. *astoned*, ASTONISHED], to strike dumb with terror or wonder.
- astray**, *adv.* [Fr. *estraié*, *p.p.* of *estraier*, to STRAY], out of the right way or place.
- astride**, *adv.* [E. A-, STRIDE], with the legs apart.
- astrigent** (*astrin'jent*), *a.* [L. *astringens* (AD-, *stringere*, to bind)], binding closely; drawing together;—*n.*, medicine that contracts the tissues of the body.
- astrol'ogy** (*astrol'ofi*), *n.* [Gk. *astron*, a star; -LOGY], the study of the stars with the supposed purpose of foretelling the future.—*n.*, **astrol'oger**, one who reads the stars.
- astronomy**, *n.* [Gk. *astron*, a star; *homos*, a law], the science which treats of the nature and motions of the stars, etc.—*n.*, **astronomer**, one who studies the stars.—*a.*, **astronomical**.
- astute**, *a.* [L. *astutus*], far-seeing; clever; cunning.—*n.*, **astuteness**.

asun'der, *adv.* [E. A-, SUNDER], in parts; apart; separately.

asy'lum (*dsi'lum*), *n.* [Gk. *asylon* (*a-*, not; *sylo*, seizing)], a place of safety; a shelter for the insane, blind, etc.

at, *prep.* [A.S.], expresses nearness in time, space, etc.

ate (*et*), *v.*, *past tense* of **EAT**.

a'theism, *n.* [Gk. *a-*, not; *theos*, a god], disbelief that there is a God.—*n.*, **a'theist**, one who does not believe that there is a God.—*a.*, **atheis'tic**, **atheis'tical**.

Athenae'um, *n.* [Gk. *athēnaion* (*Athēna*, the goddess Minerva)], the temple of Athena at Athens; a literary institution; a London club of distinguished scholars, statesmen, etc.

Athē'nian, *a.*, belonging to Athens; —*n.*, a native of Athens.

athirst', *a.* [A.S. *ofthyrst*], in want of drink; having a strong desire (for).

ath'lete, *n.* [Gk. *athlētēs*, a fighter (*athlon*, a prize)], one who contends in feats of strength.—*a.*, **athlet'ic**.—*n. pl.*, **athlet'ics**, the practice of wrestling, running, etc.

athwart', *prep.* [E. A-, THWART], across;—*adv.*, crosswise; sidewise.

Atlan'tic, *a.* [Gk. *Atlas*, a mountain in North-west Africa], belonging to Atlas;—*n.*, the ocean between America and Europe or Africa.

at'las, *n.* [Gk. *Atlas*, the god who held the world on his shoulders], a book of maps, so called because old map-books had a figure of Atlas on the title-page.

at'mosphere, *n.* [Gk. *atmos*, vapour; *sphaira*, a globe], the air round the world; the influences round a person.—*as.*, **atmospher'ic**, **atmospher'ical**, belonging to the air.—*n. pl.*, **atmospher'ics**, electrical disturbance in atmosphere which interferes with wireless reception.

atoll', *n.*, ring-shaped coral island enclosing a lagoon.

at'om, *n.* [Gk. *atomos* (*a-*, not; *temnein*, to cut)], the smallest particle of an element; anything very small.—*a.*, **atom'ic**.

atone' (*atōn'*), *v.* [E. AT, ONE], to make at one; to make amends for; to reconcile.—*n.*, **atone'ment**, a reconciliation; an agreement.

atro'cious (*ātrō'shūs*), *a.* [L. *atrox*, cruel], showing great cruelty; very wicked.—*n.*, **atroc'ity** (*ātrō'siti*), great wickedness or cruelty.

at'rophy, *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *trophē* food], a wasting away of any organ of the body;—*v.*, to waste away.

at'ropine, *n.* [Gk. *atropos*, one of the Fates], a poison obtained from deadly nightshade.

attach', *v.* [Fr. *à*, to; and root of TACK], to fasten to; to seize or hold fast to.—*n.*, **attach'ment**, a bond or fastening; a tender regard; a seizure of one's goods for debt, etc.

attaché (*dtash'd*), *n.* [Fr.], a member of an ambassador's suite.—*n.*, **attaché-case**, a small case for carrying papers, etc.

attack', *v.* [Fr., from It., as AT-TACH], to come against as an enemy; to fall upon (as a disease);—*n.*, an onset; the beginning of harmful action.

attain', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *tangere*, to touch], to arrive at; to get possession of; to gain.—*a.*, **attai'nable**.—*n.*, **attain'ment**, that which is attained or reached; (*pl.*) knowledge.

attain'der, *n.* [Fr. to ATTAIN, confused with *tindre*, to dye], a loss of rights and property by one guilty of high treason.—*v.*, **attaint'**, to find guilty of high treason; to deprive of rights; to convict.

at'tar or **ot'to**, *n.* [Pers.], a fragrant essence obtained from rose petals.

attempt' (*ātem't*), *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *temptare*, to try], to try to get; to make an effort;—*n.*, a trial; an effort.

attend', *v.* [Fr., from L. AD-, *tendere*, to stretch], to give one's mind to; to go along with; to wait on.—*n.*, **atten'dance**, a being present; the persons who

- are present ; service.—*a.*, **atten'dant**, going along with ; waiting on ; following from ;—*n.*, one who goes with to do service.—*n.*, **atten'tion**, a giving one's mind to ; acts of kindness paying honour or esteem.—*a.*, **atten'tive**, giving attention.
- atten'uate**, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *lenvis*, thin], to make thin or fine ; to weaken ; to grow less.—*n.*, **attenua'tion**.
- attest'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *testis*, a witness], to be a witness to ; to give proof of ; to call to witness.—*n.*, **attesta'tion**, bearing witness.
- Att'ic**, *a.* [Gk. *attikos*], belonging to Athens or Attica ; pure ; elegant.—*n.*, **att'ic**, a room or rooms at the top of a house.
- attire'**, *n.* [O.Fr. *à*, to ; *TIRE*], fine clothes ; dress ; clothes ;—*v.*, to dress finely ; to adorn.
- att'itude**, *n.* [Fr., from It., from L. *aptitudo*, *APTITUDE*], way of standing or acting.
- attor'ney** (*at'er'ni*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *AD-*, *torndre*, to turn], one who acts for another in a court of law ; a person who does law business ; a solicitor.
- attract'**, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *tractus*, *p.p.* of *trahere*, to draw], to draw towards ; to allure ; to entice.—*n.*, **attrac'tion**, power of drawing towards ; pleasing ; engaging.
- attrib'ute**, *v.* [L. *AD-*, *tributus*, *p.p.* of *tribuere*, to give], to think of something as belonging to or caused by a person ; to give blame or honour ; to impute.—*ns.*, **at'tribute**, a quality or property ; **attribu'tion**.—*a.*, **at'tribu'tive**, expressing an attribute or quality ;—*n.*, a word expressing a quality.
- attune**, *v.* [*at-*, *AD-*, *TUNE*], to put in tune.
- au'burn**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *alburnus*, whitish (*albus*, white)], a colour between red and brown (formerly light yellow).
- auc'tion** (*awk'shôn*), *n.* [L. *ductio*, increase (*augere*, to increase)], a public sale, in which the thing to be sold is given to the one who offers most ;—*v.*, to sell by auc-
- tion.—*n.*, **auctioneer'**, one who sells goods by auction.
- auda'cious** (*awdâ'shûs*), *a.* [L. *audax*, bold], bold ; fearless.—*n.*, **audac'ity** (*awdâs'iti*), boldness ; fearlessness ; impudence.
- au'dible**, *a.* [L. *audibilis* (*audire*, to hear)], that can be heard.
- au'dience**, *n.*, the act or chance of hearing ; a reception by a great person ; the persons who hear.
- au'dit**, *n.* [L. *auditus*, a hearing], an examination and correction of accounts ;—*v.*, to examine and correct accounts.—*ns.*, **audi'tion**, power of hearing ; trial performance of singing, etc. ; **au'ditor**, a hearer ; a person who examines and corrects accounts ; **auditor'ium**, the part of a hall, etc., where the hearers sit.—*a.*, **au'ditory**, belonging to the sense of hearing.
- au'ger**, *n.* [A.S.], a tool for boring holes.
- aught** (*awt*), *n.* [A.S. *â*, one ; *wiht*, a creature], anything.
- augment'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *augmentum* (*augere*, to increase)], to make bigger ; to add to ; to grow larger.—*ns.*, **aug'ment**, an addition ; a vowel added to a word ; **augmenta'tion**, increase.
- au'gur**, *n.* [L. *augur*], a priest who foretold the future from the cries and flight of birds ;—*v.*, to guess from signs ; to foretell.—*n.*, **au'gury**, art or practice of an augur ; a prediction ; a sign.
- august'**, *a.* [L. *augustus*, honoured], causing a feeling of awe or reverence.
- Au'gust**, *n.*, the eighth month, named in honour of Augustus (Cæsar).
- aunt** (*ant*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *amita*], a father's or a mother's sister.
- aure'ola** or **aur'eole** (*aur'iôl*), *n.* [L. *aureus*, golden], the golden light painted by artists around the heads of Christ and the saints.
- aur'icle**, *n.* [L. *auricula*, a little ear (*auris*, an ear)], the outer ear ; one of the two ear-shaped parts of the heart.—*a.*, **auric'ular**, told in the ear, or privately.—*n.*, **aur'ist**, one skilled in diseases of the ear.

aurif'eous, *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold; *ferre*, to bear], producing gold.

Auro'ra, *n.* [L. *aurōra*], dawn; the goddess of the morning.

auro'ra borea'lis, *n.* [L. *boreas*, the north wind], the Northern Lights.

auscult'a'tion, *n.* [L. *auscultāre*, to listen], an examination of the heart or lungs by listening to their sounds.

aus'pice (*aus'pis*), *n.* [L. *auspiciūm*, a watching of birds], a sign got from watching birds; (*pl.*) **aus'pices**, favour; protection.—*n.*, **auspicious** (*auspish'ūs*), having signs of good success.

austere, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *austēros*, dry], having a dry or harsh nature; stern; strict.—*ns.*, **austere'ness** and **auster'ity**, harshness of nature; an unbending manner; strictness of life.

aust'ral, *a.* [L. *auster*, the south wind], southern, opposite to boreal or northern.

authen'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *authēntikos*, true], from the author's own hand; with no doubt about its truth.—*v.* **authen'ticate**, to discover or establish the truth or the authorship of.—*n.*, **authen'ticity** (*authēntis'iti*).

author, *n.* [Fr., from L. *auctor* (*augere*, to increase)], one who starts a thing; a writer of books.—*a.*, **author'itative**, having authority.—*n.*, **author'ity**, power given by law; witness; weight of testimony; influence; permission; the source of a statement; the standard work on a subject; an expert; (*pl.*) the persons who put the law in force.—*v.*, **au'thorize**, to give right to do; to give the sanction of law to.—*ns.*, **authoriza'tion**, permission; **au'thorship**, state of being an author.

auto-, *pref.* [Gk. *auto*], of or by oneself (as in AUTHENTIC, AUTOCRAT, AUTOGRAPH).

auto (*ō'tō*), *n.* [Amer. colloq.], an abbreviated form of 'automobile.'

autobiog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *AUTO-*, BIOGRAPHY], a person's life written by himself.

autoc'racy, *n.* [Gk. *AUTO-*, *krateia*, power], full power in the hands of one man.—*n.*, **au'tocrat**, one who has full power in his hands.

autogiro', *n.* [Gk. *AUTO* + *gyros*, a circle], form of aeroplane in which the planes rotate like a windmill.

au'tograph, *n.* [Gk. *AUTO-*, *graphein*, to write], a person's own handwriting; a person's name written by himself;—*a.*, in one's own writing.

automatic or **automat'ical**, *a.* [Gk. *automatos*, self-moving], self-moving; not depending on the will.—*ns.*, **autom'aton**, a self-acting machine; **auto-mo'bile**, a self-moving vehicle; a motor car.

auton'omy, *n.* [Gk. *AUTO-*, *nomos*, a law], a living under one's own law or government; self-government.—*a.*, **auton'omous**, self-governing.

autopsy (*ōt'-opsi* or *ōtōp'si*), *n.* [Gk.], a post-mortem examination of a body.

au'tumn (*au'tūm*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *auctumnus* (*augere*, to increase)], the time when fruits are gathered in; the third season of the year.—*a.*, **autum'nal**.

auxil'iary (*awgēl'iāri*), *a.* [L. *auxiliārius*, helping (*auxilium*, help)], giving help;—*ns.*, a helper; a verb that helps to make up tenses and moods; (*pl.*) foreign, or helping troops; allies.

avail', *v.* [Fr., from L. *valēre*, to be strong], to be strong for; to be of use to; to suit a purpose;—*n.*, benefit; service.—*a.*, **avall'able**, that can be made use of; at hand.

av'alanche (*āv'alanch*, -*ansh*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad vallem*, to the valley], a mass of snow or ice slipping down a mountain.

av'arice (*āv'āris*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *avaritia*, greed (*avarus*, greedy)], a too strong desire for gain; greed of wealth.—*a.*, **avari'cious** (*āvārish'ūs*), greedy.

avaunt', *int.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *ante*, from, before], begone; away.

a've (*āv'i*), *int.* [L. *avē*, hail!], ho

well or happy.—*n.*, Ave, prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning 'Ave Maria.'

avenge' (*ävénj'*), *v.* [Fr. *à, to*; *venge*, from L. *vindicare*, to claim for], to punish one who has done an injury; to take vengeance; to vindicate.

av'enué (*äv'énué*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad-*, *venire*, to come], an approach; a road shaded with trees; a wide street.

aver', *v.* [Fr., from L. *ad-*, *verus*, true], to declare to be true; to state firmly.—*pres. p.*, *averring*; *p. p.*, *averred*.—*n.*, *aver'ment*, a statement of something as a fact.

av'erage (*äv'êrdj*), *n.* [Fr., etym.?] the sum of several amounts divided by their number;—*a.*, rising to an average; ordinary;—*v.*, to find the average; to amount to an average.

averse', *a.* [L. *aversus* (*AB-*, *vertère*, to turn)], turned away from; having a dislike to.—*n.*, *aver'sion*, a feeling of dislike; the person or thing disliked.

avert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *AB-*, *vertère*, to turn], to run aside; to ward off.

a'viary, *n.* [L. *aviarium* (*avis*, a bird)], a place for keeping birds; a bird-cage.

avia'tion (*ävid'ätion*), *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird], the art of flying.—*n.*, *ä'viator*, a flying man.

avid'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aviditas* (*avidus*, greedy)], great desire; eagerness.

avoca'tion, *n.* [L. *a-*, *AB-*, *vocare*, to call], something that calls away; (*colloq.*), one's regular employment.

avoid, *v.* [O.Fr. *esvuidier* (*es-*, *EX-*, *vuidier*, to vomit)], to keep out of the way of; to withdraw.—*n.*, *avoi'dance*.—*a.*, *avoi'dable*.

avoirdupois' (*ävördüpois'*), *n.* and *a.* [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have weight], a system of weight in which the pound contains sixteen ounces.

avouch', *v.* [Fr., from L. *ad-*, *vocare*, to call; to *VOUCH*], to declare openly; to say that a thing is so.

avow', *v.* [Fr., from L. *ad-*, *vocare*, to call, identified with *voldre*, to vow (*vōtum*, a vow)], to declare openly; to confess freely.—*n.*, *avow'al*, an open declaration.—*adv.*, *avow'edly*.

await', *v.* [Fr. *à, to*; and root of *WAIT*], to wait for; to be in store for.

awake', *v.* [A.S.], to rouse from sleep; to stop sleeping;—*a.*, not asleep; on the watch.—*pres. p.*, *awaking*; *p. p.*, *awaked* or *awoke*; *past*, *awoke*.—*v.*, *awa'ken*, to rouse out of sleep.—*n.*, *awa'kening*, a rousing from sleep; a revival of religion.

award', *v.* [Fr., *a*, corrupted from *es-*, L. *EX-*, and root of *WARD*], to give, as a judge; to determine;—*n.*, a judgment; decision; a prize given.

aware', *a.* [A.S. root of *WARY*], on the watch; having information.

away', *adv.* [A.S.], (gone) on the way; at a distance; absent.

awe (*aw*), *n.* [Scand.], great fear; fear and reverence;—*v.*, to strike with great fear.—*a.*, *aw'ful*.—*adv.*, *aw'fully*.

awhile', *adv.* [A.S. *äne while*, ONE WHILE], for a time.

awk'ward, *a.* [M.E. *awk*, from Scand. *afug*, left hand; -*WARD*], not handy; clumsy; not easy to handle.

awl, *n.* [A.S.], a boring tool.

awn, *n.* [Scand.], the beard of corn, etc.

awn'ing, *n.* [etym.?], a covering of canvas to keep off the sun's light or heat.

awoke', *past tense* of AWAKE.

awry', *a.* and *adv.* [E. *A-*, *WRY*], off the straight; to one side; wrong.

axe, *n.* [A.S.], an implement with a sharp edge for cutting wood.

ax'iom, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *axios*, worthy], a statement seen to be true without proof.—*a.*, *axio-mat'ic*, self-evident.

axis, *n.* [L. *axis*], the real or imaginary line on which a body rotates.

ax'le, *n.* [Scand., related to L. *axis*],

the pin or rod on which a body turns.

ay or **aye** (i), *adv.* [etym. ?], yes.

aye (d), *adv.* [Scand.], for ever ; always.

aza'lea, *n.* [Gk.], a flowering shrub of the rhododendron family.

a'zure, *a.* [Arab.], clear ; bright blue.

B

bab'ble, *v.* [imit.], to talk like a child ; to talk incoherently ; to let out secrets.—*n.*, idle talk ; murmur of brook.

babe or **ba'by**, *n.* [imit.], a young child.

ba'bel, *n.* [Heb.], confused sound of words (from the tower of Babel).

baboon', *n.* [Fr.], a large monkey with a long face and short tail.

bacchanal (bák'anál), *n.* [Gk.], a worshipper of Bacchus, the god of wine ; one who indulges in much wine.—*a.*, **bacchana'lian**.

bach'elor (bách'élór), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bacalarius*, a cow-herd (L. *vacca*, cow)], a man who is not married ; one who has taken a first degree at a university.

bacill'us (basil'ús), [L., dim. of *baculus*, a rod], a very minute plant germ found in water, etc. ; (*pl.*) **bacil'li**.—*n.*, **bacter'ium**, a germ ; a microbe ; (*pl.*) **bacteria**.—*n.*, **bacteriol'ogy**.

back, *n.* [A.S.], the hinder part of the body ; the part of an animal in which the spine is ; the hinder part of anything, the rear ;—*v.*, to move to the rear ; to help ; to uphold ;—*adv.*, to where one came from.—*v.*, **back'bite**, to speak ill of one who is away.—*ns.*, **back'bone**, the spine ; firmness ; **back'ground**, the space behind the figures in a picture ; position of obscurity.—*v.*, **back'slide**, to slide back ; to fall from right.—*a.*, **back'ward**, not coming forward ; slow ;—*adv.*, towards the rear.—*n. pl.*, **back'woods**, forest-lands far from towns.

backgam'mon [BACK, GAME], a game for two played on a board with dice and 15 'men' each.

ba'con, *n.* [Fr.], swine's flesh cured. **bacté'rium**, *n.*, microscopic vegetable organism ; a disease germ ; a microbe ; (*pl.*) **bacteria**.

bad, *a.* [A.S.], not as it should be ; not good.

bade (bád), *n. past tense* of BID.

badge (báf), *n.* [etym. ?], a mark worn to distinguish a person.

badg'er (báj'ér), *n.*, a small animal of the bear kind ;—*v.*, to annoy.

badinage' (badináz'h'), *n.* [Fr.], light, playful talk.

bad'minton, *n.* [from Badminton in Gloucester], a game resembling lawn-tennis played with shuttle-cocks.

baf'fle, *v.* [Fr. ?], to make some one's efforts useless ; to balk or frustrate.

bag, *n.* [etym. ?], a piece or pieces of soft stuff sewed together to hold something ; a pouch or small sack ;—*n.*, to put into a bag.—*pres. p.*, **bagging** ; *p.p.*, **bagged**.

bagatelle', *n.* [Fr.], something of little worth ; a game played with nine balls and a cue.

bagg'age (bág'áj), *n.* [Fr.], goods carried by travellers ; the necessaries of an army.

bag'pipe, *n.*, a wind instrument of music made up of a windbag and pipes.

bail (1) or **bale**, *v.* [Fr. *baile*, a bucket], to throw out water with a pail or bucket.

bail (2), *v.* [Fr. *bailler*, to take charge of], to give security for a person's appearance ; to let go on the promise of another ;—*n.*, one who gives security ; the security given.

bai'lie (bá'li), *n.* [Fr., as BAILIFF], a magistrate in Scottish towns.

bail'iff, *n.* [Fr. *baillif*, from late L. *baiulivus* (see BAIL)], under-

- manager of an estate, etc.; an officer of the law.
- bairn**, *n.* [A.S.], a child.
- bait**, *n.* [Scand., from root of *BITTE*], food put on a hook to attract fish; —*v.*, to put bait on; to feed a horse on a journey; to set dogs on; to worry.
- baize**, *n.* [Fr.], a coarse woollen cloth.
- bake**, *v.* [A.S.], to make hard by heat; to cook food in an oven or on a hot surface.—*ns.*, **ba'ker**, **ba'kery**.
- ba'kelite**, *n.* [named after *Baekeland*, the inventor], a hard, strong substance largely used in making coloured ware and electrical fittings.
- bal'ance**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *BI-*, *lanx*, a plate], anything used for weighing; —*v.*, to make or to be of the same weight; to settle (an account).
- bal'cony**, *n.* [It., from root of *BALK*], a platform fixed to an inside or outside wall.
- bald** (*bawld*), *a.* [C. ?], without hair.
- bal'derdash**, *n.* [etym. ?], foolish talk.
- bal'drick** (*bawld'rik*), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from L. *balleus*, *BELT*], a soldier's shoulder-belt for sword, bugle, etc.
- bale**, *n.* [Fr. *bale*, a package], a bundle of goods; —*v.*, to make up into a bundle.
- bale'ful**, *a.* [A.S.], full of evil.
- balk** (*bawk*), *n.* [A.S., *balca*, a heap], a ridge between two fields; a long thick piece of wood; a disappointment; —*v.*, to cause one to miss or fail; to foil.
- ball** (1) (*bawl*), *n.* [Scand.], something round; —*v.*, to gather into a ball.
- ball** (2), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bal-lāre*, to dance], a dancing party.
- bal'lad**, *n.* [Fr., a dancing song], a song containing a story.
- bal'last**, *n.* [Scand. *bar*, bare; last, load], a load to steady a ship; prudence; steadiness; —*v.*, to put in ballast.
- ballerina** (*balere'na*), *n.* [It.], a female dancer in ballet, esp. one who plays a leading part in classical ballet.
- bal'let** (*bal'a*), *n.* [Fr.], a little dance; dramatic entertainment in the form of dancing.
- balloon**, *n.* [It., from root of *BALL*], a bag of silk filled with a light gas to rise and float in the air.—*n.* **barrage balloon**, a balloon used for the purpose of intercepting hostile aircraft. See *AIRSHIP*; also *DIRIGIBLE*.
- bal'lot**, *n.* [It. *ballotta*, a little ball], a ball or ticket used in voting; a means of voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box; —*v.*, to vote by balls or tickets.
- balm** (*bam*), *n.* [Fr., from L., as *BALSAM*], a plant that yields a healing ointment; anything that soothes.—*a.*, **bal'my**, like balm; softly blowing; warm.
- bal'sam** (*bawls'am*), *n.* [L. *balsamum*], balm; a healing ointment.
- bal'uster**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *balaustion*, pomegranate flower], a small column or pillar.—*n.*, **bal'ustrade**, a row of such pillars or posts carrying a handrail.
- bamboo'**, *n.*, a tall Indian reed or grass.
- ban**, *n.* [A.S. *bannan*, to summon], a public notice; a curse; —*v.*, to curse; to forbid.—*n.* **pl.**, **banns**, notice of marriage.
- balac'lav'a** or **balac'lav'a-helmet**, *n.* [from *Balac'lava* in the Crimea], knitted woollen headgear covering the ears and neck, worn by soldiers on active service.
- ba'nal** (*ba'nal* or *bānal'*), *a.* [Fr.], commonplace; petty.
- bana'na**, *n.*, an herbaceous plant that grows in hot countries, and its fruit.
- band**, *n.* [M.E., from root of *BIND*], that which binds; a number of persons; a company of musicians; —*v.*, to tie together; to join.
- ban'dage** (*ban'dāj*), *n.*, a long band for binding up wounds; —*v.*, to put a bandage on; to tie up a wound.
- ban'dit**, *n.* [It., from root of *BAN*], a robber; (*pl.*) **ban'dits** or **bandit'ti**.
- ban'dy**, *v.* [etym. ?], to beat to and

fro ; to give and take words or blows.—*a.*, **ban'dy-legged**, having crooked legs.

bane, *n.* [A.S. *bana*, a murderer], that which causes harm or death.—*a.*, **bane'ful**, causing harm or death.

bang, *v.* [Scand., imit. in root], to hit with a noisy stroke ;—*n.*, a noisy blow.

bangle (*bāngl*), *n.* [Hind. *baṅgri*], an ornament for the arms or ankles.

ban'ian or **ban'yan**, *n.* [Skt.], an Indian tree the branches of which droop to the ground and take root.

ban'ish, *v.* [Fr., from root of **BAN**], to drive away ; to exile.—*n.*, **ban'ishment**.

ban'ister, *n.* (Isu. in *pl.*), modern form of **BALUSTRADE**.

ban'jo, *n.*, a musical stringed instrument.

bank (1), *n.* [M.E. *banke*], a mound or ridge of earth ; the shore of a river ;—*v.*, to shut in with a mound of earth ; to slant an aeroplane for turning.

bank (2), *n.* [Fr., from It. *banca*, a bench, from root of **BANK** (1)], a table at which money is changed ; a place where money is put for safety ;—*v.*, to put into a bank.—*ns.*, **bank'note**, a note by a banker promising to pay a sum of money ; **bank'rupt** [L. *ruptus*, broken], one who cannot pay his debts ;—*a.*, unable to pay.—*n.*, **bank'ruptcy**, inability to pay.

ban'ner, *n.* [Fr.], a flag.

ban'nock, *n.* [C.], a flat cake of oatmeal.

banns. See **BAN**.

ban'quet (*bāng'kwēt*), *n.* [Fr., a little bench or table], a feast ;—*v.*, to give or enjoy a feast.

ban'ter, *v.* (etym. ?), to talk to in joke or jest ;—*n.*, a joking or speaking in fun.

bant'ling, *n.* [prob. from root of **BENCH**], a child.

bap'tism, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *baptein*, to dip], a dipping or sprinkling with water as a sign of becoming a Christian.—*v.*, **bap-**

tize', to dip or sprinkle.—*n.*, **Bap'tist**, one who believes in adult baptism.

bar, *n.* [Fr.], a rail or bolt to fasten a door ; a long narrow piece of wood or metal ; a sandbank at the mouth of a river ; the barrier where prisoners stand at a trial ; a refreshment counter ;—*v.*, to stop the way ; to shut out or m.—*pres. p.*, **barring** ; *p.p.*, **barred**.

barb (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *barba*, a beard], the jag on the point of an arrow or a fish-hook ;—*v.*, to put barbs on.

barb (2), *n.*, a breed of horse imported from Barbary.

barbar'ian, *n.* [Gk. *barbaros*, not speaking Greek (prob. imit. of strange speech)], a person speaking a strange language ; a rude or cruel person ;—*a.*, uncivilized.—*ns.*, **bar'barism**, state of being a savage ; roughness of manners ; a wrong form of speaking ; **bar'bar'ity**, cruelty.—*a.*, **bar'barous**, like a savage.

bar'ber, *n.* [L. *barba*, a beard], one who shaves beards and cuts hair.

bar'berry, *n.*, flowering thorny shrub, often cultivated for ornamental hedges.

bar'bican, *n.*, [Fr.], a fort at a bridge or a castle gate.

bard, *n.* [C.], a maker and singer of verses among the ancient Celts ; a poet.

bare, *a.* [A.S.], without covering ; unadorned ;—*v.*, to uncover.—*a.*, **bare'faced**, impudent.—*n.*, **bare'ness**.

bar'gain (*bar'gin*), *n.* [Fr.], an agreement ;—*v.*, to make an agreement.

barge, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *barga*, **BARK** (3)], a pleasure boat ; a boat for carrying loads.

bar'itone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *barus*, heavy or deep ; *tonos*, a tone], a male voice between the tenor and the bass.

ba'rium, *n.* [Gk. *barus*, heavy], a white metal.

bark (1), *n.* [Scand.], the skin of a tree ;—*v.*, to strip the bark or skin off.

bark (2), *v.* [A.S.], to yelp like a dog ;—*n.*, the cry of a dog.

bark (3) or **barque**, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. barca*, a little boat], a kind of ship with the two front masts rigged for square sails and the back one for fore-and-aft sails ; any small ship or boat.

bar'ley, *n.* [A.S. *baerlic* (*baer*, *barley*, -*ly*)], a kind of grain used for food or making malt.

barm, *n.* [A.S.], froth of beer used for leaven ; yeast.

barn, *n.* [A.S. *bere*, *barley* ; *aern*, a house], a place for keeping corn.

bar'nacle, *n.* [O.Fr. *bernaque*, etym. ?], a shell-fish found sticking to rocks and ships : (*pl.*) a kind of spectacles.

bar'ograph, *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight + *GRAPH*], a self-recording barometer.

barom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight ; *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring the weight of the air.—*a.*, **baromet'ric**.

bar'on, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. baro*, man], a title of honour.—*ns.*,

bar'onet, a title lower than baron ; **bar'onetcy**, the rank of a baronet ; **bar'ony**, the lands of a baron.

barouche' (*bároosh'*), *n.* [Ger., from *L. birókus* (*Bi-*, *róta*, a wheel)], a carriage with two seats and a folding cover.

barque. See **BARK** (3).

bar'rack, *n.* (or *pl.* **bar'racks**) [Fr.], a building for lodging soldiers ; *v.*, to jeer at (cricketers, etc.).

barrage (*bar'áj*), *n.* [Fr., from root of *BAR*], an artificial bar or dam ; a barrier of bursting shells fired to stop the advance of troops. A *creeping barrage* is a shield of bursting shells moving slowly forward in front of advancing troops.

bar'rel, *n.* [Fr.], a vessel made of staves of wood bound in with hoops ; a cask ; the tube of a gun.

bar'ren, *a.* [Fr.], without fruit : that does not bear.—*n.*, **bar'renness**.

barricade, *n.* [Fr., from Sp.], that which blocks a road : a

fortification of trees, earth, or stones ;—*v.*, to block a road.

barr'ler, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. barra*, bar], a bar ; an obstacle in the way ; a boundary.

bar'rister, *n.* [E., from *BAR*, the rail of a court], lawyer who pleads in court.

bar'row (1) (*bâr'ô*), *n.* [A.S. *beran*, to *BEAR* (1)], a small hand-car, with one or two wheels.

bar'row (2) (*bâr'ô*), *n.* [A.S. *beorg* a hill or mound], a mound over an ancient grave.

bar'ter, *v.* [Fr.], to give in exchange ;—*n.*, a giving of one thing for another.

basalt', *n.* [L. *basaltis*, from African], a hard volcanic rock of a dark colour.

base (1), *a.* [Fr., from late *L. basus*, short, fat], low-born ; of little value ; low ; bad ; mean ; cowardly.

base (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *basis*, a stand], that on which a thing rests ; the lower part ; the point from which an army conducts its campaign ;—*v.*, to put on a base.—*ns.*, **base'ment**, the lowest story of a building ; **ba'sis**, that on which a thing rests ; foundation ; the foot of a pillar or statue ; (*pl.*) **bá'ses**.

base'ball, *n.* a U.S. national ball game ; the ball used in playing the game.

bash'ful, *a.* [Fr., as *ABASH*], with eyes cast down ; not wishing to come into notice.—*n.*, **bash'-fulness**.

bas'ilisk, *n.* [Gk. *basilikos*, a little king], a fabulous snake with a white spot, like a *crown*, on its head, whose glance was deadly.

ba'sin, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. bacca*], a hollow vessel ; the country drained by a river.

bank, *v.* [Scand. *batha*, bathe ; *sk*, self], to warm oneself in the sun.

bas'ket, *n.* [etym. ?], a vessel made of twigs twisted together.

bas'-relief (*bas'-reléf'*), *n.* [Fr., from It.], carved figures standing a little above the surface.

base (1), *n.*, a fish much esteemed for food.

bass (2) (*bās*), *n.* [E., as **BASE** (1)], the lowest part in a piece of music.

bassoon, *n.* [Fr. *bas son*, deep sound], a musical wood wind instrument with a deep tone.

basswood, *n.*, wood of the lime-tree.

bas'tard, *n.* [Fr.], a child of unmarried parents;—*a.*, born of unmarried parents; not of the right kind.

baste, *v.* [etym. ?], to rub fat into meat while roasting; to beat; [Fr.], to sew with long stitches.

bas'tion (*bās'tiōn*), *n.* [Fr.], a building at the angle of a fortress.

bat (1), *n.* [O.F.], a stick to beat with or hit a ball;—*v.*, to use the bat at cricket.—*pres. p.*, **batting**; *p.p.*, **batted**.

bat (2), *n.* [Scand.], an animal like a mouse, with wings by which it flies at night.

batch, *n.* [E., from **BAKE**], the bread baked at one time; a number taken together.

bate. See **ABATE**.

bath, *n.* [A.S.], a place for washing in; a plunging in water.—*v.*, **bathe**, to use a bath; to wash the body.

bā'thos, *n.* [Gk. = depth], anticlimax.

bat'on, *n.* [Fr.], a staff showing authority; a policeman's staff;—*v.*, to strike with a baton.

battal'ion, *n.* [Fr., as **BATTLE**], several companies of soldiers in fighting order.

bat'ten, *v.* [Scand.], to grow fat; to live luxuriously.

bat'ter, *v.* [Fr., from *L. batuere*, to beat], to beat down; to strike against time after time;—*n.*, flour, etc., beaten into a paste.—*n.*, **bat'tery**, guns placed in order for shooting; the place on which guns are mounted; electric cells linked together to give a powerful current.

bat'tle, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. battalia* (*battuere*, to beat)], a giving and taking of blows; a fight;—*v.*, to struggle.

battledore, *n.* [prob. from Provençal *batedor*, a beater], a bat for striking a shuttlecock.

bat'tlement, *n.* [Fr.], a wall with openings to shoot through.

bau'ble, *n.* [Fr.], a plaything.

baulk. See **BALK**.

bauxite (*bō'zit* or *bō'zit*), *n.* (from *Les Baux*, France, where it was first mined), a clay from which aluminium is obtained.

bawl, *v.* [med. *L. bauldre*, to bark, or Scand. *baula*, to low], to cry like a bull or cow; to rear loudly.

bay (1), *n.* [Fr., from Low *L. bāta*], a bend of the coast line; the water contained within this bend; a recess in a room.

bay (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. bāca*, a berry], a laurel with red berries; (*pl.*) **bays**, a wreath or crown of honour made of bay leaves;—*a.*, reddish-brown.

bay (3), *v.* [Fr.], to bark as a dog;—*n.*, the turning of a stag to face the dogs.

bay'onet, *n.* [perhaps from *Fr. Bayonne*, where first made], a short sword fixed on the end of a rifle.

bazaar, *n.* [Pers.], a place where all sorts of goods are set out for sale.

be, *v.* [A.S.],—*pres. p.*, **being**; *p.p.*, **been**; *past*, **was**.

be-, *pref.* [A.S.], about, all over (as in **BESPRINKLE**, **BESMEAR**); makes verbs out of nouns and adjectives (as in **BETROTH**, **BECALM**).

beach, *n.* [etym. ?], a sandy or pebbly shore;—*v.*, to draw a boat on to the shore.

bea'con, *n.* [A.S.], a signal fire on a height to give warning; a light-house or signal.—*n.*, **Bell'sha beacon**, traffic sign indicating a pedestrian crossing.

bead, *n.* [A.S. *bed*, a prayer], a small ball of glass, etc., for counting prayers, or for ornament; a drop of liquid.

bea'dle, *n.* [A.S. *bydel*, a herald, or *Fr. bedel*], one who calls orders aloud; a crier or officer of a court, church, etc.

bea'gle, *n.* [etym. ?], a small hound.

beak, *n.* [Fr., prob. from *C.*], the point of anything; the bill of a bird; the sharp bow of a ship.

bea'ker, *n.* [M.E.], a drinking-cup.

beam, *n.* [A.S., a tree], a long piece of wood or metal; one or more rays of light;—*v.*, to send out rays of light; to smile radiantly.

bean, *n.* [A.S.], a plant with a long pod containing edible seeds; one of these or similar seeds, as a coffee-bean.—*n.*, **bean-feast**, a feast to celebrate something.

bear (1) (*bār*), *v.* [A.S.], to carry; to bring forth; to suffer.—*past*, **bore**; *p.p.*, **borne**.—*a.*, **bear'-able**, that can be borne or put up with; tolerable.—*ns.*, **bearer**, one who carries; a domestic servant in India; **bear'ing**, the way a person acts or behaves; the direction in which one thing lies from another; the support of a moving part of a machine; (*pl.*) the direction of one object from another with reference to the points of the compass.

bear (2) (*bār*), *n.* [A.S.], a wild beast with a rough coat.—*a.*, **bear'ish**, rude.

beard (*bērd*), *n.* [A.S.], the hair on the chin or on an ear of corn;—*v.*, to pull by the beard; to meet face to face.—*a.*, **bear'ded**, having a beard.

beast, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bestia*], one of the lower animals.—*a.*, **beast'ly**.

beat, *v.* [A.S.], to strike over and over again; to get the better of;—*n.*, a stroke; a throb; the range of a sentinel or constable, etc.—*past*, **beat**; *p.p.*, **beaten**.

beat'itude (*bēat'itūd*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *beatitudo*, happiness (*beatus*, happy)], happiness of the highest kind; words expressing a blessing (see *Matt. v.*).

beau (*bō*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bellus*, fine], a fashionably-dressed man; a fop;—*f.*, **belle**.

beau'ty (*bū'ti*), *n.* [Fr., from *bellus* beautiful], that which is pleasing to look at; fineness and fitness of parts; a beautiful person.—*as.*, **beau'tiful** and **beau'teous** (*bū'tiūs*), full of beauty; very pleasing to the eye.—*v.*, **beau'tify**, to make beautiful.

bea ver (1), *n.* [A.S.], a fur-bearing

rodent animal that lives both in water and on land;—*a.*, made of beaver fur;—*n.*, a hat made of this.

bea'ver (2), *n.* [Fr. *bavière*, bib], a part of a helmet let down over the face.

becalm' (*bēkām'*), *v.* [E. BE-, CALM], to make calm; to keep from moving.

because', *conj.* [E., be-, by; CAUSE], for the reasons that.

beck, *n.* [E., short for BECKON], a sign or nod;—*v.*, and **beck'on** [A.S.], to make a sign with the hand or head.

becloud', *v.* [E.], to cover with clouds; to obscure.

become', *v.* [A.S.], to come or begin to be; to pass from one state to another; to suit, look well on.—*pres. p.*, **becoming**; *p.p.*, **be'come**; *past*, **became**.

bed, *n.* [A.S.], something on which to rest or sleep; the bottom of the sea or a river; a plot of garden ground.—*pres. p.* **bed'-ding**, putting into a bed;—*n.*, clothes for a bed.—*n.*, **bed'stead** (STEAD), the frame on which a bed is placed.

bedaub', *v.* [E.], to smear with dirt or paint.

bedeck', *v.* [E.], to adorn.

bedew', *v.* [E.], to sprinkle with dew-like drops.

bed'lam, *n.* [corruption of *Bethlehem* (Hospital), used as a mad-house], a mad-house; a scene of confusion.

Bed'ouin (*bed'uin*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a wandering Arab of the desert.

bedrag'gle, *v.* [E.], to soil by dragging in mud.

bed'ridden *a.*, long confined to bed.

bee, *n.* [A.S.], a small insect which makes honey and wax, and has a sting.

beech, *n.* [A.S.], a tree of hard wood.

beef, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bovem*, an ox], the flesh of an ox; (*pl.*) **beeves**, oxen.—*n.*, **beef'eater**, a warder of the Tower of London.

beer, *n.* [A.S.], a drink made from malted barley and hops.

bees'wax, *n.* [BEE + WAX], wax obtained from bees, used for polishing floors, etc.

beet, *n.* [A.S.], two plants with fleshy roots, used (red) as a salad, (white) for sugar making.—*n.*, **beet'root**, the root of this.

bee'tle (1), *n.* [A.S., a biter], an insect with hard covers for its wings;—*v.*, to jut out and hang over, as rocks, etc.

bee'tle (2), *n.* [A.S., from root of BEAT], a wooden hammer or rammer.

befall, *v.* [A.S.], to fall to one's share; to come to pass—*past*, **befell**; *p.p.*, **befallen**.

befit, *v.*, to be fit for; to be suitable to.—*pres p.*, **befitting**; *p.p.*, **befitted**.

before, *adv.* [A.S.], in time past; sooner than; in front;—*prep.*, in front of; in the sight of.—*adv.*, **before'hand**, earlier than the appointed time.

befriend (*befrend'*), *v.*, to act as a friend to; to help; to stand by.

beg, *v.* [etym. ?], to ask earnestly; to seek an alms.—*pres p.*, **begging**; *p.p.*, **begged**.—*n.*, **beg'gar** [E.], one who lives by begging.—*a.*, **beg'garly**, like a beggar; mean.—*n.*, **beg'gary**, state of want.

beget, *v.* [A.S.], to bring into being.—*pres p.*, **begetting**; *p.p.*, **begot** or **begotten**; *past*, **begat** or **begot**.

begin, *v.* [A.S.], to come into being; to do the first act of; to go first.—*pres p.*, **beginning**; *p.p.*, **begun**; *past*, **began**.—*ns.*, **begin'ning**, **begin'ner**.

begird, *v.* [BE-, GIRD], to put round.

begone, *int.* [BE-, GONE], go away.

begrudge, *v.*, to envy the possession.

beguile (*bégil'*), *v.*, to use guile or cunning; to deceive; to while away.

behalf (*béhaf'*), *n.* [A.S., by the *healfe* or side of], one's cause or sake.

behave, *v.* [BE-, HAVE], to act or conduct oneself; to act properly; to guide one's conduct.—*n.*, **beha'viour**, manner of behaving.

behead, *v.* [A.S.], to cut the head off.

behest, *n.* [A.S. *behatan*, to promise], a command; an order.

behind, *prep.* [A.S. BE-, HIND], at the back of; coming after; not so good as;—*adv.*, at the back; not in time.—*adv.*, **behind'hand**, out of date, behind time.

behold, *v.* [A.S.], to hold the eyes on; to look at attentively;—*int.* lo! see!—*past* and *p.p.*, **beheld**.—*a.*, **behold'en**, under obligation to.

behoof, *n.* [A.S.], benefit; use; profit.—*b.*, **beho've** or **behoove**, to be right for; to be the duty of.

beige (*bāzh*), *n.* and *a.* [Fr.], cloth, made of undyed wool; colour of this.

be'ing, *pres. p.* of BE, and *n.*, existence.

bela'bour, *v.* [E. BE-, LABOUR], to beat severely.

bela'ted, (*bēlā'ted*), *a.*, abroad late at night; behind time.

belay, *v.* [A.S. BE-, LAY], to put a rope round a pin or pins; to make fast.

belch, *v.* [A.S.], to throw out from the stomach; to pour forth.

bel'dam, *n.* [Fr. *bel*, from L. *bella*, fair; DAM], an old woman; a hag.

beleag'uer (*bēlē'ger*), *v.* [Du.], to surround with an army; to besiege.

bel'fry, *n.* [Fr., a watch-tower], an erection for giving alarm; a bell-tower.

belle, *v.* [A.S. BE-, LIE], to tell lies about; to fail to do what is expected.

belief (*bēlēf'*), *n.* [A.S., trust in a statement or person; that which is held as true.—*v.*, **believ'e** (*bēlēv'*), to look on as true; to give consent to with the mind; to think.—*n.*, **believ'er**.

belit'tle (*bēlitt'*), *v.*, to make little of; to depreciate.—*n.*, **belit'tlement**.

bell, *n.* [A.S.], a hollow cup of metal for giving a musical sound when struck.

bel'ladon'na, *n.* [It. = fair lady], the deadly nightshade; the drug prepared from this.

belle, *n.* See **BEAC**.

bellicose, *a.* [L. *bellicosus*], warlike.

belligerent (*bellig'éránt*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *bellum*, war; *gerens* (*gerere*, to carry on)], carrying on war;—*n.*, one who carries on war.

bel'low (*bel'ô*), *v.* [A.S., as **BELL**], to roar like a bull;—*n.*, a loud noise.

bel'lows, *n.* [A.S. *badlig* or *belg*, a bag], a bag to hold air for blowing fires or organ-pipes.

bell'wort, *n.*, N. Amer. plant with yellowish flowers.

bel'ly, *n.* [A.S., same root as **BELLOWS**], that which bulges out; the stomach;—*v.*, to swell out.

belong, *v.* [E. **BE-**, *long*, belonging], to be one's own; to be a part of.

beloved (*bélav'd* or *bélav'éd*), *a.*, greatly loved;—*n.*, a dear one.

below (*bélô*), *prep.* [E. **be-**, by; **LOW**], beneath; lower than; unworthy of;—*adv.*, in a lower place; underneath.

belt, *n.* [A.S.], a band passing round; a narrow strip;—*v.*, to surround.—*a.*, bel'ted, wearing a belt; made a noble.

bemoan, *v.* [A.S.], to express sorrow for.

bemuse, *v.* to make confused or dazed.

ben, *n.* [Gael.], a hill; a mountain peak (in Scotland).

bench, *n.* [A.S., *benc*, same root as **BANK**], a seat for judges, etc.; a form for sitting on; a workman's table.

bend, *v.* [A.S.], to turn out of the straight line; to be curved; to direct;—*n.*, a turning from the straight line.—*past* and *p.p.*, **bent** or **bended**.

beneath, *prep.* [A.S.], lower than; unworthy of;—*adv.*, in a lower place.

benedic'tion (*-shôn*), *n.* [L. *benedictio*, a blessing (*bene*, well; *dicere*, to say), words of blessing; well-wishing.

benefactor, *n.* [L. *bene*, well; *facere*, to do], one who does a good deed;—*f.*, **ben'efactress**.

ben'efice (*ben'êfis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *beneficium*], a church office en-

dowed with an income, or clergyman's living.

beneficence, *n.*, the spirit of doing good; kindness.—*as.*, **benef'icent**, wishing to do good; doing good; **beneficial** (*benêfish'ál*), fitted to do good.—*n.*, **benefic'iary**, one who is benefited.

benefit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bene*, well; *facere*, to make], a good deed; something done to help; a kindness;—*v.* to help; to be helped.—*p.p.* and *pres. p.*, **benefited**, **benefiting**.

benev'olence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bene*, well; *volo*, I wish], a wish to do good; an act of kindness; a kind of tax.—*a.*, **benev'olent**, of a kind nature; willing to do good.

benight'ed (*bénit'éd*), *a.*, lost in the night; ignorant, uncivilized.

benign (*bénin'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *benignus*, kind], having a kind nature; friendly; gracious; soothing.—*a.*, **benig'nant**, having a kind nature.—*n.*, **benig'nity**, kindness of nature.

ben'ison, *n.* [Fr., from L., as **BENEDICTION**], blessing.

bent (1), *a.*, turned from a straight line; having a crook;—*n.*, the turn of a person's mind; hard kind of grass.

bent (2). See **BEND**.

benumb (*bénûm'*), *v.* [A.S. **BE-**, **NUMB**], to cause to lose feeling; to make numb.

ben'zene, **ben'zine**, **ben'zol**, or **ben'zoline**, *n.*, a highly inflammable hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar or petroleum.

bequeath (*bekwêth'*), *v.* [A.S. **BE-**, and root of **QUOTH**], to leave (property) to someone by will.—*n.*, **bequest** (*bekwest'*), something so left.

bereave, *b.* [A.S. **BE-**, *rēafian*, to strip], to deprive of.—*past* and *p.p.*, **bereaved** or **bereft**.—*n.*, **bereave'ment**, great loss; loss of friends by death.

be'ret (*be'rd* or *ber'et*), *n.* [Fr.], a soft, round, close-fitting cap.

berg, *n.*, a shortened form of **ICEBERG**.

ber'ry, *n.* [A.S.], a round fleshy fruit.

berth, *n.* [etym. ?], a place where a ship rests; a sleeping-place; employment; situation.

beryl (*be'rül*), *n.* [O.Fr.], a precious stone, usually pale green in colour.

beseech', *v.* [BE-, SEEK], to ask earnestly.—*past* and *p.p.*, **besought**.

beseem', *v.* [BE-, SEEM], to be worthy of; to fit; to be proper for.

beset', *v.* [A.S.], to surround on all sides; to press hard.—*pres. p.*, **besetting**; *p.p.* and *past*, **beset**.—*a.*, **besetting**, having a strong and constant influence over.

beshrew', *v.* [see SHREW], to call down evil upon.

beside', *prep.*, **besides'**, *adv.* [A.S.], by the side of; in addition to.

besiege' (*béshé'*), *v.* [see SIEGE], to surround with armed men.

besmear', *v.* [BE-, SMEAR], to cover over with something sticky and dirty.

besmirch', *v.*, to soil; to sully.

besom (*bé'sóm*), *n.* [A.S.], a broom.

besot', *v.*, to make a sot of; to infatuate.

bespatter', *v.* [BE-, SPATTER], to sprinkle with mud; to make dirty.

bespeak', *v.* [A.S.], to speak for beforehand; to order; to show.—*past*, **bespoke**; *p.p.*, **bespoken**.

best, *a.* [A.S. *betest*, superlative of *bet*, good; comp. *betera*, BETTER], having good in the highest degree.

bestead (*béstéd'*), *v.* [BE-, STEAD], to be a help or of advantage to;—*a.*, placed; circumstanced.

bestial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *bestialis* (*bestia*, BEAST)], like a beast; brutish.

bestir', *v.* [BE-, STIR], to put in lively motion.—*pres. p.*, **bestirring**; *p.p.*, **bestirred**.

bestow', *v.* [BE-, STOW], to put away; to put into a place; to give as a gift.

bestride, *v.*, [A.S., BE-, STRIDE], to put one leg on each side of; to sit so.—*past*, **bestrid** or **bestrode**; *p.p.*, **bestrid** or **bestridden**.

bet, *n.* [prob. from ABET], something risked, to be lost or won;—*v.*, to make a bet; to risk something to be lost or won.—

pres. p., **betting**; *p.p.* and *past*, **betted** or **bet**.

betake' (oneself), *v.*, to turn or go to.—*past*, **betook**; *p.p.*, **betaken**.

bé'tel, *n.* [Port.], an evergreen shrub found in the East Indies.—*n.*, **betel-nut**, the fruit of the areca palm.

bethink' (oneself), *v.*, to call to mind; to think over.—*past* and *p.p.*, **bethought**.

betide', *v.* [see TIDE], to come to one's share or lot; to happen.

betimes', *adv.* [be-, by; TIME], in good time; before it is too late.

beto'ken, *v.* [see TOKEN], to show by a sign or token; to show beforehand.

betray', *v.* [A.S. BE-, and Fr. *trahir*, from L. *trādere*], to give up something entrusted to one; to put into an enemy's hands; to make known a secret.—*n.*, **betray'al**, act of betraying.

betroth', *v.* [see TROTH and TRUTH], to promise in marriage.—*n.*, **betrothal** and **betrothment**, an agreement of marriage.

bet'ter, *a.* [A.S. *betera*, comp. deg. of *bet*, good (see BEST)], having more of good; improved;—*adv.*, in a higher degree;—*v.*, to make better.

between' and **betwixt'**, *preps.* [A.S., from root of TWO], in the space which separates; touching or shared by two.

bev'el, *n.* [Fr.], an instrument for marking angles that are not right angles; a slanting edge or surface; a slope.—*as.*, **bevel**, **bevelled**, sloping; not at right angles;—*v.*, to make to slope.

bev'erage, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bibere*, to drink], something to drink.

bev'y, *n.* [etym. ?], a flock; a company.

bewail', *v.* [see WAIL], to wail or mourn for; to sorrow.

beware', *v.* [see WARE or WARY], to be on one's guard; to take care.

bewil'der, *v.* [BE-, *wildern*, wilderness], to make one lose one's way; to make a person not know what to do or think.—*n.*, **bewil'derment**.

bewitch', *v.*, to bring under the power of a witch; to charm;

- to please greatly.—*n.*, bewitchment, power of charming; charm; fascination.
- bewray'** (*bêrā'*), *v.* [BE-, A.S. *wre-gan*, to accuse], to make known; to reveal.
- bey** (*bā*), *n.* [Turk.], a Turkish governor.
- beyond'**, *prep.* and *adv.* [A.S.], on the other side (of); farther on (than); out of reach (of).
- bi-**, *pref.* [L. *bi-*, *dui-*], double two.
- bi'as**, *n.* [Fr.], a weight put in a ball to turn it from a straight line in rolling; an inclination of the mind;—*v.*, to cause to turn to one side.—*pres. p.*, *bias-ing*; *p.p.*, *biased*.
- bib**, *n.* [L. *bibere*], a cloth worn under a child's chin during meals.
- Bi'ble**, *n.* [Gk. *biblos*, a book], the sacred books of the Christian Church; the Old and New Testaments.—*a.*, *Bib'lical*.
- bibliog'raphy**, *n.* [Gk. *graphein*, to write], description or study of books, as regards their contents, history, etc.
- bib'ulous**, *a.* [L. *bibere*, to drink], taking in much drink; spongy.
- bi'ceps**, *n.* [L.], the front muscle between the shoulder and elbow.
- bick'er**, *v.* [M.E. *bike*, to thrust], to fight; to move with a quivering motion;—*n.*, a fight.
- bi'cycle** (*bī'sikl*), *n.* [BI-, CYCLE], a vehicle on two wheels, one behind the other, driven by pedals or by a motor.
- bid**, *v.* [A.S.], to invite; to tell to do; to offer a price;—*n.*, an offer of a price.—*pres. p.*, *bid-ding*; *p.p.*, *bidden* or *bid*; *past*, *bade* or *bid*.—*n.*, *bid'ding*, invitation; order.
- bienn'ial**, *a.* [L. *biennālis* (BI-, *annus*, a year)], lasting two years; happening once in two years.
- bier** (*bêr*), *n.* [A.S., root of BEAR], a frame on which a dead body is carried.
- bifo'cal**, *a.* [L. BI-, focus], having two foci; used especially of glasses in two parts for seeing both near and distant objects.
- big**, *a.* [etym. ?], large; great; swollen.
- big'am'y**, *n.* [Fr., from L. BI-, Gk. *gamos*, marriage], state of having two husbands or wives at once.
- bight** (*bil*), *n.* [A.S.], a bend of a rope; a bend of the sea-shore.
- big'ot**, *n.* [etym. ?], a person who sticks to an opinion or a party without reason.—*a.*, *big'oted*.—*n.*, *big'otry*.
- bil'berry**, *n.*, another name for the whortleberry.
- bile**, *n.* [L. *bilis*, anger], a yellow fluid from the liver; anger.—*a.*, *bil'ious*.
- bilge**, *n.* [corruption of BULGE], the lowest part of the hull of a ship; the foul water that collects there.
- bilin'gual** (*bilin'gwal*), *a.* [BI + L. *lingua*, a tongue], able to speak two languages freely.
- bill** (1), *n.* [A.S.], a bird's beak; a cutting instrument; an axe;—*v.*, to fondle.
- bill** (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bullā*, a writing], an account of money; the words of a proposed law; a large printed sheet.
- bil'let** (1), *n.*, a little bill or note;—*v.*, to appoint lodgings for soldiers.
- bil'let** (2), *n.* [Fr.], a log of firewood.
- bill'iards** (*bil'yārdz*), *n.* [Fr.], a game played with balls and a cue, on a table which in Britain has side and corner pockets.
- bil'lion** (*bil'ion*), *n.*, a million times a million; (in France) a thousand millions.
- billow** (*bil'ō*), *n.* [Scand., root of BELLY and BULGE], a large swelling wave.
- bin**, *n.* [A.S.], a chest for corn, etc.
- bind**, *v.* [A.S.], to tie or fasten; to make firm; to cover a book; to keep to a promise by law or under a penalty.—*past* and *p.p.*, *bound*.—*n.*, *bin'ding*, the cover of a book; that which ties;—*a.*, holding firm.
- bin'nacle**, *n.* [Sp. *bitacula*, from L. *habitaculum*, dwelling-place (see HABITABLE)], the box that holds a ship's compass.
- bino'culars**, *n. pl.* [L. *binī*, two together; *oculus*, the eye], field glasses; opera glasses.

- bino'mial**, *a.* [L. *bi-*, *nomen*, a name], having two terms.
- bio'graphy**, *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; -GRAPHY], a history of a person's life.
- biol'ogy** (*biol'ojī*), *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; -LOGY], the science of life and living beings.
- bi'ped**, *n.* [L. *bi-*, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot], an animal with two feet.
- bi'plane**, *n.* [*bi-*, *PLANE*], an aeroplane having two planes.
- birch**, *n.* [A.S. *beorc*], a tree with silvery bark and a bunch of twigs or very thin branches; a rod for punishing;—*v.*, to flog.
- bird**, *n.* [A.S. *brid*], an animal with feathers and wings.
- birth**, *n.* [M.E., from root of *BEAR* (1)], a coming into life; a beginning to be.—*n.*, **birth'right**, what one has by birth.
- bis'cuit** (*bis'kit*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bis*, twice; *coccus*, cooked], bread twice baked; a thin hard cake.
- bisect'**, *v.* [L. *bi-*, *sectus* (*secdre*, to cut)], to cut into two equal parts.—*ns.*, **bisec'tion**, **bisec'tor**.
- bish'op**, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *episcopos*, an overseer], a clergyman of high rank who has charge of spiritual affairs in a certain area known as his diocese.—*n.*, **bish'opric**, office or district of a bishop.
- bis'muth**, *n.* [Ger.], a metal of a reddish white colour.
- bi'son**, *n.* [L.], the American buffalo.
- bissex'tile**, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sex'tus*, sixth], leap year; every fourth year the 24th of February (the sixth day before the calends of March) was doubled.
- bit**, *n.* [A.S.], that which is bitten off; a small piece; the part of a bridle in a horse's mouth; a small coin.
- bitch**, *n.* [A.S.], a female dog.
- bite**, *v.* [A.S.], to grasp or cut with the teeth; to cause pain;—*n.*, a wound made by biting.—*pres. p.*, **bit'ing**; *p.p.*, **bit**.
- bit'ter**, *a.* [A.S., prob. from root of *BITE*], having a sour or biting taste; causing pain.—*n.*, **bit'terness**.
- bit'tern**, *n.*, marsh bird resembling the heron.
- bitu'men**, *n.* [L.], a mineral pitch used as asphalt for pavements, and easily set on fire.—*a.*, **bitu'minous**.
- bi'valve**, *n.* [L. *bi-*, *VALVE*], an animal with its shell in two parts hinged together;—*a.*, having such a shell.
- biv'ouac** (*biv'uak*), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. root of *WATCH*], a resting by night in the open air;—*v.*, to remain out all night without tents.
- bizarre** (*bizār*), *a.* [Fr.], odd; fantastic.
- blab**, *v.* [imit. ?], to tell secrets.—*pres. p.*, **blabbing**; *p.p.*, **blabbed**.
- black**, *a.* [A.S.], entirely dark in colour; the opposite of white; bad;—*n.*, a black colour or stain; a man with a dark skin;—*v.*, to make black.—*ns.*, **blackberry**, the fruit of the bramble; the plant itself; **black'letter**, the letters of the Old English alphabet, as Old English; **Black Rod**, an officer of the House of Lords who carries a black wand; **black'smith**, a man who works iron; **black'thorn**, a kind of thorn of a black colour; a staff of black-thorn.
- blackguard** (*blæg'ard*), *n.*, a low, brutal fellow.—*a.*, **blackguardly**.—*n.*, **blackguardism**.
- black'-leg**, *n.* [E.], a cheat or swindler; a workman who refuses to join his comrades in a strike.
- blackmail**, *n.* [BLACK + A.S. *mal*, tribute], money demanded in return for concealing a disgraceful secret; hush money.
- blad'der**, *n.* [A.S., a blister, from root of *BLOW*], a thin bag in animals containing water, etc.; any thin bag.
- blade**, *n.* [A.S.], the flat part of anything; a leaf; the cutting part of a knife or sword.
- blame**, *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *blasphēmein*, to BLASPHEME], to say one has done wrong; to find fault with;—*n.*, a saying that

one has done wrong; a finding fault.—*as.*, *blām'able*, *blame'less*.—*n.*, *blame'lessness*.

blanch, *v.* [Fr.], to make or grow white.

blancmange' (*blāmanzh'*), *n.* [Fr. *blanc*, white; *manger*, food], a cornflour shape.

bland, *a.* [L. *blandus*], soft; mild; gentle.

blan'dish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *blan-diri*, to flatter], to use soft words to; to flatter.—*n.*, *blan'dish-ment*.

blank, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white], with nothing written on it;—*n.*, an empty space.

blank'et, *n.* [Fr.], a woollen bed-cover.

blank verse, verse without rhyme.

blare, *v.* [E., imit.], to make a loud noise like a trumpet;—*n.*, roar; noise.

blaspheme' (*blas-fēm'*), *v.* [Gk. *blasphēmein*, to speak ill of], to speak irreverently of God.—*a.*, *blas'phémous*, using wicked words about God; irreverent.—*n.*, *blas'phemy*.

blast, *n.* [A.S., from root of BLOW], a rush of air; a sound on a trumpet;—*v.*, to blow to pieces; to destroy.

bla'tant, *a.*, roaring loudly.

blaze, *n.* [A.S.], fire bursting into a bright light.—*n.*, *bla'zer*, a flannel jacket of bright colour.—*v.*, to break into flame; to show a route by marking trees.

bla'zon, *n.* [Fr.], a coat of arms;—*v.*, to blaze abroad; to publish; to show or explain the figures on coats of arms; to adorn.

bleach, *v.* [A.S.], to make white.

bleach'ers, *n.* (Amer.), the outdoor uncovered seats for the spectators of certain games.

bleak, *a.* [A.S., same root as BLEACH], pale; cold; chilly; exposed to storms; dreary; cheerless.

blear, *v.* [etym. ?], to make dim or blurred.—*a.*, *blear'-eyed*, having eyes dim with tears.

bleat, *v.* [A.S.], to cry like a sheep.

bleed, *v.* [A.S. *blēdan*], to lose blood; to feel pain; to take blood from.—*past*, *bled*.

blem'ish, *v.* [Fr.], to put a stain upon; to spoil;—*n.*, a spot; a defect.

blench, *v.* [A.S., to make to BLEINK], to shrink back; to flinch.

blend, *v.* [A.S.], to mix together.—*p.p.*, *blent* or *blended*.

bless, *v.* [A.S. *blētsian*, to consecrate with blood, to bless], to make holy; to make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise.—*ns.*, *bless'edness*, state of being happy; *bless'ing*, a means of happiness; a prayer for happiness.

blew (*blōo*), *v.*, *past* of BLOW.

blight (*blit*), *v.* [etym. ?], to wither or destroy;—*n.*, that which withers or destroys.

blind, *a.* [A.S.], not able to see; without light;—*v.*, to take away one's sight; to make dark;—*n.*, that which hinders sight; a screen.—*adv.*, *blindly*.—*a.*, *blind'fold*, with the eyes covered;—*v.*, to cover the eyes; to mislead.—*n.*, *blind'ness*.

blink, *v.* [E.], to open and close the eyes; to see dimly; to try to avoid seeing;—*n.*, a glance; a glimmer of light.

bliss, *n.* [A.S. *blis*, for *bliths*, happiness (see BLITHE)], blessedness; happiness of heaven; perfect happiness.—*a.*, *bliss'ful*.

blis'ter, *n.* [Fr., from root of BLOW], a rising of the outer skin with watery matter underneath; a plaster to cause a blister;—*v.*, to cause a blister.

blithe and **blithe'some**, *as.* [A.S. *blithe*], happy; cheerful.

Blitz'krieg (*Blitz'krēg*), *n.* [Ger.], lightning war.

bliz'zard, *n.* [imit.], a furious snowstorm with high winds.

bloat, *v.* [E.], to swell or puff up.—*n.*, *bloa'ter*, a smoked herring.

block, *n.* [Fr. *bloc*], a large piece of wood, stone, or metal; a piece of wood for chopping on; a pulley for lifting weights; a stamp of solid metal used by bookbinders, or a mounted metal

plate from which designs and pictures are printed ; a number of houses together ; an obstruction ;—*v.*, to stop the way.—*n.*, **block-head**, a dull-witted or stupid person.

blockade, *n.*, a stopping of the way out or in to a place by soldiers or ships ;—*v.*, to shut up by means of troops or ships.

blond, blonde, *n.* and *adj.*, fair complexion or colouring ; a person with light-coloured hair.

blood (*blūd*), *n.* [A.S.], the red fluid in the veins and arteries ; relationship by birth ; temper.—*ns.*, **blood-hound**, a keen-scented dog for hunting ; **blood'-shed**, a spilling of blood ; **blood'-vessel**, a vein or other channel in which the blood flows.—*a.*, **blood'y**, stained with blood ; fond of killing.

bloom, *n.* [Scand., from root of **blow**], a flower ; a beautiful glow ; the velvety dust on fruit ;—*v.*, to come into flower.

blossom, *n.* [A.S.], bloom.

blot, *n.* [etym. ?], a spot or stain ;—*v.*, to stain ; to rub out ; to discolour or disgrace ; to dry with absorbent paper.—*pres. p.*, **blotting** ; *p.p.*, **blotted**.

blotch, *n.* [E.], a spot or swelling on the skin.

blouse (*blous*), *n.* [Fr.], a loose bodice.

blow (1) (*blō*), *v.* [A.S.], to cause a stream of air ; to send out breath ; to sound a wind instrument ; to puff up.—*past*, **blew** ; *p.p.*, **blown**.

blow (2) (*blō*), *n.* [etym. ?], a stroke with the fist, etc. ; something ill happening unexpectedly.

blub'ber, *v.* [prob. imit.], to weep noisily ;—*n.*, fat of whales, etc.

blud'geon (*blūd'jōn*), *n.* [etym. ?], a stick with a heavy end ;—*v.*, to beat with this.

blue (*bluo*), *n.* [Fr.], the colour of the clear sky ;—*a.*, of a blue colour ; learned ; pedantic.—*a.*, **blu'ish**, rather blue.—*n.*, **blue-book**, an official or government report, bound in blue ; *n.*, **blue-stocking**, women in-

terested in academic achievement.

blue'berry, *n.*, an edible bluish-black berry with bloom, extensively used in N. America.

bluff (1), *a.* [etym. ?], steep ; abrupt ; rough and hearty ;—*n.*, a steep bank or cliff.

bluff (2), *v.* and *n.*, attempt to mislead.

blun'der, *v.* [etym. ?], to lose one's way ; to mix things up ; to make a foolish mistake ;—*n.*, a foolish mistake.

blun'derbuss, *n.* [Du.], a short gun.

blunt, *a.* [etym. ?], not sharp ; dull in mind ; outspoken ;—*v.*, to make thick in the edge.

blur, *n.* and *v.*, smear or stain.—*pres. p.*, **blur'ring** ; *p.p.*, **blurred**.

blurt, *v.* [prob. imit.], to speak (out) quickly without thought.

blush, *v.* [A.S.], to grow red ;—*n.*, a sudden redness ; a first sight.

blus'ter, *v.* [imit. or as **BLAST**], to make a noise like the wind ; to use high words ;—*n.*, noisy boasting.

bo'a, *n.* [etym. ?], a long piece of fur worn round the neck.

bo'a constrictor. See **CONSTRUCT**.

boar, *n.* [A.S.], a male swine.

board, *n.* [A.S.], a thin broad piece of wood ; a table ; official persons round a table ; the deck of a ship ;—*v.*, to cover with boards ; to give or receive food for a price ; to go on a ship.—*n.*, **board'ing**, a covering of boards ;—*v.*, to carry the deck of a ship by storm from another ship.

boast, *v.* [etym. ?], to speak highly of oneself ;—*n.*, proud speaking ; bragging ; that which is boasted of.—*a.*, **boast'ful**.

boat, *n.* [A.S.], a small ship usually moved by oars ;—*v.*, to sail in a boat.—*n.*, **boatswain** (*bōsn*), [SWAIN], an officer in charge of the boats, sails, etc., of a ship.

bob, *v.* [etym. ?], to move quickly up and down ; to cut (long hair) shorter ;—*n.*, that which bobs ; the ball of a pendulum.

- bob'bin**, *n.* [Fr.], a piece of wood round which thread is wound.
- bob'olink**, *n.* (a name derived from its call), a well-known American singing bird.
- bob'sleigh**, *n.*, a sleigh that holds a number of tobogganers; two small sledges fixed together.
- Boche** (*bosh*), *n.* [Fr.], a contemptuous name for a German soldier.
- bode**, *v.* [A.S. *bod*, a message], to show beforehand; to foretell.
- bod'ice** (*bod'is*), *n.* [E., pair of BODIES], a close-fitting body of a woman's gown.
- bod'kin**, *n.* [etym. ?], an instrument with a sharp point for piercing; a large needle.
- bod'y**, *n.* [A.S.], the material part of a living being; the main part; a number of men; a mass.—*n.*, **bod'y-guard**, a guard for a person of high rank.—*a.*, **bod'ily**, having to do with a body;—*adv.*, materially; completely.
- Boer** (*boor*), *n.* [Du., BOOR], Dutch farmer of S. Africa.
- bog**, *n.* [C.], soft or marshy ground.
- bog'ey**, *n.* [after an imaginary Colonel Boge], in golf, the sum for a hole or round that a good player should take.
- bog'ie**, *n.* [etym. ?], under-carriage of railway carriage or locomotive, pivoted to the rear part.
- bog'us**, *adj.*, counterfeit; sham.
- bog'y** or **bog'ey**, *n.* [etym. ?], a goblin or fearsome apparition.
- boil** (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *bullā*, bubble], to rise in vapour by the action of heat; to cook in hot water; to be angry.—*n.*, **boil'er**, a vessel in which water boils.
- boil** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a painful swelling.
- bois'terous**, *a.* [etym. ?], rough and wild.
- bold**, *a.* [A.S.], ready to meet danger; not easily frightened; standing high.
- bole**, *n.* [Scand.], stem; trunk.
- boll**, *n.* [A.S.], a measure of grain (6 bushels or 140 lbs.); a seed vessel; a pod.
- Bol'shevik**, *n.* [Russian, one who demands the most or the maximum in politics], a member of the Socialist party in Russia; Russian communist.—*ns.*, **Bol'shevism**, **Bol'shevist**.
- bol'ster**, *n.* [A.S., from root of BOWL], a long pillow;—*v.*, to prop up with a pillow; to keep from falling.
- bolt** (1), *n.* [A.S.], something driven or thrown; an arrow; a pin for fastening;—*v.*, to fasten; to run away.
- bolt** (2) and **boult**, *ns.* [O.Fr.], a sieve;—*v.*, to sift, as bran from flour.
- bomb** (*bom*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *bombos*, a hollow noise], a shell of iron filled with explosives, and fired from a mortar, dropped from aircraft, or thrown by the hand, to burst as it falls.
- bombard'**, *v.* [Fr.], to throw shot or shells upon a place; to cannonade.—*n.*, **bombard'ment**.
- bom'bast**, *n.* [Gk. *bombyx*, silk], soft stuff used to pad a garment; high-sounding words.—*a.*, **bom-bas'tic**.
- bo'na fi'de**, *a.* and *adv.* [L., abl. case of *bona fides*], in good faith.
- bonan'za**, *n.* [U.S. of Sp.], a rich vein of ore; a profitable investment.
- bond**, *n.* [a form of BAND], that which binds or holds together; an agreement;—*a.*, not free;—*v.*, to put goods into a warehouse till the duty is paid.—*ns.*, **bon'dage**, slavery; **bonds'man** and **bond'man**, a slave.
- bone**, *n.* [A.S.], the hard substance that forms the framework of the body; a piece of this;—*v.*, to take out the bones.
- bon'fire**, *n.* [BONE, FIRE], a fire to celebrate some event.
- bon'net**, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of cap; a headdress worn by women.
- bo'nus**, *n.* [L., good], additional interest; something paid over and above.
- boob'y**, *n.* [Sp. *bobo*], a stupid fellow; a sea-bird of the gannet tribe.
- book**, *n.* [A.S. *bōc*, a beech-tree, because thin boards of it were used for writing], sheets written or printed and bound together;

—*v.*, to write in a book; to secure by payment in advance.

boom (1), *n.* [Du. *boom*, a tree; same root as **BEAM**], a long pole for stretching a sail; a barrier across a harbour.

boom (2), *v.* [imit.], to make a loud hollow sound; to rush with force; —*n.*, a loud hollow sound; great activity.

boo'merang, *n.*, a bent club used by the natives of Australia which, when thrown, returns to the thrower.

boon, *n.* [Scand.], a prayer; an answer to a prayer; a favour.

boor, *n.* [Du. *boer*, a peasant; Ger. *bauer*], one who tills the ground; a rude fellow.—*a.*, **boor'ish**, low-bred.

boot (1), *n.* [Fr.], a covering for the foot.

boot (2), *v.* [A.S., root of **BETTER**], to be of use; to be in addition; —*n.*, profit.

booth, *n.* [Scand.], a small house made of branches or boards; a tent at a fair.

boo'ty, *n.* [prob. from Scand.], things taken in war; spoil.

bo'rax, *n.* [L.], crystalline compound of sodium and boron.—*n.*, **bó'ron**, a non-metallic element.—*as.*, **boracic**, **boric**.

bor'der, *n.* [Fr.], the outer edge; the boundary between two countries, or the land along each side; a flower-bed; *v.*, to put or be a border to; to adjoin.

bore (1), *v.* [A.S.], to make a hole through; to weary by dullness; —*n.*, a hole bored; a troublesome person; [Icel.] a high tidal wave rushing with great force up an ever-narrowing estuary; also called *eagre*.

bore (2), *past* of **BEAR** (1).

Bór'eas, *n.* [L., from Gk.], the north wind.

born, *a.* [*p.p.* of **BEAR**], brought into being.

borne (*börn*) [*p.p.* of **BEAR**], carried.

bor'ough or **burgh** (*búr'ō*), *n.* [A.S. *burgh*], a town governed by a town council.

bor'row (*bor'ō*), *v.* [A.S. *borg*, pledge], to obtain as a loan.

bo'som (*buz'əm*), *n.* [A.S.], the breast; the part of the dress that covers it; the inmost part; surface of the sea; —*a.*, much loved.

boss (1), *n.* [Fr.], a knob; a raised ornament; —*v.*, to cover with such.

boss (2), *n.* [U.S. wd. f. Du. *baas*, uncle, master], a superintendent or employer of workmen.

bot'any, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *botanē*, a plant], the science of plants.—*as.*, **botan'ic**, **botan'ical**.—*n.*, **bot'anist**, one who studies plants.—*v.*, **bot'anize**, to search for and study plants.

botch, *n.* [etym. ?], a swelling on the skin; ill-finished work; —*v.*, to do clumsily.

both, *a.* and *pron.* [Scand.], the two together.

both'er, *v.* [etym. ?], to give trouble to; —*n.*, trouble; annoyance.

both'y, *n.* [?], a hut or cottage, esp. for housing farm workers in Scotland.

bot'tle, *n.* [Fr.], a vessel with a narrow neck; what a bottle holds; a bundle (of straw); —*v.*, to put into bottles.

bot'tom, *n.* [A.S.], the lowest part; the ground under the water; that on which a thing rests; —*v.*, to set firm.

bou'doir (*bood'war*), *n.* [Fr. *boudoir*, to sulk], a lady's private room.

bough (*bou*), *n.* [A.S. *bōg*, an arm], a large branch of a tree.

bought. See **BUY**.

boul'der (*bōl'dér*), *n.* [Scand.], a large rounded stone or rock.

bou'levard, *n.* [Fr.], a broad street (usually with rows of trees); a park-like street.

bounce, *v.* [imit.], to jump up suddenly; to bound like a ball; to boast; —*n.*, a strong sudden blow; a bound; a boast; a bold lie.

bound (1), *a.* [Scand. *bua*, prepare (see **BUSK**)], ready to go; on the road.

bound (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *bombitare*, to hum (*bombus*, **BOMB**)], to spring; to go by leaps; —*n.*, a leap or spring.

bound (3), *n.* [Fr.], the outer edge;

- a limit;—*v.*, to lie along the edge; to limit.
- bound** (4), *a.* [*p.p.* of BIND], tied or fastened; obliged; forced; in a cover (of books).—*n.*, **boun-dary**, a marked border; a limit.—*a.*, **boundless**, without bounds.—*n.*, **boundlessness**.
- boun'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, from L. *bonitas* (*bonus*, good)], goodness in giving; a gift; a prize to encourage work.—*as.*, **boun-teous** (*boun'tious*) and **boun'tiful**, fond of giving; generous.
- bou'quet** (*boo'kâ*), *n.* [Fr.], a bunch of flowers; a delicate aroma (of wines).
- bour'geois** (*boor'chwa*), *a.* [Fr.], of the middle-class.—*n.*, **bourgeoisie** (*boor'chwazê*), the middle-class.
- bound or bourne** (*bôrn*), *n.* [Fr.], a boundary; also [BURN (2)] a stream.
- bout**, *n.* [prob. as BIGHT], a turn at work; a fight.
- bo'vine**, *a.* [L.], like an ox; stupid.
- bow** (1) (*bou*), *v.* [A.S. *bugan*, *v.*], to bend; to salute by inclining the head or body;—*n.*, a bending to salute.
- bow** (2) (*bô*), *n.* [A.S. *boga*, *n.*], a bent instrument for shooting; anything curved; the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded; a knot of ribbon.—*ns.*, **bow'man**, one who uses a bow; **bow'shot**, the distance an arrow can be shot; **bow'string**, the string for bending a bow.
- bow** (3), *n.* [same root as BOWH], the front part of a boat or ship.—*n.*, **bow'sprit**, a spar sticking forward from the bow of a ship.
- bow'els**, *n. pl.* [Fr.], the intestines; the innermost part of anything.
- bow'er**, *n.* [A.S. *bâr*, a room], a place of rest; an arbour.
- bow'l** (*bôl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *bullâ*, a bubble], a round piece of wood for rolling along; [A.S.], a hollow vessel;—*v.*, to roll along; to hurl a ball at a wicket.
- box** (1), *n.* [A.S., from *bucus*], an evergreen tree with hard wood; a chest; a coachdriver's seat;—*v.*, to put into a box.
- box** (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a blow with the fist;—*v.*, to fight with fists.
- boy**, *n.* [prob. Low. Ger.], a male child; one not yet a man.—*n.*, **boy'hood**, state of being a boy.
- boy'cott**, *v.* [from Capt. Boycott, who was so treated], to combine against a person to prevent him from doing business;—*n.*, a combination formed for such a purpose.
- brace**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *brachia*, the arms], that which holds tight; a rope for turning the yard of a ship; a pair; (*pl.*) straps for holding up trousers;—*v.*, to draw tight; strengthen.—*n.*, **brace-let**, an ornament for the wrist.—*a.*, **brac'ing**, health-giving; strengthening.
- brack'en**, *n.* [Scand.], a mass of coarse fern.
- brack'et**, *n.* [Sp. *bracketta*, from L. *braca*, *brecæ*, breeches], a support for a shelf fastened to a wall; a crooked line enclosing one or more words;—*v.*, to enclose with brackets.
- brack'ish**, *a.* [Du.], partly fresh, partly salt.
- bract**, *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate], a small leaf at the base of a flower-stalk.
- brag**, *v.* [etym. ?], to tell what great things one can do; to praise oneself;—*n.*, a boast.—*pres. p.*, **bragging**; *p.p.*, **bragged**.—*n.*, **brag'gart**, a boaster;—*a.*, fond of boasting.
- Brah'min** (*bra'min*), *n.* [Skt.], an Indian of the highest or priestly caste.
- braid**, *n.* [A.S.], a narrow web for binding or trimming cloth;—*v.*, to plait together; to sew braid on cloth.
- brail**, *n.* [Fr.], a rope for hauling in a sail;—*v.*, to haul up with this.
- braille** (*brâl*), *n.* [named after the inventor], a kind of raised type for the blind to read by touching.
- brain**, *n.* [A.S.], the soft matter inside the skull; the seat or power of mind.

braise, *v.* [Fr.], to stew with vegetables and then bake.

brake (1), *n.* [BRACKEN], a thicket of bushes; a fern.

brake (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a pressure against a wheel to stop it; a heavy carriage.

brakeman (or **brakesman**), *n.*, one who attends to a brake or brakes, especially on a railway train.

bram ble, *n.* [A.S.], a blackberry bush.

bran, *n.* [Fr.], the inner covering of a grain of wheat beneath the chaff.

branch, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *branca*, a paw], the arm of a tree; a line dividing off;—*v.*, to throw out branches; to divide.

brand, *n.* [A.S., from root of BURN (1)], a piece of wood partly burned; a mark made by burning; a sword;—*v.*, to mark by burning; to fix disgrace on.

brandish, *v.* [Fr., from root of BRAND], to wave (a sword) to and fro.

brand'y, *n.* [Du., burnt (wine), from root of BURN (1)], a spirit distilled from wine.

brass, *n.* [A.S.], a yellow metal made of copper and zinc.—*v.*,

braze, to solder with brass.—*a.*, **bra'zen**, of brass; having a face like brass;—*v.*, to act with a bold face.—*ns.*, **bra'zier** (1), a worker in brass; **brazier** (2) [Fr., from *braise*, lighted coals], a pan for live coals.

bras'sard, *n.* [Fr.], a badge worn on the arm.

brava'do, *n.* [Sp.], a boastful threat, defiance.

brave, *a* [Fr.], ready to act with courage; without fear;—*v.*, to meet danger boldly.—*n.*, **bra'very**.

bra'vo, *n.* [It.], a bold, bad man; a hired murderer;—*int.*, well done!

brawl, *v.* [prob. imit.], to quarrel and make a noise;—*n.*, a noisy fight.

brawn, *n.* [Fr.], boar's flesh; muscle.—*a.*, **braw'ny**, having strong muscle.

bray (1), *v.* [Fr.], to crush small.

bray (2), *v.* [Fr. *braire*, from Low L.], to cry like an ass;—*n.*, the cry of an ass.

braze, **brazen**. See BRASS.

breach, *n.* [A.S., from root of BREAK], act of breaking; a broken place;—*v.*, to make an opening in.

bread (*bred*), *n.* [A.S.], food made of baked meal or flour; means of living.—*n.*, **bread'-fruit**, a fruit with pulp like bread, growing in the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

breadth (*bredth*), *n.* [E. (see BROAD)], distance from side to side; width.

break (*brāk*), *v.* [A.S.], to bring to pieces by force; to make an opening in; to come to pieces; to ruin or destroy; to come (into view); to lessen (force); to train;—*n.*, a place where a thing has been broken.—*past*, **broke**; *p.p.*, **broken**.—*ns.*, **breake'r**, a wave broken on a rock or on the shore; **break'-fast** (*brek'fast*), a morning meal;—*v.*, to take the first meal of the day.

breast (*brest*), *n.* [A.S., the front of the body between the neck and waist; the heart;—*v.*, to oppose.—*n.*, **breast'plate**, armour for the breast.

breath (*breth*), *n.* [A.S.], air taken into and let out of the lungs; a soft stream of air.—*v.*, **breathe** (*bréth*), to draw in and let out air; to speak softly; to blow softly.—*a.*, **breath'less**, without breath; worn out.

breech, *n.* [A.S.], the lower part of the back; the back part of a gun; (*pl.*) **breeches** (*britch'iz*), a garment for the legs, etc.

breed, *v.* [A.S., to bring into being; to rear or train;—*n.*, that which is bred; kind or sort.—*n.*, **breed'ing**, education; training; manners.

breeze, *n.* [Sp. *brisa*], a wind not so strong as a gale.—*a.*, **breezy**.

brethren, *pl.* of BROTHER.

brève, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short], a note

- in music, originally short, but now long.
- bré'viary**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *brevi-drium* (*brēvis*, short)], a Roman Catholic service-book.
- brev'ity**, *n.* [L. *brevitas*], shortness.
- brew** (*broo*), *v.* [A.S., from same root as BROTH], to make ready by boiling; to make ale or beer; to gather (as a storm); —*n.*, that which is brewed.—*ns.*, **brew'ery**, a place where brewing is done; **brew'er**; —*f.*, **brew'ster**.
- brí'ar** or **brí'er**, *n.* [A.S.], a prickly bush.
- bribe**, *n.* [Fr.], a price paid to induce a person to act in a certain wrongful way; —*v.*, to pay a price to get one to do so.—*n.*, **brí'bery**, a giving or taking of bribes.
- brick**, *n.* [Fr.], a block of clay baked hard, used for building; a small loaf.
- brí'dal**, *n.* [A.S. BRIDE, ALE, a feast], a marriage; —*a.*, belonging to a marriage.
- bride**, *n.* [A.S.], a woman shortly before or after marriage.—*n.*, **bríde'groom** [A.S. *guma*, a man], a man shortly before or after marriage.
- bríde'well**, *n.*, a jail near St. Bride's Well in London; any jail.
- bridge** (*bríj*), *n.* [A.S.], a means of carrying a road across a river. etc.; a small platform on a steamship; a card game; —*v.*, to make a road over a river, etc.
- brí'dle**, *n.* [A.S., from same root as BRAID], the strap with which a horse is held in and guided; —*v.*, to hold in check; to hold (up) the head proudly.
- brief** (*bréf*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *brevis*], short in time; with few words; —*n.*, a short statement of a law case for the use of a barrister.
- brí'er**. See BRJAR.
- brig**, *n.* [Fr., short for BRIGANTINE], a two-masted, square-rigged ship.
- brigade**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *briga*, strife], a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments under the command of a general.—*n.*, **brigadier** (*bríga-*
- dér'*), the commander of a brigade.
- brig'and**, *n.* [Fr.], a robber; an outlaw.
- brig'antine**, *n.* [Fr., from It. *brigante*, pirate], a two-masted ship, partly square-rigged.
- bright** (*brít*), *a.* [A.S.], giving a clear light; quick-witted.—*v.*, **brígh'ten**, to make bright or grow bright; to clear up.—*n.*, **brígh'tness**, clearness.
- brill'ancy** (*brí'l'ánsi*), or **brilliance**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *beryllus*, a gem], great brightness.—*a.*, **brílliant**, very bright; —*n.*, a finely cut diamond.
- brim**, *n.* [etym. ?], the upper edge of anything; —*v.*, to fill or be full to the brim.—*a.*, **brím'ming**, full to the top.
- brím'stone**, *n.* [M.E. BURNING, stone], sulphur hardened into a yellow mass.
- brín'dled** and **brín'dle** (BRANDED), *as.*, yellow with brown streaks.
- brine**, *n.* [A.S.], water mixed with salt.
- bring**, *v.* [A.S.], to lead, carry, or cause to come, to a place.—*past* and *p.p.*, **brought** (*bráwt*).
- brink**, *n.* [Scand.], a steep slope or edge.
- brique'tte** or **briquet** (*bríket'* or *brík'et*), *n.* [Fr., a little brick], a block of compressed coal dust.
- brisk**, *a.* [etym. ?], full of life; quick.
- brís'tle** (*brisl*), *n.* [A.S.], a stiff hair; —*v.*, to stand erect (of hairs); to show many difficulties, dangers, etc.
- Brit'on**, *n.* [C.], a native of Britain or the British Dominions.—*a.*, **Brit'ish**, belonging to Britain or the British Dominions.
- brít'tle**, *a.* [A.S.], easily broken.
- broach**, *n.* [Fr.], a roasting spit; a boring tool; —*v.*, to make a hole in; to let out liquid; to turn suddenly to windward; to begin (in conversation).
- broad** (*bráwd*), *a.* [A.S.], large from side to side; wide.—*adv.*, **broad'cast**, in all directions; *v.*, to send speech or music by wireless.—*ns.*, **broad'sheet**, a sheet

of paper printed only on one side; **broad'side**, the side of a ship; the firing of all the guns at one side; **broad'sword**, a sword with a broad blade.

brocade, *n.* [Sp., from It. *broccato*], silk with raised patterns on it.

bro'chure (*brō'shoor*), *n.* [Fr.], booklet; pamphlet.

brogue (*brōg*), *n.* [C.], a stout shoe; an accent in speech, esp. Irish.

broi'der. See EMBROIDER.

broil (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to roast over hot coals.

broil (2), *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*], a noisy fight.

brok'en or broke, *a.* [*p.p.* of BREAK], knocked to pieces

brōk'er, *n.* [late L. *broccātor*, from *broccāre*, to BROACH], one who buys or sells for another; one who deals in old goods.—*n.*, **bro'kerage**, the money paid to a broker for what he does.

brō'mine, *n.* [Gk. *bromos*, stink], a liquid element of dark brown colour with an irritating smell.—*n.*, **brō'mide**, a compound of bromine used as a sedative.

bronchi'tis (*brongki'tis*), *n.*, inflammation of the bronchial tubes or windpipe.

bro'neo, *n.*, a wild or half-tamed horse, especially in the United States.

bronze, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Brundisium*, Brindisi], a metal of copper and tin mixed; a colour like bronze; a figure made of bronze;—*v.*, to give a colour like bronze; to brown by the sun.

brooch (*brōch*), *n.* [see BROACH], an ornamental pin or clasp.

brood, *n.* [A.S., from root of BREED], that which is bred; young under a mother's care;—*v.*, to watch over or care for; to sit on eggs; to think deeply.—*pres. p.*, **broo'ding**, sitting on eggs; thinking deeply.

brook (1), *n.* [A.S. *brōc*], a small stream.

brook (2), *v.* [A.S. *brācan*, to use], to put up with; to bear.

broom, *n.* [A.S.], a bush with yellow flowers like pea-blossoms;

a sweeping brush made of broom or other twigs.

broth, *n.* [A.S.], that which is brewed or boiled; water in which flesh or vegetables have been boiled.

brother (*brūth'ēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a son of the same parents or parent; one of the same set; (*pl.*) **broth'ers** and **breth'ren**.—*a.*, **broth'erly**, like a brother.—*ns.*, **broth'erhood**, persons joined as brothers; **broth'er-in-law**, the brother of one's husband or wife; the husband of one's sister.

brougham (*broom or brō'am*), *n.*, a one-horse closed carriage named after Lord Brougham.

brow, *n.* [A.S.], the part of the face over the eyes; the edge of a hill or rock; gangway let down from a ship.—*v.*, **brow'beat**, to treat with violence of look or speech.

brown, *n.* [A.S.], the dark colour left by burning; a mixture of black, red, and yellow;—*a.*, of a brown colour;—*v.*, to make or become of a brown colour.—**brown study**, dreamy thought.

browse, *v.* [Fr.], to eat the tops or buds off trees or plants; to read in a desultory manner.

Bru'in, *n.* [Du., brown], name for the bear.

bruise (*brooz*), *v.* [A.S.], to crush or hurt by blows or pressure; to hurt the surface;—*n.*, a hurt by a blunt instrument.

bruit, *v.* [Fr.], to spread abroad (rumour, report); *n.*, a rumour or report so spread.

brunette, *n.* [Fr., from root of BROWN], a woman of dark complexion and hair.

brunt, *n.* [etym. ?], the force of a blow.

brush, *n.* [Fr.], a bundle of twigs or hairs used for dusting or painting; a fox's tail; a short fight;—*v.*, to move a brush over, or clean.—*n.*, **brush'wood**, small trees or bushes growing together; branches cut off.

brusque (*brūsk or broosk*), *a.* [Fr., from It. *brusco*, sour], abrupt in manner or speech.

brute (*broot*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *brūtus*, unfeeling], an animal without reason; a hard-hearted person.—*as*, **brutal** and **brutish**, like a brute.—*n.*, **brutality**, hardness of heart.—*v.*, **brutalize**, to make like a brute; to degrade.

bubble, *n.* [imit.], a thin shell of water filled with air; anything easily burst;—*v.*, to rise in bubbles.

buccaneer, *n.* [Fr.], a sea-robber.

buck, *n.* [A.S.], a male deer, goat, hare, etc.

buck'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a vessel for carrying water.

buckle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bucca*, cheek], a means of fastening; a clasp;—*v.*, to fasten.

buck'ler, *n.* [Fr., from L. *buccula*, BUCKLE], a shield, with a buckle or boss in the centre.

buck'ram, *n.* [Fr.], a coarse cloth of linen stiffened with glue;—*a.*, stiff.

buck'wheat, *n.*, a N. American grain used for griddle cakes.

bucolic, *a.* [Gk. *boukolos*, a herdsman], rustic; uncouth.

bud, *n.* [etym. ?], the leaf or flower not fully opened;—*v.*, to begin to come into flower or leaf.—*pres p.*, **budding**; *p.p.*, **budded**.

Budd'hism (*bud'izm*), *n.* [Skt.], a religion of Central and Eastern Asia, called after *Buddha*.

budge (*būj*), *v.* [Fr.], to stir.

budgerigar, *n.* [Australian], small parrot-like bird.

bud'get (*būj'et*), *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *bag* and what is in it; the annual account of the money affairs of the kingdom, as made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

buff, *n.* [Fr.], leather from the skin of a buffalo;—*a.*, light yellow.

buff'alo, *n.* [Port.], a kind of ox found in Asia and Africa; the American bison.

buff'er, *n.* [Fr., from root of O.Fr. *bufte*, a blow], something soft or yielding to lessen the force of a blow.

buff'et (1), *n.* [Fr., from same root],

a blow;—*v.*, to give a blow; to strive against.

buffet (2) (*boofā'*), *n.* [Fr.], a side-board; a place for refreshments.

buffoon, *n.* [Fr., from It.], one who does things to cause laughter; a clown.

bug, *n.* [etym. ?], an ugly insect that crawls about in dirty houses, beds, etc. In America any insect is called a bug.

bug'bear, *n.* [C.], an object of terror, usually imaginary.

bug'le (1), *n.* [Fr. *bugle*, a wild ox], a hunting horn, first made from the horn of a wild ox; a small trumpet.

bug'le (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a long hollow head.

build (*bild*), *v.* [A.S. *bold*, a house], to make a house; to put together.—*past* and *p.p.*, **built** or **builded**.—*n.*, **building**, anything built.

bulb, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *bolbos*, an onion], a round body; the ball-like root of a plant.—*a.*, **bul'bous**.

bulge (*būj*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *bulga*, BUDGET], to swell out;—*n.*, a swelling out.

bulk, *n.* [Scand.], a ship's cargo; size; mass.—*a.*, **bul'ky**, of great size.—*n.*, **bulk'head**, partition dividing ship into watertight compartments.

bull (1) (*bul*), *n.* [A.S. *bulc* (*bellan*, to roar)], a male of cattle.

bull (2) (*bul*), *n.* [L. *bulia*, a seal], an order sent out by the Pope.

bull'doze, *v.t.* [colloq. U.S.], to intimidate; *n.*, **bulldozer**, powerful machine for levelling ground.

bullet (*bul'et*), *n.* [Fr.], a small ball; a ball for a gun.

bulletin (*bul'etin*), *n.* [Fr.], a report of news.

bull'finch, *n.*, a variety of finch with handsome plumage.

bullion (*bul'yón*), *n.* [Fr.], silver and gold before it is made into coins.

bull's-eye, *n.*, the centre of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bully (*bul'i*), *n.* [prob. Low. Ger.],

a noisy, quarrelsome person ; one who ill-uses weaker persons ;—*v.*, to ill-use or oppress the weak.

bulrush (*bul'rush*), *n.*, a large rush that grows in water or damp places.

bulwark (*bul'wark*), *n.* [perhaps formed of *bole*, log ; *work*], a wall of defence ; anything to keep off danger ; a railing round the deck of a ship.

bump, *v.* [imit.], to strike against with a heavy sound ;—*n.*, a heavy blow.—*n.*, **bumper**, a glass filled to the brim.

bump'kin, *n.* [prob. *BOOM*, -*KIN*], an awkward, clumsy fellow.

bumptious (*bump'shus*), *a.* [*BUMP*], self-important ; boastful.

bun, *n.* [Fr.], a small cake.

bunch, *n.* [imit.], a tuft ; a cluster ; a number of things tied together ;—*v.*, to come or grow into a knot or mass.

bun'dle, *n.* [A.S., from root of *BIND*], a number of things bound together ;—*v.*, to tie up together.

bung, *n.* [perhaps *Du.*], a plug to fill a hole in a cask ;—*v.*, to stop a hole in a cask.

bun'galow (*bung'galō*), *n.* [Hind.], a house of one story.

bungle (*bungl*), *v.* [imit.], to spoil a piece of work ; to do a thing in a clumsy way ;—*n.*, a spoiled piece of work.

bun'ion (*bun'yōn*), *n.* [It. ?], a swelling of the foot.

bunk, *n.*, sleeping-berth.

bunk'er, *n.*, ship's coal-bin ; sandy pit (in golf).

bunt'ing, *n.* [etym. ?], coloured cloth for flags ; a bird.

buoy (*boi*), *n.* [Du. or O.Fr.], a floating mark of danger ;—*v.*, to keep from sinking.—*n.*, **buoy'ancy**, power of keeping afloat ; flow of spirits.—*a.*, **buoy'ant**.

bur'den or **bur'then**, *n.* [A.S., from root of *BEAR*], a load ; a toilsome weight ; care or sorrow :—*v.*, to put a weight on ; to be heavy.—*a.*, **bur'densome**, felt as a burden ; heavy.

bur'dock, *n.*, coarse biennial weed with prickly flower heads.

bureau (*bū'rō* or *bū-rō*), *n.* [Fr.],

a writing-table, desk, or office ;—*n.*, **bureaucracy** (*būrok'rasi*), government by officials.

urette, *n.* [Fr.], a glass tube for measuring small quantities of liquid.

burgeon (*ber'jin*), *v.* [?], to sprout or bud.

bur'gess (*bēr'jēs*) and **bur'gher** (*bēr'gēr*), *n.* [Fr.], an inhabitant of a city or borough.

burgh. See *BOROUGH*.

burg'lar, *n.* [med. L. *burglātor*, from *BURGH*], one who breaks into and robs houses.—*n.*, **burg'lary**, house-breaking.

burial (*ber'idl*), *n.* [A.S.], a funeral.

burlesque (*būresk'*), *n.* [Fr., from It.], a thing turned into fun by the way in which it is described or acted ;—*v.*, to show or describe so as to cause laughter ;—*a.*, causing laughter.

bur'ly, *a.* [M.E.], stout, big.

burn (1), *v.* [A.S. *byrnan*], to set or to be on fire ; to glow ;—*n.*, injury by burning.—*p.p.*, **burned** or **burnt**.

burn (2), *n.* [A.S. *burna*], a streamlet.

bur'nish, *v.* [Fr.], to make bright by rubbing.

burrow (*būr'ō*), *n.* [prob. from *BOROUGH*], a hole in the earth used by rabbits, foxes, etc.—*v.*, to make or use a burrow.

bur'sar, *n.* [L. *bursa*, a purse], a money-keeper ; a student to whom money is given to help him.—*n.*, **bur'sary**, the treasury of a college ; money given to help a student.

burst, *v.* [A.S.], to break open ; to fly into pieces suddenly.

bur'y (*ber't*), *v.* [A.S.], to put a dead body into the earth ; to hide in the ground ; to cover over.

bus. See *OMNIBUS*.

bush (1), *n.* [Scand.], a thicket of small trees and shrubs ; a low, thick plant with branches ; a wild, overgrown country.—*a.*, **bush'y**, like a bush ; full of bushes.

bush (2) (*boosh*), *n.* [etym. ?], in engineering the metal lining of an axle-hole.

bushel (*bushl*), *n.* [Fr.], a dry measure of eight gallons or four pecks.

bush'whacker, *n.* [Amer.], one who ranges in the bush; a country bumpkin.

business (*biz'nēs*), *n.*, what one is *busy* at; that in which one's work lies.

busk, *v.* [Scand. *bua*, prepare; *sik*, self], to get oneself ready; to dress.

busk'in, *n.* [etym.?], a high boot formerly worn by actors in tragedy.

bust, *n.* [Fr.], the upper part of the body; a sculptured likeness of this part.

bust'ard, *n.* [Fr., from L. *avis tarda*, slow bird], a large bird of slow flight.

bustle (*büst*), *v.* [imit.], to move about with noise; to make a great stir;—*n.*, a moving about with noise.

bus'y (*biz'i*), *a.* [A.S.], having plenty to do; with no time unoccupied.

but, *conj.*, *prep.*, and *adv.* [A.S. *butan*, outside], however; yet; still; except.

butch'er (*buch'ér*), *n.* [Fr.], one who kills animals for food; one who delights in killing;—*v.*, to kill cruelly.

butcher-bird, *n.*, a shrike, named from its habit of impaling its prey on thorns.

but'ler, *n.* [Fr.], one who has charge of bottles or liquors; head servant.

butt (1), *n.* [prob. E.], the thick end of a thing; a mark shot at; a push with an animal's head; a person laughed at;—*v.*, to push with the head or horns.

butt (2), *n.* [Fr.], a large cask.

but'ter, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *bouturon* (*bous*, a cow; *tyros*, cheese)], a substance got from cream by churning.—*ns.*, **but'tercup**, a yellow flower, also called crow-foot; **but'terfly**, a large-winged insect, sometimes of a colour like butter; **butter-nut**, the oily edible nut of the N. American white walnut; also the tree.

but'ton, *n.* [Fr.], a small round knob for fastening clothes; a knob, as on a foil;—*v.*, to fasten with a button.—*n.*, **button-hole**, a hole for a button; a flower for a lapel; *v.*, to detain an unwilling listener.

but'tress, *n.* [Fr.], a building to strengthen a wall;—*v.*, to prop or support.

bux'om, *a.* [A.S. *bugan*, to bend; -*SOME*], plump.

buy (*bi*), *v.* [A.S.], to get for money.—*past and p.p.*, **bought**.—*n.*, **buy'er**.

buzz, *v.* [imit.], to make a noise like bees; to whisper;—*n.*, the noise of bees or flies; low talking; a humming sound.

buz'zard, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of falcon.

by, *prep.* and *adv.* [A.S.], near; at the side of; by means of.—*n.*

by-law [Scand. *byr*, a town; *LAW*], a law for a single town only; a law for a society, etc.—*ns.*, **by'pass**, **-path**, **-road**, **-way**, a road off the main road; **by'stander**, one who looks on; **by'word**, a common saying; an object of contempt; *adv.*, **by-and-by**, later on; **by-the-by**, in passing.

bye, *n.*, term used in games.

byre (*bir*), *n.* [A.S.], a cow-house.

C

cab, *n.* [Fr., short for *cabriolet*], a carriage for hire.

cabal', *n.* [med. L. *cabbala*, from Heb.], persons united for a secret purpose;—*v.*, to plot.

cabaret (*kab'arā*), *n.* [Fr.], a

restaurant where a variety performance is provided for the guests; the performance itself.

cabbage (*kāb'āj*), *n.* [L. *caput*, a head], a green vegetable.

ca'ber (*cā'ber*), *n.* [C.], a stem of

- a tree, used in the Highland game of tossing the caber.
- cab'in**, *n.* [Fr.], a small house or hut; a room in a ship.
- cab'inet**, *n.* [Fr.], a piece of furniture for valuables; the group of ministers who govern the country.
- ca'ble**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capitulum*, a handle], a strong chain or rope for fastening ships; a rope carrying telegraph wires under the sea; a message carried by this; —*v.*, to send such a message.
- caboose** (*kábūs'*), *n.* [Amer.], a car attached to a freight train for the use of the conductor.
- cacá'o**, *n.* [Sp. from Mex.], tropical tree, whose seeds yield cocoa.
- cache** (*kash*), *n.* [Fr., *cache*, to hide], a place for concealing or storing anything, the things hidden.—*v.*, to place in cache.
- cack'le**, *v.* [imit.], to make a noise like a hen; to talk in a silly way.
- cac'tus**, *n.* [Gk.], an American plant having fleshy, prickly stems and without leaves; *pl. cacti*.
- cad**, *n.*, a vulgar, ill-mannered person.
- cadav'erous**, *a.* [L. *cadáver*, a dead body], corpse-like, deadly pale.
- cad'die**, *n.* [CADET], a messenger or light porter; in golf, one who carries clubs for a player.
- cad'dy**, *n.* [Malay], a small box for tea.
- ca'dence**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cadere*, to fall], a falling of the voice in speaking or singing, tone.
- cadet**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *capitellum*, a little head, *caput*, a head, the eldest son], a younger son; a youth or member of the forces learning the duties of an officer, etc.
- cadge**, *v.*, to beg, to get by begging. *n.*, **cadger**.
- ca'di** (*ka'di* or *kā-di*), *n.*, a Turkish judge.
- caesu'ra** (*sāsū'ra*), *n.* [L.], a pause or division in a verse.
- café** (*kafā*), *n.* [Fr., coffee], a coffee-house; a restaurant.
- cafeteria** (*kafitē'ria*), *n.* [Sp.], a restaurant where people serve themselves.
- caffeine** (*kaf'i-in*), *n.*, the stimulating substance in coffee.
- cage** (*cāj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cavea*, a hollow place], a place for keeping birds, etc.; a prison; a lift; —*v.*, to shut in.
- cairn**, *n.* [C.], a heap of stones as a memorial or landmark.
- cai'tiff**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *captivus*, a CAPTIVE], a low, mean fellow.
- cajole**, *v.* [Fr., to chatter], to cheat by smooth words; to persuade by flattery.
- cake**, *n.* [Scand., from same root as L. *coquere*, to cook], a bit of dough baked; a hardened mass; —*v.*, to bake or grow hard.
- cal'abash**, *n.* [Fr., from Sp.], a plant found in America, the marrow-like fruit of which is made into drinking-cups.
- calam'ity**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calamitas*], great loss or ruin; a cause of great misery.—*a.*, **calam'itous**.
- cal'cium** (*kāl'sium*), *n.* [L. *calx*, lime], the metal present in lime.—*a.*, **calcar'eous**, containing lime or chalk.—*v.*, **cal'cine** (*kāl'sin*), to burn into lime; to reduce to powder by heat.
- cal'culatē**, *v.* [L. *calculus*], to count by means of small stones; to reckon.—*ns.*, **calcula'tion**, **calcula'tor**.
- cal'culus**, *n.* [L., a pebble], a growth like a stone found in some of the organs of the body; a method in mathematics.
- cal'dron**. See CAULDRON.
- calèche** (*kālāsh*), *n.*, in French Canada a two-wheeled, one-seated carriage, with a hood that can be raised, the driver's seat being in front.
- cal'endar**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calendārium* (*calendae*, the first of the month)], a list of months, weeks, and days.
- cal'ender**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kylin-dros*, a roller], a machine for smoothing cloth or paper between rollers;—*v.*, to press and smooth between rollers.
- calf** (1) (*caf*), *n.* [A.S.], the young of the cow, etc.; leather made

- from calf-skin; (pl.) **calves** (caws).
- calf** (2) (*caf*), *n.* [Scand.], the thick part of the leg below the knee; (pl.) **calves**.
- calibre** or **caliber**, *n.* [Fr.], the diameter of the bore of a gun; the measure of anything; power of mind.
- calico**, *n.* [*Calicut*], cotton cloth (first got from *Calicut* in India).
- caliph** or **calif**, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a ruler, the successor of Mohammed.
- call** (*cawl*), *v.* [Scand.], to cry aloud; to shout to; to invite; to give a name to; to pay a short visit;—*n.*, a loud cry; a summons; a short visit; invitation.—*n.*, **calling**, one's business or profession.
- callipers** or **calipers**, *n.*, [CALIBRE-COMPASSES], compasses for measuring the diameter of bodies.
- calisthenics**, *n.* [Gk. *kallos*, beauty; *sthenos*, strength], physical exercises to develop grace and fitness.
- callous**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *callum*, hard skin], unfeeling; hard-hearted.
- cal low**, *a.* [A.S.], without feathers; boyish; undeveloped.
- calm** (*cam*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kauma*, heat], without wind or motion; with mind at rest; quiet; serene;—*v.*, to make or grow calm;—*n.*, also, **calmness**, an absence of wind; a state of rest.
- cal'orie**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calor*], the amount of heat required to raise 1 cc. of water 1° C.
- calum'niate**, *v.* [L. *calumniāri*, to tell lies about], to hurt one by saying what is not true; to make a false charge; to slander.—*a.*, **calum'nious**, hurtful because untrue.—*n.*, **cal'umny**, a false statement; slander.
- calve** (*cav*), *v.* [A.S. (see **CALF**)], to bring forth a calf.
- calyx** (*kāl'iks* or *kā'liks*), *n.* [L. from Gk. *kalyx*], the outer covering of a flower.
- cam'ber**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *camera*, a vault], the downward curve of
- a road from the middle to the sides.
- cam'bric**, *n.*, a kind of fine white linen (from *Cambrai*, a town in northern France).
- cam'el**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kamēlos*, a camel], an animal with a hump on its back used for travelling in the desert.
- came'llia**, *n.* (from *Kamel*, a botanist), a flowering shrub.
- camel'opard**, *n.* [Gr. *kamēlos*, and *pardos*, a leopard], the giraffe.
- cam'eo**, *n.* [It.], a precious stone carved with a raised figure.
- cam'era**, *n.* [L. vault], a dark box used in photography, into which light is admitted through a lens.
- cam'omile** or **cham'-** (*kām'-*), *n.* [Gk. *chamaimēlon* (*chamai*, on the ground; *mēlon*, an apple)], a bitter herb used as medicine.
- camouflage** (*kāmufazh'*), *n.* [Fr.], disguise;—*v.*, to disguise, esp. from an enemy; to paint (tents, tanks, ships, etc.) with fantastic designs so as to make their outlines difficult to see at a distance.
- camp**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *campus*, a plain], the ground on which an army pitches its tents; an army at rest in tents, etc.;—*v.*, to pitch tents and rest.
- campaign'** (*kāmpān'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *campānia*, plain (see **CAMP**)], the operations of an army in the field.
- campanile** (*kāmpānē'lt*), *n.* [It. from late L. *campana*, a bell], a bell-tower, especially when large and detached.
- campan'ula**, *n.* [L. *campāna*, bell], a bell-shaped flower.
- camphor** (*kām'fōr*), *n.* [Fr., from Malay *kāpūr*, chalk], the white aromatic juice of a kind of laurel-tree hardened.
- can** (1), *v.* [A.S. *cunnan*, to know], to know how to do; to be able.—*past*, **could**, **couldst** or **couldst**; *neg.*, **cannot**.
- can** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a metal pot or vessel;—*v.*, to put into cans or tins.
- canal**, *n.* [L. *canālis*, a pipe], a watercourse; a water-way made

for boats or ships; any passage for fluid.

canard', n. [Fr., a duck], a lying story.

canary, n. wine; or a bird, from the *Canary* Islands.

can'cel, v. [L. *cancellus*, a grating], to blot out by drawing lines across; to do away with.—*pres. p.* **cancelling**; *p.p.*, **cancelled**.

can'cer, n. [L., a crab], a malignant spreading growth in the body; the northern tropic.—*a.*, **can'cerous**.

candelabrum, n. [CANDLE], large ornamental branched candlestick.

can'did, a. [L. *candidus*, white, shining], straightforward; meaning what one says; sincere.—*n.*, **can'didness**.

can'didate, n. [L. *candidatus*, clothed in white], a person seeking an office (in ancient Rome dressed in white).—*n.*, **candida'ture**.

can'dle, n. [A.S., from L. *candēla* (*candēre*, to shine)], a stick of tallow or wax with a wick in the middle.—*n.*, **can'dlestick**.

Can'dlemas, n. [A.S., *candel-mæsse*; see **MASS** (2)], a feast held on the second day of February with lighted candles.

can'dour (-dūr), n. [L. *candor*, brightness], straightforwardness; frankness.

can'dy, n. [Fr., from Pers. *qand*, sugar], sugar, or molasses, or both, boiled and hardened, and formed into a confection, generally flavoured and coloured;—*v.*, to cover with or make like boiled sugar.

cane, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kanna*, a reed], a long, thin reed, as of bamboo; a stick;—*v.*, to beat with a rod.

canine (kăn'in or kăn'in'), a. [L. *canis*, a dog], belonging to a dog; like a dog.

can'ister, n. [L. *canistrum*, a basket, from Gk. *kanna*, a reed], a small box for holding tea, etc.; shot in a case which bursts when fired.

canker (käng'ker), n. [A.S., from L. *cancer*, a crab], a sore that eats away the flesh;—*v.*, to eat or to be eaten away.—*n.*, **can'ker-**

worm, a caterpillar that feeds on leaves.

can'nibal, n. [Sp. *canibales*, *Caribes*, Caribbeans], man who eats human flesh.—*n.*, **can'nibalism**.

can'non, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kanna*, a CANE], a big gun; a field-piece; artillery.—*n.*, **cannonade'**, an attack by cannon;—*v.*, to batter with shot.

canoe' (kănoo'), n. [Sp., from Haytian], a boat made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, or of bark and skins; a light boat propelled by paddles.

can'on, n. [Gk. *kanōn*, a rule (from same root as CANE)], a rule or law; the inspired books of Scripture; a list of saints; a clergyman of high rank.—*a.*, **canon'ical**, according to Church law.—*v.*, **can'onize**, to put into the list of saints.

can'on. See **CANYON**.

can'opy n. [Fr., from Gk. *kānōps*, a gnat], a screen to keep off gnats or flies; a covering over a bed, etc.;—*v.*, to cover with a canopy.

cant (1), v. [L. *canēre*, to sing], to speak in a whining tone; to say what one does not feel;—*n.*, hypocritical talk.

cant (2), v. [Du., a corner], to turn a thing on a slant; to turn over.

can'taloup (kan'taloop), n. [from *Cantalupo*, in Italy], a kind of melon.

cantan'kerous, a. [etym. ?], quarrelsome; disagreeable; cross-grained.

cantata (kan-tah'ta), n. [L. *canēre*, to sing], short oratorio with solos and choruses.

canteen', n. [Fr.], a place in camp or factory where drink and food are sold; a vessel for carrying drink; a case for cutlery.

can'ter, v. [short for *Canterbury*], to gallop easily (as the pilgrims on their way to Canterbury);—*n.*, a slow gallop.

can'ticle, n. [L. *cantus* (*canēre*, to sing)], a (little) song; (*pl.*) the Song of Solomon.

can'tilêver, n. [CANT (2), LEVER], a bracket projecting from a wall to support balconies, etc.; **can-**

tilever bridge, a bridge built of girders like brackets.

can'to, *n.* [It.], chief division of a long poem.

can'ton, *n.* [Fr., a corner, as CANT (2)], a division of a country.—*n.*, **canton'ment**, a place where troops are quartered.

Canuck', *n.*, a nickname for a Canadian.

can'vas, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kanna-bis*, hemp], a coarse cloth for sails, sacks, etc.; cloth for painting pictures on.

can'vass, *v.*, to sift (through *canvas*); to try to get votes; to discuss thoroughly;—*n.*, a careful examination; an effort to get votes.

can'yon or **cañ'on**, *n.* [Sp., as CANE], a deep hollow cut by a river.

caou'tchouc (*kou'chook*), *n.* [W. Ind.], india-rubber, the gum of a tree in South America and Asia.

cap, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*, see CAPE (1)], a brimless covering for the head;—*v.*, to put this on (at university) to confer degrees on; to complete; to outdo.

câ'pable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, to take], able to hold; able to understand and do; gifted, able. *n.*, **capabil'ity**.

capa'cious (*kăpă'shûs*), *a.* [L. *capax* (*capere*, to take)], having much room; holding much.—*ns.*, **capă'city** and **capă'ciousness**, amount of room; power to understand and do; ability.

capar'ison *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*, a CAPE], an ornamental covering for a horse;—*v.*, to put a rich covering on.

cape (1), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cappa*], a covering for the shoulders; a short cloak.

cape (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a point of land stretching into the sea.

ca'per, *v.* [L. *caper*, a goat], to dance like a goat;—*n.*, a leap about.

capercaillie (*kăperkăil'ye*), *n.* [C.] the wood grouse.

capill'ary, *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair],

small and fine, like hair;—*n.*, a fine tube or vein; (*pl.*) the thread-like veins.

cap'ital, *a.* [L. *capitālis* (*caput*, head)], important; very good; punishable by death; *n.*, a chief town; the cap of a pillar; money for trading.—*n.*, **cap'italist**, one who uses money in trading or industry.—*v.*, **cap'italize**, to convert into or use as capital.

capita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a tax on every head.

Cap'itol, *n.* [L.], the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline Hill at Rome; the senate house of the United States.

capit'ulate, *v.* [L. *capitulum*, a small head, a chapter], to give oneself up on agreed terms.—*n.*, **capitula'tion**.

ca'pon, *n.* [A.S., from L. *capo*], a young cock that has been castrated.

caprice (*kăprēs'*), *n.* [Fr.], a sudden unaccountable change of mind.—*a.*, **capri'cious**, changeable, incalculable.—*n.*, **capri'ciousness**.

Cap'ricorn, *n.* [L. *caper*, a goat; *cornu*, a horn], a cluster of stars like a goat's horn; the southern tropic.

capsize', *v.* [etym. ?], to upset (a boat).

cap'stan, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capere*, to hold], a machine for winding in a cable.

cap'sule, *n.* [L. *capsa*, a CASE (2)], a seed-vessel containing many seeds; a small gelatine seed-like container of medicines.

cap'tain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], a chief officer; commander of a ship or a company of soldiers.

captious (*kăp'shûs*), *a.* [L. *captiosus* (*capere*, to take)], ready to find fault.

cap'tive, *n.* [L. *captivus*, a captive (*capere*, to take)], a person taken in war.—*v.*, **cap'tivate**, to take the fancy of (someone); to fascinate.—*ns.*, **captiv'ity**, state of being a prisoner; loss of liberty; **cap'tor**, one who takes a prisoner

or a prize.—*v.*, **cap'ture**, to get or take by force ;—*n.*, the act of taking by force ; the person or thing taken.

car, *n.* [Fr., from L., from C.], a wheeled vehicle for carrying persons or loads ; a chariot.

car'abine. See **CARBINE**.

car'at, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains for gold ; one twenty-fourth part of pure gold (in alloys).

car'avan, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], a band of merchants ; a large carriage or wagon.

caravan'seral or **caravan'sary**, *n.* [CARAVAN ; Pers. *sardi*, an inn], a place where travellers rest at night in the East.

car'bine, *n.* [Fr.], a short gun or rifle used by cavalry.

carbolic, *n.*, or **carbolic acid** [CARBON, -OL, -IC], a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant acid obtained from coal tar.

car'bon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carbo*, coal], charcoal.—*a.*, **carbon'ic**, got from or having carbon.—**carbon'ic acid**, gas formed of oxygen and carbon.—*a.*, **carbonif'erous**, producing carbon or coal.—*n.*, **carbo-hy'drate**, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, in which the last two elements are in the same proportion as in water (as starch or sugar).

car'buncle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *carbunculus*, a small coal], a precious stone of a fiery colour ; a hard and painful swelling on the skin.

carburet'tor, *n.*, apparatus for mixing air with petrol vapour in a motor engine.

car'canet, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], a chain of precious stones for the neck.

car'case or **car'cass** (*kar'kas*), *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], a dead body.

card (1), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chartē*, paper], a piece of thick paper ; one of a number of pieces with spots for playing games ; a **visiting-card**, giving one's name, designation, and address.

card (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *carduus*,

a thistle], to comb and smooth the fibres of flax, wool, etc. ;—*n.*, a comb for flax, etc.

car'diac, *a.* [Fr., from Gr. *kardia*, the heart], belonging to the heart.

car'digan, *n.* [from the Earl of Cardigan], a knitted woollen jacket.

car'dinal, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, chief (*cardo*, a hinge)], on which something turns or hangs ; most important ;—*ns.*, a high official in the Roman Catholic Church, next to the Pope ; the American cardinal-red finch.—**cardinal numbers**, the simple numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc. ; **cardinal points**, North, South, East, and West.

care, *n.* [A.S.], a load on the mind ; that which causes much thought ;—*v.*, to spend much thought (for).—*as.*, **care'ful**, looking well to every point ; **care'less**, without care or thought.—*ns.*, **care'fulness**, **care'lessness**.

careen', *v.* [Fr., from L. *carina*, the keel], to lay a ship on its side, to clean the keel ; to incline to one side.

career', *n.* [Fr., a CAR-road], a road or course ; the way a person spends his life ;—*v.*, to move fast ; to rush along.

caress' (*kāres'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *carus*, dear], to touch fondly ;—*n.*, an act showing love or fondness ; a kiss.

car'et, *n.* [L. *carēre*, to want], a mark (A) to show that a word is wanting.

car'ge, *n.* [Sp.], the load of a ship,

car'ibou (*ka'riboo*), *n.* [Canadian Fr.], the N. American reindeer.

caricature', *n.* [It., from late L. *caricāre*, to load a CAR], a description or picture overdone to cause laughter ; *v.*, to overdraw and cause laughter.

carillon (*karil'yōn*), *n.* [Fr.], a set of bells ; the tune played on them.

car'mine, *n.* and *a.* [L. *carminis*, crimson], bright red.

car'nage (*kar'nāj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caro*, flesh], slaughter.

car'nal, *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh], having to do with or indulging the flesh.

- car'na'tion** (*karná'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caro*, flesh], flower, usually of a rosy-pink colour.
- car'nival**, *n.* [It., from late L. *carnelevamen*, a farewell to flesh (as food)], a feast before Lent; a long and noisy feast.
- carniv'orous**, *a.* [L. *caro*, *vordre*, to devour], flesh-eating.
- car'ol**, *n.* [Fr., prob. from Gk. *choros*, CHORUS], a song of joy or mirth, especially one to celebrate the birth of Christ;—*v.*, to sing with joy.—*pres. p.*, *carolling*; *p.p.*, *carolled*.
- carouse'**, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *gar aus* (to drink), all out], a drinking bout;—*v.*, to drink deeply.—*n.*, *carou'sal*.
- carp** (1), *v.* [Scand.], to notice small faults.
- carp** (2), *n.* [Fr.], a fresh-water fish.
- car'penter**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carpentum*, a coach; from O.], a worker in wood.—*n.*, *car'pentry*.
- car'pet**, *n.* [Fr.], a thick floor covering.
- car'rion**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *carōnia*, a carcase], dead bodies rotting;—*a.*, belonging to or eating dead bodies.
- car'rot**, *n.* [Fr.], a plant of a reddish colour with a long tapering root.
- car'ry**, *v.* [Fr., from C. CAR], to take on a car; to lift and move away.—*n.*, *car'riage* (*kār'ij*), act or means of carrying; a frame set on wheels with seats for people; a person's manners, bearing, behaviour.
- cart**, *n.* [Scand.], a frame on wheels for carrying loads;—*v.*, to carry.—*n.*, *car'tage*, use of a cart, or price paid for it.
- carte** (*kart*), *n.* [Fr.], another form of CARD.
- car'tel**, *n.* [Fr., from It.], union of manufacturers to keep prices of goods at a high level.
- car'tilage**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cartilāgo*], a white soft substance in young animals, which afterwards becomes bone; the soft elastic edging joining bones; gristle.—*a.*, *cartilā'ginous*.
- car'ton**, *n.* [Fr.], a cardboard container.
- cartoon'**, *n.* [Fr., from root of CARD], a picture on a large sheet of paper; a topical sketch.
- cartridge** (*kar'trij*) and **car-touche'** (*kartoosh'*), *ns.* [Fr., *car-touche*, from It. *carta*, CARD], a case containing explosive and bullet, or powder and shot, for a rifle or a gun; thick strong paper.
- cartwright** (*kart-rit*), *n.*, a maker of carts.
- carve**, *v.* [A.S.], to cut; to cut figures or ornaments; to cut meat.
- cascade'**, *n.* [Fr.], a little waterfall.
- case** (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cāsus* (*cadere*, to fall)], that which falls to one; the state in which a person is; a trial in court.
- case** (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *capsa*, a chest (*capere*, to hold)], that which contains; an outer covering.—*n.*, *ca'sing*, something put round, as wood, plaster, etc.
- case'mate**, *n.* [Fr., from It. *casamatta*], a bomb-proof chamber.
- case'ment**, *n.* [prob. from CASE (2)], the frame of a window; a window on hinges.
- cash**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capsa*, a money box; CASE (2)], money, ready money; gold and silver;—*v.*, to pay money for (a cheque, etc.).
- cashier'** (1) (*kāshēr'*), *n.*, one who has charge of money.
- cashier'** (2) (*kāshēr'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *cassus*, empty], to dismiss from an office; to disgrace.
- cash'mere**, *n.*, a rich kind of cloth made in *Cashmere* in India.
- cask**, *n.* [Sp.], a large wooden vessel for holding liquids.
- cask'et**, *n.* [etym. ?], a little case; a small box for jewels, etc.
- casque** (*kāsk*), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *casca*, CASK], a cover for the head and neck; a helmet.
- cas'serole**, *n.* [Fr.], an earthenware or glass dish with a lid in which food is cooked and served.
- cas'sock**, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, perhaps from L. *casa*, a covering, a hut], a loose cloak; a vest with sleeves worn under a clergyman's gown.

cast, v. [Scand.], to throw; to hurl with force; to run melted metal into a mould; to throw the line in fishing;—*n.*, a throw; distance thrown; also **casting**, something cast in a mould.—*past* and *p.p.*, **cast**.—*n.*, **cast'er** or **cast'or** (1), a box for casting pepper, etc., from holes in its top; a wheel on the leg of a chair or table.

castanets, n. pl. [Sp.], a pair of small wooden or ivory clappers, used to accompany any singing or dancing.

cast'away, n. [CAST + AWAY], a shipwrecked person; an outcast.

caste (*kast*), *n.* [Port., from L. *castus*, pure, CHASTE], a race or class (in India); a class of people separate or exclusive; a high social rank.

castigate, v. [L. *castigare*, to CHASTEN], to punish by words or blows.—*n.*, **castiga'tion**

castle (*kast*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *castellum*, a fort], a house made strong against a foe; a building with towers, walls, etc.

cast'or (2), *n.* [Gk. *kastōr*], a beaver; a hat made of beaver-skin.—*n.*, **cast'or-oil**, oil got from the castor-oil plant, used as medicine.

casual (*kāz'ād*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *cadere*, to fall], happening by chance; not arranged for.—*n.*, **cas'uality**, something unexpected; an injury.

casuist (*kāz'uist*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CASE (2)], one who studies right and wrong; sophist.

cat, n. [A.S.], a small domestic animal that catches mice; a lash with knotted points.

cat-, cata-, cath-, pref. [Gk. *kata*], down, downwards; against (as in CATECHISM, CATAPULT, CATHOLIC).

cataclysm (*kal'aklizm*), *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *klusmos*, a flood], a deluge; an upheaval.

cat'acomb (*kāt'akōm*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *catacumbus*, prob. a place-name], underground passages used for burying.

catafalque (*kat'afalk*), *n.*, a place for a coffin to lie in state.

catalogue (*kāt'alog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *katalōgos*, a roll], a list of names;—*v.*, to make a list of.

catal'pa, n., a tree common in N. America, with large heart-shaped leaves and bell-shaped flowers.

catalytic (*katalit'ik*), *n.* [CATA + Gk. *lusis*, loosening], helping to bring about chemical changes but remaining unchanged itself.

cat'apult, n. [L., from Gk. CATA-, *pallein*, to hurl], a machine for throwing stones.

cat'aract, n. [L., from Gk. CAT-, *arassein*, to dash], a waterfall; a disease of the eye.

catarrh (*katar'*), *n.* [CATA + Gk. *rheo*, I flow], a running or discharge, from the nose especially; a cold in the head.

catas'trophe (*kātās'trōfē*), *n.* [Gk. CATA-, *strophē*, a turning], an overturning; a change causing much damage.

cat'bird, n., the N. American mocking thrush, so-called from its cry of alarm.

catch, v. [O.Fr., from L. *captare*, to try to take], to get hold of;—*n.*, something to hold by; that which is caught; a gain or advantage.—*past* and *p.p.*, **caught**.

cat'echize (*kāt'ēkiz*), *v.* [Gk. CATA-, *ēchein*, to sound], to teach by question and answer; to examine.—*n.*, **cat'echism**, teaching by question and answer; a book of questions and answers.

cat'egory (*kāt'ēgōri*), *n.* [Gk. *kathēgōria*, an accusation (CATA-, *agora*, an assembly)], a class or order; one of the main classes of thought.—*a.*, **categor'ical**, positive.

cat'er, v. [Fr., from late L. *accapitare* (AD-, *capere*, to receive)], to provide food.

cat'erpillar, n. [etym. ?], a grub or larva that feeds on the leaves of plants.

cathe'dral, n. [L., from Gk. *kathēdra*, a seat], a church with a bishop's throne.

cat-fish, n., a N. American fish of many varieties.

cath'ode, *n.* [Gk. *kathodos* (CATA-, *odos*, way)], the negative pole of a battery in electrolysis.

cath'olic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kathōlikos*, over all], to which all belong; having broad sympathies; —*n.* (often) a member of the Roman Catholic Church. —*n.*, **Cathol'icism**, membership of the Catholic Church.

cat'kin, *n.* [Du.], the drooping flowers of willow, birch, and other trees.

catnip, *n.* [Amer.], an aromatic herb of the mint family.

cat's-paw, *n.*, the forefoot of a cat; a person used by another to do something he dare not do himself; a slight breeze.

catsup, *n.*, a table sauce made from tomatoes, etc. See KETCHUP.

cat'tle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capitāle*, goods, stock (see CAPITAL)], animals, as bulls, cows, horses, etc.

—*n.*, **cat'tle-ranch**, a large farm for rearing cattle.

cau'cus, *n.* [Amer.], a private meeting of members of a political party.

caul'dron, *n.* [L. *calidus*, warm], large pot or kettle for boiling.

cauliflower (*kaw'liflowr*), *n.*, a kind of cabbage, the flowering head of which is eaten.

caulk (*kawk*), *v.* [O.Fr. *canquer*, to squeeze], to fill up the seams of a ship to prevent it leaking.

cause (*kawz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *causa*], that which brings anything to pass; a matter in which one or more are interested; a law-suit; —*v.*, to bring to pass.

cause'way or **cau'sey**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *calciāta* (*via*), a beaten road (L. *calx*, heel), a raised road; a raised footpath.

caustic (*kaw'stik*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kaustos* (*kaiein*, to burn)], burning; bitter; —*n.*, a substance that burns (human skin, etc.)

cau'terize (*kaw'étriz*), *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *kautēr*, a branding-iron], to burn with caustic or with a hot iron. —*n.*, **cau'tery**, an instrument for cauterizing; the process of cauterizing.

cau'tion (*kaw'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from

L. *cautum* (*cavēre*, to take care)], the habit of taking care; prudence; a pledge; —*v.*, to tell one to take care; to give advice. —*a.*, **cau'tious** (*-shūs*), using caution; taking care.

cavalcade', *n.* [Fr., from L. *caballus*, a horse], a number of men on horseback.

cavalier' (*kāvālēr'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caballus*], a horseman; a courtly soldier on horseback; one who fought for the king in the civil war in England —*a.*, off-hand; supercilious.

cav'alry, *n.* [Fr.], a band of horse-soldiers; the mounted part of an army.

cave and **cav'ern**, *ns.* [L. *cavus*, hollow], a hollow place underground, in a cliff, etc.

ca'veat, *n.* [L., let him beware (*cavēre*, beware)], a notice or warning.

cav'iar or **cav'iare**, *n.*, the pickled roe of the sturgeon; something too fine to be appreciated by the multitude.

cav'ity, *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow], hollowness; a hollow place; a small opening.

cav'il, *v.* [L. *cavillāri*, to jest], to find fault for no good reason; to use unfair reasons; —*n.*, unfair or trifling argument. —*pres. p.*, **cavilling**; *p. p.*, **cavilled**.

caw, *v.* [imit.], to cry like a crow; —*n.*, the cry of the crow.

cayenne (*kāen'*), *n.* [Brazilian name], red pepper.

cease (*sēs*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *cessāre*, to cease (*cēdere*, to CEDE)], to leave off; to come to an end; to put an end to. —*a.*, **cease'less**. —*n.*, **cessa'tion**, a stopping.

ce'dar, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kedros*], a large coniferous tree with spreading branches and hard reddish wood.

cedar-bird, *n.*, the common American waxwing.

cede, *v.* [L. *cēdere*, to give up], to give up; to hand over. —*n.*, **ces'sion**.

ceiling (*sē'ling*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *caelum*, the sky], the inside roof of a room; the maximum height

to which an aeroplane can fly ; the highest price.

celandine, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chelidon*, a swallow], a yellow flower, supposed to come and go with the swallows ; a small flower like a buttercup.

celanese (*selanèz*'), *n.*, a kind of artificial silk.

celebrate, *v.* [L. *celeber*, famous], to make famous ; to hold ceremonies in honour of.—*ns.*, **celebration**, a holding of ceremonies ; **celebrity**, a famous person ; fame ; **celebrant**.

celerity, *n.* [L. *celeritas* (*celer*, swift)], swiftness ; rapidity of motion.

celery, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *selinon*], a vegetable used as a relish.

celestial (*seles'tiál*) [L. *caelestis* (*caelum*, heaven)], belonging to heaven ;—*n.*, a dweller in heaven.

celibacy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caelebs*, unmarried], a single life ; bachelorhood.—*a.*, **celibate** ;—*n.*, a person unmarried.

cell, *n.* [L. *cella* (*celāre*, to hide)], a small room in a prison ; one of the smallest parts of plant or animal tissue ; a vessel containing two different metals and an acid for producing electricity.

cellar, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *cellārium* (*cella*, CELL)], an underground store.

cellulose, *n.*, the chief component of plants, consisting of cells.—*n.*, **celluloid**, artificial substitute for ivory, etc., made chiefly of cellulose,

Celt (*kelt* or *selt*), *n.* [C.], one of the early inhabitants of W. Europe.—*a.*, **Celtic**.

cement, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caementum*, chips of stone (*caedere*, to cut)], a strong kind of mortar ;—*v.*, to fasten with cement.

cem'etery, *n.* [L., from Gk. *koi-mētērion*, a sleeping place], a place where dead are buried.

cen'otaph (*sen'ótáf*), *n.* [Gk. *kénos*, empty ; *taphos*, a tomb], a monument to one buried somewhere else.

cen'ser, *n.* [Fr. *encensier*, from late

L. (*in*)*censum* (INCENSE)], a vessel for burning incense.

cen'sor, *n.* [L., a person who kept the roll of Roman citizens (*cen'sere*, to tax)], one who examines or judges ; one who finds fault.—*a.*, **cen'sor'ious**, given to finding fault.—*n.*, **cen'sorship**, office or time of being a censor.—*n.*, **cen'sure** [L. *cen'sūra*], an unfavourable opinion ; fault-finding ;—*v.*, to find fault with.

cen'sus, *n.* [L. *census*, a valuing or counting], a numbering of the people.

cent, *n.* [L. *centum*], one hundred ; the hundredth part of a dollar ; a small coin ; a halfpenny ;—*ns.*, **centē'ary**, the space of one hundred years ; the celebration of an event after a hundred years ; **centenā'rian**, a person a hundred years old ;—*as.*, **centen'ial**, happening every hundredth year ; lasting a hundred years ; **cen'tigrade** [L. *gradus*, a step], divided into one hundred degrees.—*ns.*, **centigram**, a hundredth part of a gram ; **centimètre**, a hundredth part of a metre ; **cen'tipede** [L. *pes*, a foot], an animal with one hundred (or very many) feet.

cen'tre (*sen'tér*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *centrum*], the middle point ;—*v.*, to put on or in the centre.—*a.*, **cen'tral**.—*v.*, **cen'tralize**, to bring into the centre.—*n.*, **centraliza'tion**.

centrif'ugal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, *fugere*, to flee], moving from the centre.

centrip'etal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, *petere*, to go to], moving towards the centre.

centur'ion, *n.* [L. *centurio*], a Roman officer over one hundred men.

cen'tury, *n.* [Fr., from L. *centūria* (*centum*, one hundred)], one hundred years.

cere, *v.* [Fr., from L. *cēra*, wax], to cover with wax.—*n.*, **cere'ment** (*sér'mént*), cloth dipped in wax for wrapping round a dead body.

cereal (*sér'éál*), *a.* [L. *Cerēs*, the goddess of corn], belonging to

corn or grain ;—*n.*, any grain used for food.

cerebral, *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], belonging to the brain.

ceremony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cerimonia*], rules or forms for worship or business ; action according to rules.—*a.*, **cere'mo'nial**, attending to rules or forms ;—*n.*, the prescribed form for a ceremony.—*a.*, **cere'mo'nious**, fond of rules or forms.

certain (*sér'tin*), *a.* [L. *certus*, fixed], known to be fixed or true ; sure ; known, but not described as to kind, number, quality, etc.—*adv.*, **cer'tainly**.—*n.*, **cer'tainty**, freedom from doubt.

cer'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *certus*, sure ; *facere*, to make], to declare to be true ; to give a written statement of what is true.—*n.*, **certi'ficate**, a written statement of truth or certainty.

cer'titude, *n.* [late L. *certitudo*], certainty ; freedom from doubt.

cess, *n.* [ASSESS ?], a tax ;—*v.*, to tax or assess.

cessa'tion. See CEASE.

cession (*sess'hon*). See CEDE.

cess'pool, *n.* [etym. ?], a pool for drains to run into.

chafe, *v.* [Fr., from L. *calefacere*, to warm], to warm by rubbing ; to irritate the skin ; to make or grow angry.

chaff, *n.* [A.S.], the outer covering of grain ; anything light or worthless ;—*v.*, to banter or tease by ridicule.

chaffer, *v.* [A.S. *cēap*, price ; *faru*, way], to buy or sell ; haggle about the price.—*ns.*, **chafferer**, chaffering.

chaffinch (*chāf'inch*), *n.* [CHAFF, FINCH], a song-bird that haunts barn-doors.

chagrin' (*shāgrēn'*), *n.* [Fr., as SHAGREEN], a feeling of disappointment or failure ; vexation ;—*v.*, to disappoint ; to vex.

chain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *catēna*], a row of links fitted together to form a band ; a measure of 22 yds. ;—*v.*, to fasten with a chain.

chair, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, from Gk.

kathedra (see CATHEDRAL)], a movable seat ; an iron block in which a railway line is fixed ; seat of authority, as *chair* of a judge, professor, president of a meeting, etc.—*n.*, **chairman**, person chosen to preside over a meeting, etc.

chaise (*shāz*), *n.* [Fr., corr. of *chaire*, CHAIR], a light pleasure carriage.

chalcedony (*kalsed'oni*), *n.* [Gk.], a precious stone made of quartz, of which different varieties are known as agate, cornelian, etc.

chal'dron, *n.* [Fr. (see CALDRON)], a measure of thirty-six bushels for coals.

chal'ice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *calix*], a cup used at the communion service.

chalk (*chawk*), *n.* [A.S.], a soft, white limestone ; this material used for marking ;—*v.*, to mark with chalk.

chal'enge, *v.* [Fr., from L. *calumnia*, CALUMNY], to call in question ; to call to a contest ; to defy ; to demand ;—*n.*, a call to a contest ; a calling in question.

chalybeate (*kalib'ēat*), *a.* [Gk. *chalyps*, steel], (of mineral water) containing iron.

chām'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *camēra*], a room.—*n.*, **chām'berlain**, one who has charge of the household of a sovereign or great noble ; a city official.

chameleon (*kamē'liōn*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *chamai*, on the ground ; *leōn*, a LION], a lizard able to change colour.

cham'ois (*sham'wa*), *n.* [Fr.], a kind of Alpine goat whose skin is made into leather ; (*sham'i*), the leather so made.

champ, *v.* [imit.], to hite with noise ; to chew ; to bite into small pieces.

champagne (*shāmpān'*), *n.*, sparkling wine from the district of Champagne, in France.

champaign (*shāmpān*), *n.* [O.Fr.], flat, open country.

cham'pion, *n.* [L. *campus*, a place of combat], one who fights to defend another or a cause ; one who has defeated all competitors.—*n.*, **cham'pionship**.

chance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *candentia* (*cadere*, to fall)], that which happens; something not arranged or looked for opportunity.

chan'cel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cancellus*, a screen (see CANCEL)], the part of a church where the altar or communion-table stands.

chan'cellor, *n.* [O.Fr., as CHANCEL], president of the Court of Chancery or of the House of Lords; head of a university; minister of finance.

Chan'cery, *n.* [O.Fr.], the highest court in England next to Parliament, now part of the High Court of Justice.

chandelier (*shándélér'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *candela*], a hanging branched support for several lights.—*n.*, **chand'ler**, a maker or seller of candles.

change (*chánj*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *cambire*, to exchange], to give one thing for another; to become or cause to become different; to give small coins for large ones; —*n.*, a putting one thing in place of another, a passing from one state to another; small money. —*as.*, **change'able** and **change'ful**, given to change.

chan'nel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *candlis*, CANAL], a water-course; the bed of a sea or a river; a narrow sea.

chant, *v.* [Fr., from L. *cantare*, to sing], to sing as if intoning; —*n.*, words recited or intoned to music.

chan'ticleer, *n.* [Fr. *chanter*, to sing; *cler*, CLEAR], the clear singer; the cock.

cha'os (*há'ós*), *n.* [Gk. *chaos*], utter disorder.—*a.*, **chaotic**.

chap'el, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cap-pella*, a cloak, see CAPE (1)], a room in which St. Martin's cloak was kept; a smaller church by the side of a large one; a place of worship.—*n.*, **chap'lain** [late L. *capellānus*], the minister of a chapel; a clergyman on board a ship, with an army, etc.

chap'eron (*sháp'érón*), *n.* [Fr., a hood or CAP], a married woman who attends a young lady to public places; —*v.*, to attend a lady in this way.

chap'let, *n.* [Fr., from L. *capa*, CAP], a wreath worn on the head.

chaps or **chops**, *n.* [Du. or Scand.], the mouth or jaws; (*sing.*) the cheek.

chap'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caput*], a division of a book; a meeting of canons of a cathedral.—*n.*, **chap-ter-house**.

char (1), *n.* [A.S. *cyrr*, a turn (*cyrran*, to turn)], housework done by the day; —*v.*, to work by the day.—*n.*, **char'woman**, a woman who chares.

char (2), *v.* [CHARCOAL], to turn to charcoal; to burn slightly or blacken.—*n.*, **char'coal** [etym.?], wood turned to coal by burning.

char (3), *n.* [C. ?], a kind of trout.

charabanc (*shar'abang*), *n.* [Fr., a benched carriage], vehicle holding many people, used for excursions.

character (*kar'aktér*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *charaktér*, a mark], a mark to know by; a letter of the alphabet; that which a person really is; reputation; a written statement of this.—*a.*, **char-acteris'tic**, making up character, or distinguishing one from another; —*n.*, a mark of character.—*v.*, **char'acterize**, to give a character to.

charade (*shárad'*), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *charrada*], a game in which a word is to be guessed after each of its syllables have been acted one after the other and then the whole word.

charge (*charj*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *carricare*, to load a CAR], to load; to give a task or duty to; to put a price upon; to set down as a debt; to blame; to rush at (as soldiers); —*n.*, a load; a task; price; onset.—*a.*, **char'geable**, that may be laid as a duty or burden; who may be called upon to pay.—*n.*, **char'ger**, a horse used in battle; a large dish.

char'iot, *n.* [Fr., as CAR], a kind of carriage used by kings or warriors.—*n.*, **charioteer**, its driver.

char'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *caritas* (*carus*, dear)], love; kindness of heart; willingness to help the

poor; help given.—*a.*, **char'-itable**, kind of judging others; giving freely to the poor.

char'latan (*shar'látan*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatore*, to chatter], a mere pretender to knowledge.

charm, *n.* [Fr., from L. *carmen*, a song], words which cast a spell; a spell; a thing that wards off evil or gives great pleasure;—*v.*, to cast a spell; to give great pleasure.—*pres. p.* and *a.*, **char'ming**.

char'nel-house, *n.* [Fr. *charnel*, from late L. *carnále*, graveyard (see CARNAL)], a house where dead bodies are laid.

chart, *n.* [Fr., from L., from Gk. *chartê*, a sheet of paper], a map for sailors; a drawing of a road.

char'ter, *n.*, a writing granting rights and privileges;—*v.*, to hire.

Char'tist, *n.*, one of the party who in 1838 claimed from Parliament the 'Six Points of the People's Charter.'

cha'ry, *a.* [A.S. *cearig*, full of CARE], wary; thinking well before acting.

chase, *v.* [Fr. *chaser*, from late L. *captiare*, to CATCH], to run after;—*n.*, a running after; that which is hunted; a hunting-ground.

chasm (*kásm*), *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, an opening], a wide and deep opening.

chassis (*shá'sé*), *n.* [Fr., frame], base frame of a motor car or aeroplane.

chaste, *a.* [Fr., from L. *castus*, pure], free from stain; true to one's marriage vows; pure;—*n.*, **chas'tity**.—*v.*, **chasten** (*chásn*), to correct by punishment.

chastise, *v.* [lengthened from CHASTEN], to punish.—*n.*, **chas'tisement** (*-tizement*).

chat (1), *v.* [short for CHATTER], to talk easily and familiarly;—*n.*, free, easy talk; gossip.—*pres. p.*, **chatting**; *p.p.*, **chatted**.

chat (2), *n.*, a voluble singing-bird, common in N. America.

chateau' (*sható'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *castellum*, a fort], a castle; a nobleman's house (in France).

chat'tels, *n. pl.* [Fr. (see CATTLE)], possessions that can be moved.

chat'ter, *v.* [imit.], to talk idly or foolishly; to rattle (the teeth) together.

chauffeur (*shöfer*), *n.* [Fr.], a person employed to drive a motor car.

cheap, *a.* [A.S. *cēap*, buying and selling], at a low price; worth little.—*v.*, **chea'pen**, to make cheap.

cheat, *v.* [short for ESCHEAT], to wrong by deception;—*n.*, an act of fraud; one who cheats or defrauds.

check, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *shāh*, king], (in chess), a warning that the king is in danger; a sudden stop; that which stops action; a mark to prevent error; cloth marked with cross lines or squares; a receipt for left luggage or baggage; (**cheque**), a written order for money;—*v.*, to stop; to cause to halt; to make slower; to go over and verify a list.

check'er. See CHEQUER.

check'mate, *v.* [Fr., from Pers. *shāh māt*, the king is dead], to make a move in chess which ends the game; to defeat;—*n.*, a complete check.

cheek, *n.* [A.S.], the side of the face; impertinence.

cheer, *n.* [Fr., prob. from Gk. *kara* head, face], a state or look of joy; gladness; a kind welcome; a shout of joy;—*v.*, to make glad; to shout for joy.—*as.*, **cheer'ful** and **cheer'y**, full of cheer; in good spirits.

cheese, *n.* [A.S., from L. *caseus*], food made of curd of milk pressed and dried.

chef (*shéf*), *n.* [Fr.], an expert cook.

chem'ist (*kem'ist*), *n.* [from AL-CHEMIST], a person skilled in mixing or separating the parts of which matter consists; a dealer in drugs and medicines.—*a.*, **chem'ical**, belonging to chemistry; according to its laws.—*n.*, **chem'istry**, the science which has to do with the parts of which matter is made up, and their action upon each other.

cheque (*chek*). See CHECK (n.).
chequer (*chek'ér*), v., to mark with squares like a checker- or chess-board.—a., **chequered**, marked with squares; undergoing many changes.
cher'ish, v. [Fr., from L. *cārus*, dear], to treat tenderly; to hold dear.
cheroot' (*sheroot'*), n. [Hind.], a cigar with both ends open.
cher'ry, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kerāsos*, a cherry tree], a tree bearing a red stone-fruit; the fruit of this tree.
cherry-bird, n. [Amer.], a bird fond of cherries; cedar-bird.
cher'ub, n. [Heb.], an angel; a beautiful child; (pl.) **cher'ubs** or **cher'ubim**.
chess, n. [for CHECKS, Fr. *eschés*, from Pers. *shāh*, a king], a game for two, played with 16 pieces each, on a board divided into squares.
chest, n. [A.S., from Gk. *kistē*], a large box; the fore part of the body under the neck.
chestnut, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kastanea*, prob. the name of a place], a large tree and its fruit containing kernels; a reddish-brown colour;—a., of this colour.
chevalier' (*shevālēr'*), n. [Fr., from L. *caballus*, a horse], a horseman; a brave man; a foreign title of honour.
chevron (*she'vron*), n. [Fr.], a V-shaped mark of rank worn on the sleeve.
chew (*choo*), v. [A.S.], to grind with the teeth.
chewink', n., another name for the towhee, a N. American bird of the finch family.
chica'nery (*shikā'néri*), n. [Fr.], an unfair means of getting advantage.
chick or chick'en, n. [A.S., from same root as COCK (1)], a young domestic fowl.
chickadee (*chikādē'*), n., a N. American bird, so-called from its note.
chick'weed, n., a spreading weed of the pink family.
chicle (*chik'il* or *chik'li*), n. [Mex.], gum extracted from a tree in

Mexico and Central America and used in making chewing gum.
chic'ory, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kichōrē*, SUCCORY], a plant, also called succory, the root of which is ground and mixed with coffee.
chide, v. [A.S.], to find fault with; to utter angry words to.—*past*, **chid**; *p.p.*, **chid** or **chidden**.
chief (*chēf*), a. [Fr., from L. *caput*, the head], at the head; most important;—n., head man; leader; also **chief'tain** (*chēf'tān*), head of a clan; leader of an army.
chil'fon (*shif'ong*), n. [Fr.], a fine silk gauze.
chil'blain, n., an itching swelling due to exposure to cold.
child, n. [A.S.], a young human being; offspring; (pl.) **chil'dren**.—*as.*, **chil'dish**, belonging to a child; weak; silly; **chil'd-like**, innocent; easily taught.—n., **child'hood**, early years of life; infancy.
chill, n. [A.S.], a sudden feeling of cold; a cold which causes shivering; v., to make cold; to discourage, depress, or deject.—a., **chilly**, growing cold.—n., **chill'iness**.
chime, n. [Fr., from Gk. *kymbalon*, a CYMBAL], bells ringing in tune; a peal of bells;—v., to ring in tune.
chimer'a (*kimēr'a*), n. [Gk. *chimaira*, a she-goat], an imaginary monster with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail; an idea impossible to be carried out.—a., **chimer'ical**.
chim'ney, n. [Fr., from L. *caminus*, an oven], a passage for the smoke from a fireplace.
chim'panzee, n. [native name], an African ape.
chin, n. [A.S.], the face below the mouth.
chi'na, n., a fine earthenware first made in China.
chine, n. [Fr.], the backbone; a piece of the backbone cut for cooking.
Chinese' (*chinēz'*), a., belonging to China;—n., a native, or the language of China.
chink (1), n. [etym. ?], a crack.

shink (2), *v.* [imit.], to make a sound like coins hitting against each other.

chinook' *n.*, a warm, dry, westerly wind occurring on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

chintz, *n.* [Hind.], cotton cloth printed with coloured patterns.

chip, *v.* [E., same root as CHOP], to chop off a little bit; to cut or break into bits; to come to pieces in small bits;—*n.*, a small bit chopped or broken off.—*pres. p.*, chipping; *p.p.*, chipped.

chipmunk, *n.*, a N. American squirrel-like rodent.

chirop'odist (*kirop'odist*), *n.* [Gk. *cheir*, the hand; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a hand and foot doctor.—*n.*, **chirop'ody**.

chirop'ractic (*kirop'raktik*), *n.* [Gk. *cheir*, the hand + PRACTICE], treatment of disease by manipulating the spine.—*n.*, **chirop'ractor**.

chirp and **chir'rup**, *vs.* [imit.], to make a lively noise like a bird or an insect.

chis'el, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *cisellus* (late L. *caesus*, *caedere*, to cut)], a tool for cutting, with the sharp edge at the lower end;—*v.*, to cut with a chisel.—*pres. p.*, chiselling; *p.p.*, chiselled.

chiv'alry (*shiv'alri*), *n.* [Fr. (see CAVALIER)], the customs and rules by which knights were bound; the knights as a body; courtesy; respect for and defence of the weak.—*a.*, **chiv'alrous**, defending the weak and helpless.

chlorine (*klör'en*), *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, green], a greenish gas.

chlor'iform, *n.* [CHLORINE+FORM], a colourless liquid used as an anaesthetic;—*v.* to administer chloroform.

choc'olate, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Mex.], a sweetmeat or drink made from cacao.

choice, *n.* [O.Fr.], a fixing on one person or thing; the thing fixed on or chosen;—*a.*, excellent.

choir (*kwir*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *choros*], a band of singers; part of a church set apart for the singers.

choke, *v.* [A.S.], to stop the breath;

to have the windpipe closed; to fill up any pipe or passage.

chol'er (*kol'ér*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *cholē*, bile, anger], angry feeling; rage.—*a.*, **chol'eric** (*kol'èrik*), easily made angry.

chol'era (*kol'érä*), *n.* [Gk., an overflow of bile (see CHOLER)], a dangerous infectious disease in the stomach or bowels

choose, *v.* [A.S.], to take by preference; to pick out.—*pres. p.*, choosing; *p.p.*, chosen; *past*, chose.

chop, *v.* [from same root as CHAP], to cut off with a blow; to cut into bits;—*n.*, a piece of meat.—*pres. p.*, chopping; *p.p.*, chopped.

chord (*körd*), *n.* [Gk. *chordē*, CORD], a string for a musical instrument; two or more notes sounding in tune; a straight line between two points in a curve.

chore, *n.*, a small job; a routine duty.

chor'us (*kör'ús*), *n.* [Gk. *choros* (see CHOR)], a band of dancers or singers; a piece of music sung by a band.—*a.*, **chör'al**.—*n.*, **chor'ister** (*kor'istér*).

Christ (*krist*), *n.* [Gk. *Christos* anointed], the anointed one; Messiah; Saviour.—*v.*, **christen** (*krisn*), to baptize and name.—*ns.*, **Christen'dom** (*krisn'dom*), that part of the world which has become Christian; **Chris'tian** (*kris'tyän*), a follower of Christ;—*a.*, belonging to Christ.—*n.*, **Christian'ity** (*kristiän'iti*), the religion of Christ.

Christ'mas (*kris'mäs*), *n.* [A.S., *maesse*, a feast], the feast of the birth of Christ; the 25th of December.

chromat'ic (*krömät'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour], relating to colours; proceeding by semitones in music.

chro'mium (*krō'mium*), *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour], a metallic element largely used as an alloy of steel.—*n.*, **chrome** (chrome yellow, red, etc.), compounds of chromium yielding brilliant colours.

chron'ic (*kron'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *chronos*, time], lasting a long time; deep-seated.

chron'icle (*kron'ikl*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chronos*, time], a story of things in order of time;—*v.*, to tell or write so.

chronol'ogy (*krónol'ójí*), *n.* [Gk. *chronos*, -LOGY], the arrangement of dates or times.—*a.* **chronolog'ical**.—*n.*, **chronol'ogist**.

chronom'eter (*krónom'èter*), *n.* [Gk. *chronos*; *metron*, a measure], a time-measuring instrument; a watch.

chry'salis (*kris'ális*), *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold], the yellow form of some insects before they get their wings; (*pl.*) **chrysalises** or **chrysalidés**.

chrysanthemum (*krisán'thimum*), *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *anthos*, a flower], the gold flower; a family of composite plants like the ox-eye daisy.

chub'by, *a.* [etym. ?], with a round fat face.

chuck (1), *n.* [imit.], the call of a hen.
chuck (2), *v.* [imit. or Fr., from Du.], to strike gently under the chin; to throw; to toss;—*n.*, a soft blow.

chuck'le, *v.* [from CHUCK (1), to laugh inwardly;—*n.*, a short laugh.

church, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *kuriakos*, the Lord's], a house set apart for worship; the body of people who meet for worship; a union of several congregations.—*ns.*, **churchwar'den**, an officer of a church who represents the people; **church'yard**, a burying-ground.

churl, *n.* [A.S.], a country-man; a rude, ill-natured person.—*a.*, **chur'lish**.

churn, *n.* [A.S.], a vessel for separating butter;—*v.*, to separate butter from milk or cream.

chute (*shoot*), *n.* [Fr., a fall], an inclined trough for conveying water or solid materials from a higher to a lower level.

cicatrice (*sik'átris*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cicatrix*, a scar], the mark left by a wound.—*v.*, **cicatrize**.

cicero'ne (*chirheró'ni*), *n.* [It., from L. *Cicero*, the orator], a guide who describes places.

ci'der, *n.* [Fr.], drink made from apples.

cigar', *n.* [Sp.], a small roll of dried tobacco leaves for smoking.

cigarette', *n.*, a small roll of paper containing cut tobacco.

cinch (*sintsh*), *n.* [U.S.] (slang), sure thing, a certainty.

cinchona (*sinkó'na*), *n.* [after the Countess of Chinchon, who introduced the drug into Spain], a tropical tree whose bark yields quinine.

cincture (*sink'túr*), *n.* [L. *cinctura* (*cingere*, to surround)], a belt or girdle.

cin'der, *n.* [A.S.], what is left of coal, etc., after burning.

cin'ema, *n.* [Gk. *kinēma*, movement], a picture house.—*n.*, **cinemat'ograph**, a rapid succession of photographs shown on a screen and giving the effect of motion.

cin'namon, *n.* [Heb. *qinnāmōn*], spice made from the bark of a tree found in Ceylon.

cl'pher, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the figure 0; a secret kind of writing; a person of little value.

cir'cle, *n.* [A.S., from L. *circus*, a ring], a curved line every point of which is at the same distance from the centre;—*v.*, to move round a point.—*n.*, **cir'clet**, a little circle.

cir'cuit (*sér'kit*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *circum, ire*, to go], a going round; the distance round; a travelling court.—*a.*, **circu'itous**, a long way round.

cir'cular, *a.*, in the form of a circle;—*n.*, a letter sent to a number of people.—*v.*, **cir'culate**, to go round.—*n.*, **circu'la'tion**, a going round (of the blood, etc.); distribution (news-papers, etc.).

circum-, *pref.* [L.], around.

circumcise, *v.* [Fr., from L. *circumcisis* (*circum-, caedere*, to cut)], to cut around; to cut off the foreskin, as the Jews do.—*n.*, **circumcision** (*-sish'ón*).

circum'ference, *n.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *ferre*, to carry], the line bounding a circle, etc.; the distance round.

circumflex, *n.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *flexus*, to bend], a mark (Λ) on a vowel to indicate length, or to show its contraction;—*v.*, to mark a vowel so.

circumlocu'tion (*sêrkumlôkû'shôn*), a roundabout way of speaking.

circumnavig'ate, *v.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *navigātus* (*navigāre*, to sail)], to sail round (esp. the world).—*n.*, **circumnavigation**.

circumscribe', *v.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *scribere*, to write], to draw a line around; to limit.

circumspect, *a.* [L. *circumspicere* (*CIRCUM-*, *specere*, to look)], looking around; careful in conduct.—*n.*, **circumspection**.

circumstance, *n.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *stāre*, to stand], anything that goes along with or affects an event or action; a fact; (*pl.*) situation; surroundings.—*as.*, **circumstanced**, surrounded or affected; **circumstan'tial** (*-stān'shal*), arising out of the facts; not touching the chief matter directly.—*v.*, **circumstan'tiate** (*-stān'shiāt*), to tell the circumstances.

circumvall'ation (*sêrkûmvālā'shôn*), *n.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *vallum*, a wall], the building of a wall round.

circumvent', *v.* [L. *CIRCUM-*, *ven-tum* (*venire*, to come)], to come round a person; to cheat.—*n.*, **circumvention**, act of getting round; deception.

circus, *n.* [L. *circus*], a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship, etc., are performed.

clir'rus, *n.* [L., a curl], the highest form of cloud, like wisps of wool.

cist, *n.* [Gk. *kistê*, a box], a stone coffin.

cis'tern, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cisterna* (*cista*, *CIST*)], a receptacle for storing water.

cit'adel, *n.* [It. *cittadella*, little city], a fort or castle within or near a city.

cita'tion (*sitā'shôn*), *n.* [L. *citāre*, to call], act of calling before a judge; the order by which a person is called into court; a passage quoted from a book.

cite, *v.* [Fr., from L. *citāre* (*ciere*, to call)], to summon; to quote a passage from a book.—*pres. p.*, **ci'ting**.

cit'izen, *n.* [Fr.], an inhabitant of a city or country.—*n.*, **cit'izen-ship**, the rights and privileges of a citizen.

cit'y, *n.* [Fr., from L. *civitas*, a city], a large town; a town having a charter or one where a bishop dwells.

civ'ile, *a.* [L. *civis*, a citizen], belonging to a city or its inhabitants.—*n.*, **civ'ics**, the study of citizenship.

civ'il, *a.* [L. *civilis*], having to do with the rights of citizens; taken part in by citizens; good-mannered.—*as.*, **civil engineer**, one who plans docks, bridges, railways, etc.; **civil servant**, one in an official position employed by the state; **civil'ian**, one engaged in ordinary business; one who knows civil law; **civil'ity**, courtesy of manner; **civiliza'tion**, life and training of a citizen; state of being civilized; culture; refinement.—*v.*, **civ'il-ize**, to train as a citizen; to lift above the savage state.

clack, *n.* [imit.], a short, sharp sound.

claim (*klām*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *clāmāre*, to cry out], to call for as one's own;—*n.*, a statement of one's right; the thing claimed.—*n.*, **clai'mant**.

clairvoyance (*klārvoi'ans*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *clarus*, clear; *videre*, to see], the power of seeing mentally things not perceived by ordinary sight.—*n.* and *a.*, **clairvoy'ant**.

clam, *n.*, a bivalve shellfish.

clam'ber, *v.* [from same root as **CLIMB**], to climb with hands and feet.

clam'my, *a.* [A.S. *clam*, clay], cold, soft and sticky.

clam'our, *n.* [L. *clāmor*, a shouting (see **CLAIM**)], a crying aloud; a continued noise;—*v.*, to make

a noise; to keep crying out.—*as.*, **clam'ant**, **clam'orous**.

clamp, *v.* [etym. ?], to fasten with a piece of timber or iron; to fasten tightly;—*n.*, wood or metal used for fastening.

clan, *n.* [C.], a number of families under one chief.—*a.*, **clan'nish**, closely joined; unsocial; exclusive.—*n.*, **clans'man**, a member of a clan.

clandes'tine, *a.* [Fr., from L. *clandestinus*, hidden], away from sight; done in a secret or underhand way.

clang, *v.* [L. *clangere*, to sound], to make a sharp, clear sound;—*n.*, such a sound.—*n.*, **clan'gour** (*clang'gór*), sharp, harsh, ringing sound.

clank, *v.* [imit.], to make a rattling sound as of metal;—*n.*, a rattling, metallic sound.

clap, *v.* [etym. ?], to strike (the hands) together; to knock one thing quickly against another;—*n.*, a noise so made.—*pres. p.*, **clapping**; *p.p.*, **clapped**.—*n.*, **clap'per**, that which claps; the hammer of a bell.

clar'et, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clārus*, CLEAR], a wine of a red colour.

clar'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *clārus*; *facere*, to make], to make clear or pure.

clar'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clārus*], a trumpet with a loud clear sound.—*n.*, **clar'ionet** or **clar'-inet**, an instrument with a reed on the mouthpiece.

clash, *v.* [imit.], to strike noisily together; to come into opposition;—*n.*, a striking together with force and noise.

clasp, *v.* [prob. from root of CLIP], to grip firmly in one's hand or arms; to embrace; to fasten together;—*n.*, a hook or means of fastening; an embrace.

class, *n.* [Fr., from L. *classis*, a class (*calāre*, to call)], a number of persons or things in a group;—*v.*, to put into a proper place among others.—*as.*, **clas'sic** and **clas'sical**, of the highest rank, especially of books and writers; the best of anything.—*n. pl.*,

clas'sics, the best Greek and Roman writers; the best writers of any nation.—*v.*, **clas'sify**, to put into the proper classes.

clat'ter, *v.* [A.S.], to make a series of short sharp sounds; to talk fast without much meaning;—*n.*, a series of short sharp sounds; unmeaning talk.

clause (*clawz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *clausus* (*claudere*, to shut)], a definite part of a speech or writing; a part of a sentence.

claw, *n.* [A.S.], the toe-nail of a beast or a bird;—*v.*, to scratch with a claw.

clay, *n.* [A.S.], thick, sticky earth; any kind of earth; a dead body.

clay'more, *n.* [C.], a two-edged sword formerly used by Scottish Highlanders.

clean, *a.* [A.S.], free from dirt; without stain;—*v.*, to free from dirt or stain.—*ns.*, **clean'liness** (*klen'lines*) and **clean'ness** (*klen'-nes*), state of being clean.—*a.*, **clean'ly** (*klen'lt*), having clean habits.—*v.*, **cleanse** (*klenz*), to make clean.

clear (*klér*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *clārus*], easily seen or heard; easily seen through; with nothing in the way; free from blame;—*v.*, to make easily seen or heard; to open the way; to free from blame.—*ns.*, **clear'ance**, act of clearing; a declaration in writing that a ship has been allowed to sail; **clear'ing**, a piece of land cleared of wood, etc.; **clear'ness**.

cleave (1), *v.* [A.S.], to stick closely to.—*pres. p.*, **cleaving**; *p.p.*, **cleaved**; *past*, **cleaved** or **clave**.

cleave (2), *v.* [A.S.], to break by force; to split.—*pres. p.*, **cleaving**; *p.p.*, **cloven** or **cleft**; *past*, **clove** or **cleft**.—*n.*, **clea'ver**, that which cleaves.

clef, *n.* [Fr., from L. *clāvis*, a key], a mark in music which shows the pitch of the notes that follow it.

cleft, *n.* [see CLEAVE (2)], a split or opening;—*a.*, split.

cle'matis, *n.* [Gk.], a climbing flowering plant.

clem'ent, *a.* [L. *clemens*, mild],

- kind in nature ; ready to pardon.
—*n.*, **clem'ency**.
- clench**. See CLINCH.
- clergy** (*klér'jī*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *klérīkos*, clerical (*kléros*, a lot or portion)], ministers of the Church.
—*n.*, **clér'gyman**, a man in holy orders ; a minister.—*a.*, **clér'ic** or **clér'ical**.
- clerk** (*klark*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *cléricus* (see CLERGY)], one of the clergy ; a scholar ; a keeper of accounts ; one who leads the responses in church.—*a.*, **clér'ical**.
- clev'er**, *a.* [etym. ?], quick in thinking and acting ; having readiness and skill.—*n.*, **clev'erness**.
- clow**. See CLUP.
- cli'ent**, *n.* [L. *cliens*, one who takes advice], one who comes for help or advice ; one who employs a lawyer.—*n.*, **cli'entele** (*-tél*), one's clients as a whole.
- cliff**, *n.* [A.S.], a steep rock or bank.
- cli'mate**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *klímā*, a slope or region], the state of a country in regard to heat, cold, moisture, etc.
- cll'max**, *n.* [Gk. *klímax*, a ladder], a rising step by step in force, till the strongest point in a statement has been reached ; the strongest point.
- climb** (*clím*), *v.* [A.S.], to go up by catching with the hands and feet ; to go up with difficulty.
- clime**, *n.* [L. *clíma*, CLIMATE], a part of the earth's surface.
- clinch** or **clench**, *v.* [A.S.], to fasten a nail by bending the point ; to hold firmly ;—*n.*, a knot in a rope ; something that holds.
- cling**, *v.* [A.S.], to twine around ; to stick or hold firmly to.—*past* and *p.p.*, **clung**.
- cling'stone**, *n.*, a kind of peach or nectarine in which the pulp adheres to the stone.
- clin'ical**, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *klinéin*, to lie down], belonging to a sick-bed.—*n.*, **clin'ic**, teaching given at the bedside of a patient ; a place where special medical treatment is given.

- clink**, *v.* [imit.], to make a short, sharp, ringing sound ;—*n.*, such a sound.
- clink'er**, *n.* [Du.], a brick so hard as to *clink* when struck ; a burned mass of mixed coal and iron.
- clip** (1), *v.* and *n.* [Scand.], cut with scissors.—*pres. p.*, **clipping** ;—*n.*, **clip'per**, a fast-sailing ship.
- clip** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a holder for papers, etc.
- clique** (*klék*), *n.* [Fr., from *cliquer*, to CLICK], a number of persons acting for a hidden purpose ; a faction ; an exclusive set.
- cloak** or **sloke**, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *cloca*, bell (see CLOCK)], a loose upper garment ; that which hides or covers ;—*v.* to cover.
- clock**, *n.* [O Fr., from med. L. *cloca*, bell], a machine for measuring time.—*n.*, **clock'work**, wheels arranged like those of a clock.
- clod**, *n.* [CLOT], a lump of earth or clay ; a stupid person.
- clog**, *n.* [etym. ?], a thick piece of wood ; a weight that hinders motion ; a wooden shoe ;—*v.*, to hinder motion.—*pres. p.*, **clog'ging** ; *p.p.*, **clogged**.
- clois'ter**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *claustrum* (*clausum*, *claudère*, to shut)], a place in which monks or nuns live ; a covered walk within the walls of a convent.
- close** (*klöz*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *clausum* (*claudère*)], to fill up an opening ; to come or grow together ; to come or bring to an end ;—*n.*, an end.—*a.*, **close** (*klöz*), filled up ; with little or no space between ; having impure air ;—*n.*, a narrow lane.—*n.*, **clos'et** (*klöz'ét*), a small *close* or room ; a room where one can be alone ;—*v.*, to take one aside by himself to speak with him.—*n.*, **clo'sure** (*klöz'shür*), the act of closing.
- clot**, *n.* [A.S.], a mass of blood grown stiff or thick ;—*v.*, to form or grow into clots.—*pres. p.*, **clotting** ; *p.p.*, **clotted**.
- cloth**, *n.* [A.S.], stuff of threads woven together ; that of which clothes are made.—*ns.*, **clothes**

and **clō'thing**, coverings for the body.—*v.*, **clōthe**, to cover with a cloth; to put on clothes.—*past* and *p.p.*, **clōthed** or **clad**.

cloud, *n.* [A.S., *mass*], mist or vapour; anything that lessens light or happiness;—*v.*, to cover with clouds; to darken; to grow sad.—*a.*, **clou'dy**.

clout, *n.* [A.S.], a piece of cloth; a rag; a blow.

clove, *n.* [L. *clāvus*, a nail], a kind of spice shaped like a nail.

clō'ven [*p.p.* of **CLEAVE**], split; divided in two.

clō'ver, *n.* [A.S.], a three-leaved plant with a head of many small blossoms, each like that of the pea.

clown, *n.* [Scand.], a rude, ill-mannered man; a jester.—*a.*, **clow'nish**.

cloy, *v.* [prob. Fr., from L. *clāvus*, a nail], to fill or stop up; to give too much to.

club, *n.* [Scand.], a short stick with a thick head; several persons joined to do something in common;—*v.*, to beat with a club; to join for a common end.—*pres. p.*, **clubbing**; *p.p.*, **clubbed**.

cluck, *v.* [A.S., *imit.*], to call like a hen;—*n.*, the call of a hen.

clue or **clew** (*kloo*), *n.* [A.S.], a ball of thread; any guide to solve a difficulty; the corner of a sail;—*v.*, to tie up sails to the yards.

clump, *n.* [Scand.], a lump or mass.

clum'sy, *a.* [same root as **CLAM**, **CLAMMY** ?], ill-made; awkward in shape or motion.

clust'er, *n.* [A.S.], a number of things growing or joined together;—*v.*, to come or bring together into a cluster.

clutch (1), *v.* [A.S.], to lay hold of suddenly.—*n.*, a tight grasp; a gripping-piece of machinery.

clutch (2), *n.* [Scand.], a setting of eggs; a brood of chickens.

co-, cum-, pref. [L.], with, together, joint.

coach, *n.* [Fr., from Magyar *kocsi*, from *Kocs*, a village in Hungary], a large four-wheeled carriage; a tutor;—*v.*, to prepare one for examination.

coadju'tor (*kōād'jootōr*), *n.* [L.

co-, *adjutor*, a helper], one who works along with another.

coag'ulate (*kōāg'ulāt*), *v.* [L. *coagulare*, to curdle], to make thick or curdled; to grow thick.—*n.*, **coagula'tion**.

coal, *n.* [A.S.] a black mineral which burns and gives heat.—**coal-oil**, *n.*, another name for petroleum.

coalesce (*kō-āles'*), *v.* [L. *coalescere* (*co-*, *alere*, to nourish), to grow together; to join into one body.—*n.*, **coales'cence**.

coalition (*kō-ālish'ōn*), *n.*, union into one body; alliance of political parties in one government.

coarse, *a.* [from **COURSE**, ordinary], not finely finished; ill-mannered.—*n.*, **coarse'ness**, state of being coarse; roughness of make or of manner.

coast, *n.* [Fr., from L. *costa*, a rib or side], the line between sea and land; the country near the sea;—*v.*, to sail near the land.

coat, *n.* [Fr.], an upper garment.

coat-of-arms, *n.*, a picture and motto used as a mark of distinction.

coax, *v.* [M.E. *cokes*, *fool*], to move a person by soft words; to try to persuade.

cob, *n.* [etym. ?], a round head or lump; a strong pony; a male swan.

cō'balt, *n.* [Ger. *kobold*, a goblin], a metallic element similar to nickel.

cob'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to mend or patch; to work clumsily.—*n.*, **cob'bler**, a mender of shoes; a clumsy workman.

cob'le, *n.* [C.], a square, flat fishing boat.

cobra (*kō-* or *kō-*), *n.* [Port.], a poisonous hooded snake of India.

cob'web, *n.* [A.S. *coppe*, spider], a spider's web.

cocaine (*kōkân'*), *n.*, drug extracted from the coca shrub used as an anaesthetic.

cochineal (*koch'inēl*), *n.* [L. *coccum*, scarlet], a scarlet dye obtained from insects.

cock (1), *n.* [A.S.], the male of the hen; a pipe for drawing liquids;

- a tap ;—*v.*, to set straight up (as one's hat) ; to draw back the hammer of a gun.
- cock** (2), *n.* [Scand.], a small pile of hay.
- cockade'**, *n.* [Fr., from *coq*, COCK (1)], a bow of ribbons worn on a hat.
- cockatoo'**, *n.* [Malay], a large parrot from the East.
- cockatrice** (*kok'átris*), *n.*, [Fr., from late *L. caucátrix*, treader], basilisk.
- cock'le**, *n.* [Fr. *coquille*, from Gk. *konché*, mussel], a kind of shellfish ; [A.S.] a weed among corn.
- Cock'ney**, *n.* [M.E. *cocken*, cock's ; *ey*, A.S. *aeg*, an egg, a spoiled child], a native of the city of London.
- cock'pit**, *n.* the place when cock-fighting was held ; any place where battles naturally occur ; the part of a ship set apart for the wounded ; the space for the pilot in an aeroplane.
- cock'roach**, *n.* [Sp.], a black beetle.
- cock'tail**, *n.* [COCK (1) + TAIL], horse whose tail is docked very short ; a short drink with alcoholic base and various flavours.
- co'co** (*kô'kô*), *n.* [Port.], a kind of palm tree with large nuts.—*n.* **co'conut**.
- cocoa**, *n.*, a drink made from the seeds of the cacao-tree.
- cocoon'**, *n.* [Fr., as COCKLE], the shell spun by insects to cover them.
- cod** (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a large sea fish used as food.—*n.*, **cod'ling** (1) [*-ling*, small], a small cod.
- cod** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a pod containing seeds.
- code**, *n.* [Fr., from *L. codex*, a book], laws written in order in a book ; a set of rules or signals.
- cod'icil** (*kod'isil*), *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*], something added to a will.
- cod'ify**, *v.*, to make into a code ; to arrange laws together.
- cod'ling** (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of apple.
- coed**, *n.*, an abbreviation of co-educational student.
- co-education**, *n.*, education of both sexes in the same classes or schools.
- coefficient** (*kôëfish'ént*), *n.* [L. *co-*, EFFICIENT], that which helps to produce a result ; the numerical factor in algebra.
- coe'qual** (*kôë'kwál*), *a.* [CO-, EQUAL], equal along with ; of the same rank ;—*n.*, one who is equal.
- coerce'** (*kôërs'*), *v.* [L. *coercere*, to restrain], to keep in order ; to compel.—*n.*, **coer'cion** (*kôër'shón*), restraint.
- coe'val** (*kôë'vál*), *a.* [CO-, *aevum*, an age], of the same age ; living at the same time ;—*n.*, one of the same age.
- coexist'** (*kôëgzist'*), *v.* [L. *co-*, *exis-tère*], to exist at the same time.
- cof'fee** (*kof'i*), *n.* [Arab.], a tree and its berries ; a drink of coffee berries, roasted, powdered, and infused.
- cof'fer**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kophinus* COFFIN], a chest for holding money or jewels.
- cof'fin**, *n.* [Fr., as COFFER], the box in which a dead body is laid for burial.
- cog**, *n.* [Scand.], a tooth on the rim of a wheel ;—*v.*, to fix or cut teeth on the rim.—*pres. p.*, **cogging** ; *p.p.*, **cogged**.
- co'gent** (*kô'jént*), *a.* [L. *cogens* (*côgere*, to compel)], having force ; convincing.
- cog'itate** (*kof'itát*), *v.* [L. *cogitare*], to think over and over ; to turn over in the mind.—*n.*, **cogita-tion**.
- cog'nate**, *a.* [L. *cognātus* (CO-, (*g)nātus*, born), of the same kind.
- cognition** (*kognish'ón*), *n.* [L. *cognitio*, a finding out (*cognoscere*, to learn)], knowledge ; percep-tion.
- cog'nizance**, *n.* [Fr., as COGNITION], notice ; notice of a thing taken by a judge ; a badge.—*a.*, **cog'nizant**, having know-ledge of.
- cogno'men**, *n.* [L. *cognōmen* (CO-, (*g)nōmen*, name)], a surname.
- cohere'**, *v.* [L. *co-*, *haerere*, to stick], to stick together.—*a.*, **cohe'rent**, sticking together ; consistent.—*n.*, **cohe'sion** (*kôhë-*

- zhōn**), the force that makes particles of bodies stick together.—
a. cohe'sive (-siv).
co'hort, *n.* [L. *cohors*], the tenth part of a Roman legion; a troop of soldiers.
coif, *n.* [Fr., from Teut. *kopf*, HEAD], a cap or cowl.
coign (*koin*), *n.* [COIN], (of vantage) a position of superiority.
coll, *v.* [Fr., from L. *colligere*, to gather], to roll round; to wind into a ring;—*n.*, the ring into which a rope is wound.
coin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cuneus*, a wedge], a piece of metal stamped for money;—*v.*, to stamp money; to invent.—*ns.*, **col'nage** (-nāj), a coining of money; the currency; **coiner**, one who makes counterfeit coins.
coincide (*kōinsid'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *co-*, IN-, *cadere*, to fall], to fall in with; to agree at all points.—*n.*, **coin'cidence** (*kōin'sidens*), things happening together; agreement at all points.—*a.*, **coin'cident**.
coir, *n.* [Malay], coconut fibre.
coke, *n.* [etym. ?], coal out of which gas has been extracted.
co'lander or **cull'ender**, *n.* [L. *colātōrium*, strainer], a vessel with holes in the bottom for straining liquids.
cold, *s.* [A.S.], without heat; unfeeling;—*n.*, that which causes cold; the feeling of cold; inflammation resulting from chill.—*n.*, **cold'ness**.
col'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kolikos*, pained in the bowels], pain in the bowels.
colla'borate, *v.* [CON + LABOUR], to work along with another.—*n.*, **collab'oration**.
collapse' (*koldaps'*), *v.* [L. *CON-* (*labi*, to fall)], to fall in or down all at once;—*n.*, a falling in or down suddenly.
collar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *collāre* (*collum*, the neck)], something worn round the neck;—*v.*, to catch by the collar.
collate', *v.* [L. *CON-*, *lātus* (*ferre*, to bring)], to bring side by side; to compare point for point.—*n.*,

- colla'tion**, a bringing together to compare or examine; a meal between times.
collat'eral, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *lātus*, a side], side by side; indirectly related to.
colleague (*kol'ēg*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *collēgal*], one who acts with another.
collect', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *col-lecta* (L. *CON-*, *legere*, to gather)], to gather together.—*ns.*, **col'lect**, a short prayer; **collec'tion**, a gathering together; money that is gathered.—*a.*, **collec'tive**, in a mass; all together.
col'lege (*kol'ēj*), *n.* [Fr., from L., as *COLLEAGUE*], a number of men chosen to act together; a body of learned men for teaching; a building for teaching or studying.—*a.*, **colle'giate**.
collide', *v.* [L. *collidere* (*co-*, *laedere*, to dash or hurt)], to strike or dash together.—*n.*, **collision** (*kōlīzh'ōn*), a striking together.
coll'ie, *n.*, a Scottish sheepdog.
coll'ier (*kol'yēr*), *n.* [COAL-, -IER], one who works in a coal mine; a coal-carrying ship.—*n.*, **coll'ieri**, a coal mine.
col'locate, *v.* [L. *CO-*, *locātus* (*locare*, to place)], to put into the right place; to arrange.—*n.*, **colloca'tion**, a putting into proper place.
colloquy (*kol'ōkwī*), *n.* [L. *colloquium*, conversation (*co-*, *loqui*, to talk)], a speaking together; conversation.—*a.*, **collō'quial**, used in everyday speaking.
collu'sion, *n.* [CON + L. *ludere*, to play], a secret agreement for purposes of fraud.
co'lon (1), *n.* [Gk. *kōlon*, a limb], the mark (:) used at the end of a clause.
co'lon (2), *n.* [Gk.], lower part of the large intestine.—*n.*, **col'itis**, inflammation of the colon.
colonel (*ker'nēl*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *colonella*, L. *columna*, a COLUMN], the chief officer of a regiment.
colonize. See COLONY.
colonnade', *n.* [Fr., from L. *columna*, a COLUMN], a row of columns or pillars.

col'ony, *n.* [L. *colōnia*, a colony, from *colere*, to till], people who have gone to occupy a distant country; the country so peopled.—*n.*, **col'onist**.—*v.*, **col'onize**, to people a distant country.—*n.*, **coloniza'tion**.

Colos'sus, *n.* [Gk. *kolossos*], a large statue of Apollo that stood across the entrance to the harbour of Rhodes.—*a.*, **colos'sal**, of a huge size.

col'our (*kūl'ūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *color*], the kind of light that comes from an object; a tint; appearance to the mind; false show; (*pl.*) a flag or banner;—*v.*, to give colour to; to show colour.

colporteur' (*kōlpōrtēr'* or *kol'pōrtēr*), *n.* [Fr., from *colporteur* (L. *collum*, the neck; *portāre*, to carry)], a travelling merchant who carries a pack hung from his neck; a seller of tracts and religious books.

cōlt, *n.* [A.S.], a young animal, esp. a young horse.

colt'er. See **COULTER**.

col'umbine, *n.* [L. *columba*, a dove], a garden plant with flowers like clusters of doves; in pantomime the mistress of Harlequin.

col'umn (*kol'ūm*), *n.* [L. *columna*], a long, round stone, etc., set on end to hold up or adorn a building; a pillar; a long, narrow array of soldiers; the division of a page of a book up and down; a row of figures.

con-, *pref.* See **CON-**.

cō'ma, *n.* [Gk.], stupor; heavy sleep.—*a.*, **com'atōse**.

comb (*kōm*), *n.* [A.S.], an instrument with teeth for straightening and cleaning hair, wool, etc.; cells for holding honey; the crest of a cock;—*v.*, to clean or straighten with a comb.

com'bat (*kūm'-* or *kom'bāt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, and root of **BATTLE**], to fight;—*n.*, a fight; a contest.—*n.*, **com'batant**.—*a.*, **com'bative**, fond of fighting.

combe (*koom*), *n.* [A.S.], a hollow among hills.

combine', *v.* [L. *oon-*, *binī*, two by two], to join by twos; to join together;—*n.*, a group of people joined for business purposes.—*n.*, **combina'tion**, a number of persons or things joined for a purpose.

combust'ible, *a.* [L. *combustum* (*CON-*, *ūrere*, to burn)], that can be burned.—*n.*, **combust'ion**, a burning.

come (*kūm*), *v.* [A.S.], to move towards one; to draw near.—*pres. p.*, **coming**; *p.p.*, **come**; *past*, **came**.

com'edy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kōmos*, a feast; *ōdē*, a song], a play dealing with the lighter feelings and actions.—*n.*, **come'dian**, an actor or writer of light plays.

come'ly (*kūm'li*), *a.* [A.S.], becoming; graceful.—*n.*, **come'liness**.

com'et, *n.* [Gk. *comētes*, long-haired (*komē*, hair)], a starlike body with a long tail or train of light.

com'fit (*kūm'fit*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *facere*, to make], a sweetmeat.

com'fort (*kūm'fōrt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *fortis*, strong], to give strength or pleasure to; to cheer; to support;—*n.*, that which gives ease or rest.—*as.*, **com'fortable**, possessed of comfort; causing comfort; **com'fortless**, without comfort.—*n.*, **com'forter**.

com'ic and **comi'cal**, *as.* [Gk. *kōmikos* (see **COMEDY**)], causing mirth.

com'ma, *n.* [Gk. *komma*, a part cut off], a punctuation mark (,).

command', *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *mandāre*, to entrust, to order], to give orders; to be at the head;—*n.*, power or right to give orders; the order given.—*ns.*, **command'ment**, an order; **commandant'**, **command'der**.—*v.*, **commandeer'**, to seize for military purposes.

commem'orate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *memorāre*, to call to mind], to join in recalling the memory of; to do honour to.—*n.*, **commem'ora'tion**, honour done to the

memory of.—*a.*, **commem'**-orative.

commence', *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *initium*, a beginning], to begin; to take a first step.—*n.*, **commence'ment**.

commend', *v.* [L. *commendare*, to entrust], to give into another's care; to present a person as worthy; to speak well of.—*a.*, **commen'dable**, worthy of being commended or praised.—*n.*, **commenda'tion**, a statement commending.

commen'surate, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *mensura*, a MEASURE], of the same measure with; that can be measured by the same rule or standard; of equal size.—*a.*, **commen'surable**, that can be divided by the same number without a remainder.

com'ment *v.* [Fr., from L. *commentum* (*CON-*, *minisci*, to consider)], to say or write in explanation; to make a note or remark.—*ns.*, **com'ment**, a note or remark; **com'mentary**, a book of explanations; a story of events; **com'mentator**, one who makes notes.

com'merce, *n.* [Fr., from L. *commercium* (*CON-*, *merz*, goods)], exchange, or buying and selling; any kind of friendly dealings.—*a.*, **commer'cial** (*kómér'shál*), belonging to commerce.

commingle' (*kómíngl'*), *v.* [*CON-*, *MINGLE*], to mix together.

commis'erate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *miserari*, to pity], to feel sorrow for or with another; to pity.—*n.*, **commisera'tion**, a feeling of pity.

com'missary, *n.* [late L. *commissarius*, from L. *commisus* (*committere*, to entrust)], a person to whom business is entrusted; an officer who has charge of the food supply of an army.—*n.*, **commissar'iat**, the work of a commissary; the officers in charge of the food supply.

commission (*kómish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *commissus* (see *COMMISSARY*)], a giving into one's charge; a duty to perform; an order

giving power to act; appointment by the king to an officership; a number of persons appointed to do some work; a fee for work done;—*v.*, to give power to do; to send out with power.—*ns.*, **commis'sioner**, one who is empowered to act; **commissionaire'** (*-dr'*), a uniformed head porter or messenger.

commit', *v.* [L. *committere* (*CON-*, *mittere*, to send)], to give in trust; to send to prison; to do something (wrong); (oneself) to take a decided step; to bind others.—*pres. p.*, **committing**; *p. p.*, **committed**.—*ns.*, **commit'ment** and **commit'tal**, act of giving in charge; a sending to prison; state of being in prison; **commit'tee**, a number of men to whom some business is entrusted.

commo'dious, *a.* [Fr., from L. *commódus*, convenient], having plenty of room; roomy.—*n.*, **commo'dity**, something of use or which is bought and sold.

com'modore, *n.* [formerly *com-mandore*], the commander of a squadron of ships, ranking below rear-admiral; the flag-ship or leading vessel.

com'mon, *a.* [Fr., from L. *com-munis*], belonging to more than one; often met with; of little value; of low birth;—*n.*, land to which all have a right.—*n.*, **com'moner**, one of the people; a member of the House of Commons.—*adv.*, **com'monly**, for the most part.—*n.*, **com'monplace**, a thing often talked or written about;—*a.*, often spoken of; well known; lacking originality.—*ns.*, **com'mons**, the common people; the members of the House of Commons; food at a common table; **com'monwealth** or **com'monweal**, the good of all the people; the whole body of the people.

commo'tion (*kómó'shon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *movere*, to move], a moving hither and thither; a violent movement; a disturbance.

com'mune (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *communis*, COMMON], a city or small district in France ruled by a mayor and council.

commune' (2), *v.*, to talk together, to share each other's thoughts.—*ns.*, **commu'nion**, a sharing the same thoughts and opinions; union in worship; the Lord's Supper; **communiqué** (*kó-mooniká'*) [Fr.], a report, esp. of military news, communicated to the newspapers; **com'munism**, a political doctrine which aims at the overthrow of capitalism and the vesting of all authority and property in the state; **com'munist**, a supporter of communism; **com-mu'nity**, possession along with others; the people of a city or country.—*v.*, **commu'nicate** [L. *communicare*], to share with others; to give information; to take part in the communion; to be connected (with).—*ns.*, **commu'nicant**, a sharer; one who partakes of the communion; **communica'tion**, a sharing with others; a means of passing or sending word from one place to another.—*a.*, **commu'nicative**, talkative; not reserved.

commute', *v.* [L. *commutare*, to exchange (CON-, *mutare*, to change)], to put one thing in place of another, to lessen a punishment.—*n.*, **commuta'tion**, a change from one burden, etc., to another more easily borne.—*a.*, **com-mu'table**, that can be exchanged.

com'pact (1), *n.* [L. CON-, *pacisci*, to make an agreement], an agreement.

com'pact (2), *a.* [L. *compactum*], well arranged; closely pressed;—*v.*, to press closely together.—*n.*, a pocket case for face powder.—*n.*, **compact'ness**.

compan'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *pānis*, bread], one who is often at another's side; a comrade.—*n.*, **compan'ionship**.

com'pany, *n.*, a number of people together for a purpose; fellowship; a party of soldiers under a captain and two lieutenants.

compare', *v.* [Fr., from L. *com-pare* (CON-, PAR)], to measure alongside of something else; to find out how things agree or differ; to give the degrees of comparison.—*as.*, **com'parable**, that can be compared; of equal value or regard; **compar'ative**, measured by comparison with something else; (grammar) expressing a greater or less degree of.—*n.*, **compar'ison**, act of comparing; the change of an adjective from *positive* to *comparative* and *superlative*.

compart'ment, *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *pars*, a PART], a part; a division; a room.

com'pass (*kum'pás*), *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *passus*, a step], a going round; a line round, or the space within; an instrument for drawing a circle; (mariner's) an instrument with a movable magnetic needle, pointing always to the north;—*v.*, to reach or go round.

compassion (*kompash'ón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, *pati*, to suffer], a suffering with another; a feeling of pity for.—*a.*, **compas'sionate**, feeling pity;—*v.*, to feel pity.

compat'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L., as COMPASSION], that can live or be together without disagreeing.—*n.*, **compatibil'ity**, ability to agree.

compa'triot, *n.* [Fr., CON-, PA-TRIOT], one of the same country;—*a.*, of the same country.

compeer', *n.* [Fr., from L. CON-, PEER], an equal in rank, age, or power.

compel', *v.* [Fr., from L. *compellere* (CON-, *pellere*, to drive)], to drive on; to force.—*pres. p.*, **compelling**; *p.p.*, **compelled**.—*n.*, **compul'sion**, act of compelling or forcing.—*a.*, **compul'sory**, having the power of compelling.

compen'dium, *n.* [L., a shortening (CON-, *pendere*, to weigh)], a small book containing what is important in a larger one.—*a.*, **compen'dious**, brief but compact.

com'pensate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *pensāre* to balance], to give weight for weight; to make up for.—*n.*, **compensa'tion**, a making up for loss.

com'pete', *v.* [Fr., from L. *com-petere* (*CON-*, *petēre*, to seek)], to seek along with another; to be a rival to.—*n.*, **competition** (*kompētish'ōn*), a striving with another.—*a.*, **compet'itive**, determined by competition.—*n.*, **compet'itor**.

com'petent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *com-petens*, seeking after], fitted or able to do.—*ns.*, **com'petence** and **com'petency**, fitness; means of living, legal power.

com'pile', *v.* [Fr., from L. *com-pilāre* (L. *CON-*, *pilāre*, to plunder)], to gather together; to make up of bits.—*n.*, **compila'tion** (*kompilā'shōn*), a collecting of matter; a book made up of selections from others.

compla'cent, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *placēre*, to PLEASE], pleased with oneself; self-satisfied.—*ns.*, **compla'cence** and **compla'cency**, a feeling of pleasure, self-satisfaction.

complain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *plangere*, to bewail], to make known sorrow or anger by words; to bring a charge of wrong-doing.—*ns.*, **complai'nant**, one who complains or raises a case in court; **complaint'**, an expression of sorrow, anger, or pain; that which is complained of; a cause of illness.

complaisant (*kompłāzant'*), *a.* [Fr., as COMPLACENT], causing pleasure; wishing to please.—*n.*, **complaisance'**.

com'plement, *n.* [L. *complēmentum* (*CON-*, *plēre*, to fill)], that which completes; the full number.—*ns.*, **complemen'tal** and **complemen'tary**, completing.

complete', *v.* [L. *CON-*, *plēre*, to fill], to fill up; to bring to an end; to finish;—*a.*, filled up; finished.—*adv.*, **complete'ly**.—*n.*, **comple'tion**, filling up; a bringing to an end.

com'plex, *a.* [L. *complex* (*CON-*,

plectere, to fold)], made up of twists or folds; having many parts;—*n.*, an abnormal mental state due to repressed ideas or a sense of frustration.—*n.*, **com'plex'ity**, state of being complex; difficulty of explanation.

complex'ion (*kompłek'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *complexio*, as COM-PLEX], colour of the skin; outward appearance.

com'plicate, *v.* [L. *CON-*, *plicātus* (*plicāre*, to fold)], to make a thing difficult to understand or undo; to involve.—*n.*, **complica'tion**.—*n.*, **complic'ity** (*kompłis'iti*), a being mixed up with another in an action.

com'pliment, *n.* [Fr., from L., as COMPLEMENT], a pleasing word or act; an expression of regard.—*v.*, **compliment'**, to say a pleasing word to; to pay a compliment.—*a.*, **complimen'tary**.

com'pline or **com'plin**, *n.* [O.Fr. *complie*, from L. *complēta hōra*, COMPLETE hour], the last church service of the day.

com'ply, *v.* [It., from Sp. *complir*, to COMPLETE], to agree (with); to do as some one wishes.—*n.*, **compl'iance**, a yielding to.—*a.*, **compl'iant**.

compo'nent, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *pōnere*, to place], making up;—*n.*, one of the parts of which a thing is composed.

com'port', *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, *portāre*, to carry], to conduct or bear oneself.—*n.*, **comport'ment**, behaviour; demeanour; carriage.

com'pose' (*kompōz'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *CON-*, and root of POSE, confused with *pōnere*, to put], to put the parts of a thing together; to make up; to write a book or piece of music; to lay to rest.—*a.*, **composed'**, settled; quiet.—*n.*, **compōs'er**, a writer of books or of music.—*a.*, **com'posite**, made up of parts; mixed.—*ns.*, **composition** (*-zish'ōn*) that which is made up or written; an arrangement for the payment of a debt; **compos'itor**, one who sets up printing types;

compo'sure (*kompō'shūr*), state of being at rest ; calmness.

compound, *v.* [Fr., from L. *componere* (CON-, *pōnere*, to place)], to mix together ; to come to an agreement.—*a.*, **com'pound**, of more parts than one ;—*n.*, a thing made of two or more parts ; an enclosure (from Malay *campong*).

comprehend, *v.* [L. CON-, *PRE-*, *hendere*, to grasp], to lay hold of with the mind ; to contain within limits.—*a.*, **comprehen'sible**, able to be understood ; intelligible.—*n.*, **comprehen'sion**, a laying hold of by the mind ; power of mind ; room to contain.—*a.*, **comprehen'sive**, including everything essential.

compress, *v.* [Fr., from *comprimere* (CON-, *primere*, to press)], to press together ; to put into smaller space.—*a.*, **compres'sible**.—*n.*, **compres'sion**, act of compressing ; state of being compressed.—*a.*, **compres'sive**, able to compress.—*n.*, **com'press**, a pad or bandage.

comprise, *v.* [Fr. *compris*, from L. *comprehendere* (see **COMPREHEND**)], to hold within itself ; to contain.—*n.*, **compr'isal**, inclusion ; comprehension.

com promise (*kóm'prómiz*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *compromittere* (CON-, *promittere*, to promise)], to settle a dispute by giving up something on both sides ; to put in a position of being suspected ;—*n.*, an agreement made to settle.

comptrol'ler. See under **CONTROL**.
compulsion and **compulsory**. See under **COMPEL**.

compunction (*kompúnk'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *compunctio* (CON-, *pungere*, to prick)], uneasiness of mind because of wrong-doing.

compute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *computare* (CON-, *putare*, to think)], to count up.—*n.*, **computa'tion**, a counting up.

com'rade, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from L. *camera*, a CHAMBER], a roommate ; a companion.—*n.*, **com'radeship**.

con, *v.* [A.S. *cunnan*, to know], to

study carefully ; to commit to memory.

con-, *pref.* [L. *cum*], with ; together (as in **CONGRESS**, **CONVOKE**, **COLLEAGUE**, **COMMIT**, **CORRESPOND**, **COUNSEL**).

concatenate, *v.* [late L. *concatenatus* (CON-, *catēna*, a chain)], to chain together ; to link things end to end.—*n.*, **concatena'tion**, a connected series.

con'cave, *a.* [Fr., from L. *concavus* (CON-, *cavus*, hollow)], hollow ; with a hollow curve ; opposite of convex ;—*n.*, a hollow.—*n.*, **concav'ity**, the hollow part ; the inner surface of a shell.

conceal, *v.* [Fr., from L. *concellare* (CON-, *cellare*, to hide)], to hide or keep out of sight.—*n.*, **conceal'ment**, state or place of hiding.

concede, *v.* [L. *concedere* (CON-, *cedere*, to yield)], to give up or yield ; to grant.—*n.*, **conces'sion**, a conceding ; something given up ; a grant.

conceit (*kónsèl'*), *n.* [L. *concepta* (*concipere*, see **CONCEIVE**)], something held in the mind ; a thought ; too high an opinion of oneself.—*a.*, **conceit'ed**.

conceive, *v.* [Fr., from L. *concipere* (CON-, *capere*, to take)], to form in the womb ; to form a thought in the mind.—*a.*, **concei'vable**, able to be thought of ; thinkable ; credible.

con'centrate, *v.* [formerly *concentre* (L. CON-, *centrum*, the centre ; to press into a smaller space).—*n.*, **concentra'tion**, compression ; close attention.

concentric, *a.*, having the same centre.

con'cept, *n.* [L. *conseptum* (CON-, *capere*, to take)], something thought of ; a thought.—*n.*, **concep'tion**, act of conceiving ; a thought ; an idea.

concern, *v.* [Fr., from L. *concernere* (CON-, *cernere*, to see)], to claim one's attention ; to belong to or affect ; (oneself) to take an interest in ;—*n.*, that which belongs to or affects a person ; much thought or care ; a business.—*a.*, **concerned**, having to do with ;

anxious.—*prep.*, **concer'ning**, about; relating to.

concert, *v.* [Fr., from L. *concordare* (CON-, *cordare*, to strive)], to plan or act along with others.—*n.*, **con'cert**, agreement; harmony; a musical entertainment.

concertina (-lén'-a), *n.*, a musical instrument resembling an accordion.

con'ciliate, *v.* [L. *conciliatus* (con-, *cilare*, see COUNCIL)], to win over; to make an enemy into a friend.—*n.*, **con'ciliation**, the winning of a person's goodwill.—*a.*, **con'ciliatory**, kind in manner; tending to win over.

con'cise, *a.* [L. *consisus*, out short (CON-, *cadere*, to cut)], out short; in few words.—*n.*, **con'ciseness**.

con'clave, *n.* [Fr., from L. *conclāve*, a room], the room in which the cardinals meet to choose the Pope; a meeting of cardinals; any private meeting.

con'clude (konklood'), *v.* [L. *concludere* (CON-, *cludere*, to shut)], to bring or come to an end; to make up one's mind.—*n.*, **con'clusion**, the last part; a decision.—*a.*, **con'clusive**, final; decisive.

con'coct, *v.* [L. *concoctus*, *concoquere* (CON-, *coquere*, to mix or put together)], to plan or arrange.—*n.*, **con'coction**, something mixed or planned.

con'comitant, *a.* [L. CON-, *comitari*, to go with, going along or happening with;—*n.*, that which goes along or happens with.

con'cord, *n.* [Fr., from L. *concordia* (CON-, *cor*, the heart)], union of heart and thought, or of sounds; agreement.—*n.*, **con'cordance**, concord; the chief words of a book arranged in alphabetical order, showing the places where they occur.—*a.*, **con'cordant**, agreeing.

con'course (kon'kôrs), *n.* [Fr., from L. *concursum*], a running or meeting together; a gathering of people.

con'crete, *a.* [L. *concretus* (CON-, *crescere*, to grow)], denoting one particular thing; the opposite of

abstract or general;—*n.*, a hard building material made of lime, sand, and small stones held together by cement.—*v.*, **con'crete**, to unite into a solid mass.—*n.*, **con'cretion**, a mass of parts grown firmly together.

con'cubine (kon'kūbin), *n.* [Fr., from L. *concupina* (CON-, *cubare*, to lie)], a woman who lives with a man to whom she is not married.

con'cupiscence (konkū'pisen), *n.* [L. *concupiscenita* (CON-, *cupere*, to desire)], carnal or sexual desire.

con'cur, *v.* [L. *concurrere* (CON-, *currere*, to run)], to meet in a point; to have the same opinion; to act together.—*pres. p.*, **con'curring**; *p. p.*, **con'curred**.—*n.*, **con'currence**, agreement in thinking or acting; approval.—*a.*, **con'current**.

con'cussion (konkūsh'ôn), *n.* [L. *concussio*, a shaking], a violent shock by one body striking against another.

con'demn (kôndem'), *v.* [Fr., from L. *condemnare*, to condemn (CON-, *dennare*)], to declare to be wrong; to give over to be punished; to judge unfit for use.—*n.*, **con'demnation**.

con'dense, *v.* [Fr., from L. *condensare* (CON-, *densare*, to make thick)], to change from vapour into liquid; to grow or make thick; to abridge.—*ns.*, **con'densation**; **con'denser**, apparatus for increasing electrical charge.

con'descend (kondēsēnd'), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *condescendere* (CON-, *descendere*, to DESCEND)], to come down to a lower place; to be kind to one lower or weaker.—*n.*, **con'descension**, kindness to persons lower in rank.

con'dign (kôndīn), *a.* [Fr., from L. *condignus* (CON-, *dignus*, worthy)], well-deserved.

con'diment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *condimentum*], that which is eaten along with food to give it a pleasing taste.

con'dition (kôndī'shôn), *n.* [L. *conditio*, a putting together], the state in which a person or a thing

is; rank in society; that without which something else cannot be; a clause in an agreement.—*a.*, **condi'tional**, under conditions; depending on something else.

condole', *v.* [L. *condolēre* (CON-, *dolēre*, to grieve)], to mourn along with.—*n.*, **condol'ence**, mourning along with.

condone', *v.* [L. *condōnāre*, to pardon], to pass over.—*n.*, **condona'tion**.

condor, *n.* [Sp.], a large bird of prey.

conduce', *v.* [L. *condūcere* (CON-, *dūcere*, to lead)], to lead towards some end; contribute.—*a.*, **condu'cive**, tending to bring about; contributing.

conduct, *n.* [L. CON-, *ductus* (*dūcere*, to lead)], guidance of oneself or others; manner of acting or living.—*v.*, **conduct'**, to act as a leader; to show the way; to carry on; to carry (heat, electricity, etc.); (oneself) to behave.—*n.*, **conduc'tion**, power of letting heat, etc., pass along.—*a.*, **conduc'tive**.—*n.*, **conduc'tor**, a guide; a material along which heat or electricity can easily pass.

conduit (*kūn'-* or *kon'dit*), *n.* [Fr., as CONDUCT], a channel or pipe.

cone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kōnos*, a peak], a figure with a round base tapering to the top, the fruit of firs and other trees.—*as.*, **con'ic** and **con'ical**.—*n.*, **côn'ifer**, a tree bearing fruit in the form of cones.—*a.*, **con'iferous**.

coney. See CONY.

confabula'tion, *n.* [L. CON-, *fabulārī*, to talk], a talking together.

confec'tion (*kónfek'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *confectus*, made up], a sweetmeat.—*ns.*, **confec'tioner**, one who makes sweetmeats; **confec'tionery**, sweetmeats; the place where they are made or sold.—*a.*, **confec'tionary**.

confederate, *v.* [L. CON-, *foedus*, a league], to join together for a purpose.—*n.*, a member of a league; —*a.*, leagued together.—*ns.*, **confed'eracy**, agreement to act; persons associated for a purpose;

confedera'tion, a joining together in a league; the persons or countries so joined.

confer', *v.* [L. CON-, *ferre*, to bring], to exchange opinions; to talk a matter over; to give.—*pres. p.*, **conferring**; *p.p.*, **conferred**.—*n.*, **con'ference**, a meeting for exchanging opinions.

confess', *v.* [Fr., from L. *confessus* (CON-, *fatēri*, to confess)], to own that a thing is true; to tell one's own faults or sins.—*adv.*, **confes'sedly**, without denial; admitting of no denial.—*ns.*, **confession** (*kónfesh'ón*), a telling of one's sins; a statement of what one believes; **confes'sional**, the seat where a priest hears confessions; **confes'sor**, one who tells what he has done or believes; one who hears others confess.

confide', *v.* [L. CON-, *fidēre*, to trust], to trust fully; to give into one's charge.—*ns.*, **confidant**, one in whom a person puts trust; a very close friend (*f.*, **con'fidante**); **con'fidence**, firm trust in oneself or others; a secret entrusted.—*as.*, **con'fident**, having strong trust; **confiden'tial**, deserving of trust; trusted; told in confidence.

configura'tion (*kónfigūrā'shón*), *n.* [L. CON-, *figūrāre*, to fashion (see FIGURE)], outward shape or form.

confine', *v.* [Fr., from L. *confines* (CON-, *finis*, a boundary)], to keep within bounds; to shut up.—*ns.* **con'fine**, a common boundary (*usu. pl.*); **con'fine'ment**, a keeping within bounds; imprisonment; childbirth.

confirm', *v.* [Fr., from L. *confirmāre* (CON-, *firmāre*, to make strong)], to make sure; to prove to be true; to admit to the membership of a church.—*n.*, **confirma'tion**, a making strong; proof of the truth of something; admission to full church membership.—*as.*, **confir'mative** and **confir'matory**, giving proof.

confiscate, *v.* [L. *confiscātus* (CON-, *fiscus*, the public purse)], to take over to the treasury; to take by authority.—*n.*, **confisca'tion**.

conflagra'tion (*kónflagrá'shón*), *n.* [L. *conflagratio* (CON-, *flagrāre*, to burn)], a large fire.

conflict, *n.* [L. *conflictus* (CON-, *figere*, to strike)], a dashing together; a severe fight.—*v.*, **conflict'**, to fight against; to be opposed.

confluent, *a.* [L. CON-, *fluere*, to flow], flowing together.—*ns.*, **confluence**, a flowing together; the place where two rivers meet; **conflux**, a crowd.

conform', *v.* [Fr., from L. *conformare* (CON-, *forma*, shape)], to make of the same form (as); to submit to; to belong to an established Church.—*a.*, **conformable**, of a like form with; agreement with.—*ns.*, **conformation**, shape or form; **conformity**, agreement.

confound, *v.* [Fr., from L. *confundere* (CON-, *fundere*, to pour)], to mix in a wrong way; to put into confusion.

confront' (*kónfrunt'*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *confrontare* (CON-, *frons*, the forehead)], to stand or bring face to face with.

confuse' (*kónfúz'*), *v.* [L. *confusus*, CONFOUNDED], to mix things in a wrong way; to put into disorder; to perplex.—*ns.*, **confusion**, state of being confused; shame.

confute', *v.* [L. *confutare*, to cool hot water], to show to be wrong; to disprove.—*ns.*, **confutation**.

congé and **congée** (*kon'ji*), *ns.* [Fr.], a taking leave; a farewell; —*ts.*, to take leave. P.P.O. on a visiting card means *pour prendre congé* [Fr.], to take leave; to bid good-bye.

congeal' (*kónjél'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *congelare* (CON-, *gelu*, cold)], to make hard by cold; to turn into ice; to freeze.

congenial (*kónjē'niál*), *a.* [L. CON-, GENIAL], having like tastes.

congenital, *a.* [L. CON-, *gignere*, to beget], belonging to one from birth.

congest' (*kónjest'*), *v.* [L. *congestus*, heaped together (CON-, *gerere*, to carry)], to gather into a mass; to cause an overfulness of the

blood-vessels or other organs.—*a.*, **congested**, too full.—*ns.*, **congestion**, abnormal gathering of blood in some part of the body; overcrowding.

conglom'erate, *v.* [L. *conglomeratus*, made into a ball (CON-, *glo-mus*, a ball)], to gather into a ball; —*ns.*, rock composed of rounded pebbles stuck together.—*ns.*, **conglomeration**, a mass of different kinds of things.

congrat'ulate, *v.* [L. CON-, *gratulari*, to wish one joy], to wish a person joy.—*ns.*, **congratulation**.—*a.*, **congratulatory**, wishing congratulations.

con'gregate (*kong'grégát*), *v.* [L. CON-, *grex*, a flock], to come together into one place; to bring together; to assemble.—*ns.*, together; to assemble.—*ns.*, **congregation**, a company gathered for worship.—*a.*, **congregational**, belonging to a congregation.—*ns.*, **Congregationalism**, a Church system of independent congregations.

con'gress (*kong'gres*), *n.* [L. *congressus* (CON-, *gradī*, to go)], a coming together; a meeting for public business; parliament of the United States.

con'gruent (*kong'gruént*), *a.* [L. *congruere*, to agree], agreeing together.—*ns.*, **congruity** (*kong'groo'iti*), agreement between persons or things.

con'jecture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *conjectura*, a guess (CON-, *jacere*, to throw)], a putting together of thoughts; an opinion formed on slight evidence;—*v.*, to form such an opinion.

conjoin, *v.* [Fr., from L. *conjungere* (CON-, *jungere*, to JOIN)], to join together.—*a.*, **conjoint'**, acting together.

con'jugal, *a.* [L. CON-, *jungere*, to join], belonging to married life.

con'jugate, *v.* [L. *conjugatus*, united, as CONJUGAL], to join together; to show the parts of a verb.—*ns.*, **conjugation**.

conjunction (*kónjúnk'shón*), *n.* [L. CON-, *junctus* (*jungere*, to JOIN)], a joining together; a

word used for joining other words to each other.—*a.*, **con-junc'tive**, serving to unite.—*n.*, **conjunction**, a combination of events.

conjure' (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *conjūre* (L. *CON-*, *jūre*, to swear)], to call on in a solemn manner; to bind by oath.—*n.*, **conjura'tion**, a swearing by the name of something sacred; a binding by oath.

con'jure (2) (*kūn'jūr*), *v.* [as above], to use magic; to juggle.—*n.*, **con'jurer**.

connect', *v.* [L. *CON-*, *nectere*, to join], to fasten together; to be joined to.—*n.*, **connection** or **connex'ion**, a joining together; that which joins; persons associated; relatives.—*a.*, **connec'tive**, binding;—*n.*, a word that joins other words together.

connive', *v.* [L. *connivere*, to wink], to shut the eyes to a fault; to wink at; to pretend not to see.—*n.*, **conniv'ance**, shutting one's eyes to a fault.

connoisseur' (*konāsēr'*), *n.* [Fr., as *COGNITION*], one well skilled; a good judge.

connote', *v.* [L. *CON-*, *notare*, to note], to signify along with; to imply.—*n.*, **connota'tion**.

con'quer (*kon'kér*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *conquirere* (*CON-*, *quarere*, to seek)], to get a victory over; to get by force.—*ns.*, **con'queror** and **con'quest**, act of conquering; that which a conqueror gains.

consanguin'ity, *n.* [L. *CON-*, *sanguis*, blood], relationship by blood.

con'science (*kon'shēns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *conscientia* (*CON-*, *scire*, to know)], a knowledge of thoughts and actions as right or wrong; the power in man by which he knows right from wrong; sense of duty.—*a.*, **conscien'tious** (*konshien'shūs*), guided by conscience; scrupulous.

con'scious (*kon'shūs*), *a.*, knowing one's own thoughts or actions.—*adv.*, **con'sciously**.—*n.*, **con-**

sciousness, state of being conscious; knowledge of what passes in one's own mind.

con'script, *a.* [L. *conscriptus*, enrolled], having one's name written down in a list;—*n.*, one who is compelled by law to serve as a soldier or a sailor.—*n.*, **con'scription**, an enrolment to serve as soldiers or sailors.

con'secrate, *v.* [L. *consecratus* (*CON-*, *sacer*, SACRED)], to make sacred; to set apart for a purpose, especially for worship.—*n.*, **consecra'tion**.

consec'utive, *a.* [L. *CON-*, *sequi*, to follow], following in proper order.

consent', *v.* [Fr., from L. *consentire* (*CON-*, *sentire*, to feel)], to think along with; to be of the same mind as; to grant;—*n.*, oneness of mind; agreement.

con'sequent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *consequens* (*CON-*, *sequi*, to follow)], following upon; caused by.—*n.*, **con'sequence**, that which follows upon; result.—*a.*, **con'sequential** (*-shāl*), coming as a consequence; of great importance; self-important.

conserve', *v.* [Fr., from L. *conser-vare*, to keep safe], to keep from wasting; to boil fruit with sugar.—*a.*, **conser'vative**, having power or wish to conserve;—*n.*, one averse to change.—*n.*, **conser'vatory**, a place where plants are kept.

consid'er, *v.* [Fr., from L. *considerare*], to think over carefully; to fix the mind upon.—*as.*, **con-sid'erable**, worthy of being thought of; of some size or importance; **consid'erate**, thoughtful.—*n.*, **considera'tion**, careful thought; the thought that moves to act; thought for others; the ground of a bargain; importance.

consign' (*kōnsin'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *consignare* (*CON-*, *signare*, to sign)], to give to someone by signing an agreement; to entrust to a person's keeping.—*n.*, **consign'ment**, that which is consigned or handed over; goods given for sale; a writing

declaring that something has been handed over.

consist', v. [L. *constitère*, to stand together (CON-, *sistere*, from *stare*, to stand)], to be made up of.—*ns.*, **consistence** and **consistency**, state of remaining fixed; degree of hardness or firmness; agreement with one's own self.—*a.*, **consistent**, standing fixed; agreeing with oneself or others; not contradictory.

consistory (*kon'-* or *kónst'ót'ri*), *n.*, a court composed of clergy-men.—*a.*, **consistorial**.

con'sole (1), *n.*, [Fr.], a wall bracket; the key-desk of an organ.

console' (2), v. [Fr., from L. *consolari* (CON-, *solari*, to SOLACE)], to cheer one in sorrow.—*n.*, **consolation**, help to bear sorrow; comfort.—*a.*, **consolatory**, solacing.

consolidate, v. [L. *consolidatus* (CON-, *solidus*, SOLID)], to make hard or solid; to grow firm; to unite into one.—*n.*, **consolidation**, a pressing close together; firmness.

Con'sols, *n.* [short for *Consolidated Annuities*], part of the British National Debt, bearing interest at 2½ per cent.

con'sonant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *consonans* (CON-, *sonare*, to sound)], sounding along with; agreeing with;—*n.*, a letter that can be used only along with a vowel.

con'sort, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consors*, a sharer (CON-, *sors*, a lot)], one that shares along with; a wife or a husband.—*v.*, **consort'**, to keep company with.

conspic'uous, *a.* [L. *conspicius*, clearly seen], that cannot be missed by the eye.

conspire', v. [Fr., from L. *conspirare* (CON-, *spirare*, to breathe)], to unite for an evil or secret purpose.—*ns.*, **conspir'acy**, an agreement to do wrong; a plot; **conspir'ator**.

con'stable (*kon'-* or *kün'stábl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *comes stabuli*, companion of the stable], formerly a commander of the French army; a policeman.—*a.*, **constab'ulary**,

belonging to constables;—*n.*, the whole body of constables.

con'stant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *constans* (CON-, *stare*, to stand)], standing firm; always acting; faithful.—*adv.*, **con'stantly**.—*n.*, **con'stancy**, faithfulness to duty; perseverance; steadiness.

constella'tion, *n.* [L. CON-, *stella*, a star], a group of stars; a group of bright and beautiful persons or things.

consterna'tion, *n.* [L. CON-, *sternere*, to throw down], fear causing confusion; great and sudden terror.

con'stitute, v. [L. *constitutus*, set up (CON-, *statuere*, to place)], to set together; to make up of parts; to arrange in order.—*n.*, **constit'ency**, the people of a certain district who have votes for a member of Parliament.—*a.*, **constit'uent**, helping to make up;—*n.*, one of many parts; a voter.—*n.*, **constitu'tion**, form or manner in which parts are joined together; the whole powers of a person's body or mind; the laws and customs of a country.—*a.*, **constitu'tional**, belonging to the constitution; in agreement with laws and customs.

constrain', v. [Fr., from L. *constringere*, to draw tight], to bind closely; to compel.—*n.*, **con'straint**, a being bound or compelled; irresistible force.

constrict', v. [L. *constrictus* (see CONSTRAIN)], to draw tight; to press close.—*n.*, **bo'a con'strictor**, a serpent that kills its prey by squeezing it.

construct', v. [L. *constructus* (CON-, *struere*, to build)], to put together; to build up.—*ns.*, **construc'tion**, act of building; a building; form or manner of making up; arrangement of words; meaning; **construc'tor**.—*a.*, **construc'tive**.

construe' (*kon'stroo* or *kónstroof*), v. [L. *construere* (see CONSTRUCT)], to show the connection of words in a sentence; to set words in order for translation; to translate; to make plain.

con'suetude, *n.* [L. *consuetudo*], custom.—*a.*, **con'suetu'dinary**.
con'sul, *n.* [L. *CON-*, *salire*, to leap], a chief magistrate at Rome; one who looks after his country's interests in a foreign land.—*a.*, **con'sular**.—*n.*, **con'sulship**, consul's office or time of office.
consult, *v.* [L. *consultare* (*CON-sulere*, to think over)], to talk with others about; to ask or take advice.—*n.*, **consulta'tion**, a meeting to consult.
consume, *v.* [L. *consumere*, to take all away], to waste away; to burn up; to destroy.—*n.*, **consump'tion**, act of consuming; amount consumed; a wasting disease of the lungs.—*a.*, **consump'tive**, diseased in the lungs.
con'summate, *v.* [L. *consummatus*, finished (*CON-*, *summa*, a SUM), to bring to the highest point; to make perfect;—*a.* (*konsum'at*), in the highest degree.—*n.*, **consumma'tion**, completion; perfection.
con'tact, *n.* [L. *CON-*, *tactus* (*tangere*, to touch)], a touching or meeting; nearness enough to touch;—*v.*, to get in touch with.
conta'gion (*kóntá'jón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *contagio*, a touching], a giving or getting a disease by touching; the poison of a disease.—*a.*, **conta'gious** (*kóntá'jús*), spreading by contact.
contain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *continere* (*CON-*, *tenere*, to hold)], to be able to hold; to have within; to keep in check.
contam'inate, *v.* [L. *contaminatus* (*CON-*, and root of *CONTAGION*)], to dirty by touching or mixing with something unclean.—*n.*, **contamina'tion**.
con'temn' (*kóntem'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *contemnere* (*CON-*, *tenere*, to despise)], to think little of.
con'template, *v.* [L. *contemplari*, to think over], to look at all round; to think carefully about; to intend doing.—*n.*, **contem'pla'tion**, act of observing carefully; a spending much thought on.—*a.*, **contem'plative**, given to much thought.

contempora'neous and **contem'porary**, *as.* [L. *contemporaneus* (*CON-*, *tempus*, time)], happening or living at the same time.—*n.*, **contem'porary**, one who lives at the same time.
contempt' [L. *contemptus*, scorn], *n.*, the feeling with which the base and worthless are thought of; the state of being thought little of; scorn; neglect.—*as.*, **contemp'tible**, deserving to be despised; **contemp'tuous**, having a scornful manner.
contend, *v.* [Fr., from L. *contendere*], to strive; to fight; (with) to act against.
con'tent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *contentus*, *CONTAINED*], that which is contained; the size or measure of anything; (*pl.*) the list of subjects in a book.—*v.*, **content'**, to make one feel he has enough;—*a.* (or **content'ed**), pleased with what one has.—*ns.*, **content'ment** and **content'edness**.
conten'tion (*kónten'shón*), *n.*, an effort to get something by argument; a striving after a thing; strife in words; debate.
con'ter'minous or **coter'minous**, *as.* [L. *CON-*, *terminus*, a boundary], having the same boundaries; touching at the borders.
contest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *contestari* (*CON-*, *testis*, a witness)], to call witnesses against; to call in question a right or claim.—*n.*, **con'test**, a fight for the mastery.
con'text, *n.* [L. *contextus* (*CON-*, *texere*, to weave)], the words immediately before and after some others which are quoted.
contig'uity, *n.* [L. *contiguitas* (*CON-*, *tangere*, to touch)], nearness in place.—*a.*, **contig'uous**, near to.
con'tinent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *continens*, keeping in check (*CON-*, *tenere*, to hold)], keeping within bounds; chaste;—*n.*, a large tract of land containing several countries.—*ns.*, **con'tinence** and **con'tinency**, a check on the passions; restraint; chastity.
continen'tal, *a.*, belonging to a continent, especially that of Europe.

contingent (kóntin'jént), *a.* [L. *contingens*, bordering on (CON-, *tangere*, to touch)], depending on something else; that may or may not happen; happening by chance;—*n.*, a thing that may happen; an armed force contributed as part of an army, navy, etc.—*ns.*, **contingence** (jéns) and **contingency**.

contin'ue, *v.* [Fr., from L. *continuus* (CON-, *tenere*, to hold)], to hold together; to keep on in the same way; to have no stoppage or break.—*a.*, **contin'ual**, going on constantly.—*n.*, **continua'tion**, a going on without stopping; a stretching further on; a further part.—*a.*, **contin'uous**, having no break or stop.—*ns.*, **continuity** and **contin'uousness**.

contort, *v.* [L. *contortus*, twisted (CON-, *torquere*, to twist)], to twist out of shape.—*n.*, **contor'tion**, act of twisting out of shape; a violent twist.

contour (kon'toor), *n.* [Fr., *contourner*, to wind round], outline; line on map drawn through points the same height above sea-level.

contra-, counter-, pref., [L.], against (as in CONTRADICT, CONTROVERSY, COUNTERACT).

contraband, *a.* [Sp., from It. *contrabbando* (CON-, late L. *bandum*, a proclamation)], against law; forbidden by law;—*ns.*, prohibited goods or traffic.

contract, *v.* [L. CON-, *tractus* (*trahere*, to draw)], to draw together; to make or to become less; to shorten; to make an agreement.—*ns.*, **con'tract**, a written agreement; a bargain; **contrac'tion**, a lessening or shortening; the result of shortening; **contrac'tor**, one who takes in hand a piece of work.

contradict, *v.* [L. CONTRA-, *dictus* (*dicere*, to speak)], to speak against; to say the opposite to; to be contrary to.—*n.*, **contra-dic'tion**, a statement denying what has been said; want of agreement; denial.—*as.*, **con-tradic'tive** and **contradic'tory**, opposed to each other.

contradistin'guish (kontrádis-tin'guish), *v.*, to mark a difference by opposite qualities.—*n.*, **contradistinc'tion**.

contral'to. See ALTO.

con'trary, *a.* [Fr., from L. *contrarius*, opposed, from CONTRA-, opposite to; in an opposite direction; on the other side.

contrast, *v.* [Fr., from L. *contrástare* (CONTRA-, *stare*, to stand)], to set over against; to be or stand over against; to show the difference between two persons or things.—*n.*, **con'trast**, difference or unlikeness.

contravene, *v.* [Fr., from *contravenire* (CONTRA-, *venire*, to come)], to come into conflict with; to hinder; to break through (an order).—*n.*, **contraven'tion**.

contrib'ute, *v.* [L. CON-, *tributus* (*tribuere*, to give)], to give along with others; to pay a share of.—*n.*, **contribu'tion**, something given as one's share.—*as.*, **contrib'utive**, **contrib'utory**, giving a share; helping.—*n.*, **con-trib'utor**, one who gives along with others.

con'trite, *a.* [Fr., from L. *contritus* (CON-, *terere*, to rub or bruise)], thoroughly bruised; broken down with sorrow for sin.—*n.*, **contrition** (-trish'ón).

contrive, *v.* [Fr. (CON-, late L. *tropare*, to find)], to bring about; to hit upon for some purpose.—*n.*, **contriv'ance**, a planning; that which is planned; invention; design.

contról, *n.* [Fr. *contre-rolle* (CONTRA-, med. L. *rotulus*, a ROLL)], restraint;—*v.*, to keep within bounds; to regulate.—*n.*, **control'ler** or **comptrol'ler**.—*pres. p.*, **controlling**; *p.p.*, **controlled**.

controvert, *v.* [L. CONTRA-, *vertere*, to turn], to argue against; to oppose in words.—*a.*, **controver'sial** (kontróvèr'shál), having to do with controversy or debate; fond of disputing.—*n.*, **con'troversy**, opposition in words; a quarrel; a dispute.

contuma'cious (kontúmd'shús), *a.*

[*L. contumax*, stubborn], full of pride or stubbornness; refusing to obey lawful orders; showing contempt for authority.—*n.*, **con'tumacy**.

con'tumely (*kon'tūmēlī*), *n.* [*L. contumēlia*, insult], insulting treatment.

contu'sion, *n.* [*L. CON-*, *tūsus* (*tundere*, to beat)], a severe blow; a bruise without breaking the skin.

conun'drum, *n.* [etym. ?], a question the answer to which depends on some fancied likeness between things quite different.

conva'es'cent, *a.* [*L. CON-*, *valescens*, growing strong (*valere*, to be well)], growing well again.—*n.*, **conva'es'cence**, gradual recovery.

convene', *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. convenire* (*CON-*, *venire*, to come)], to call together; to come together.—*n.*, **conven'er**.

conve'nient, *a.* [*L. conveniens*, suitable], suitable in time or place.—*ns.*, **conve'nience** and **conve'niency**.

con'vent, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. conventus* (*CON-*, *venire*, to come)], a number of persons living together for religious purposes; the house in which they dwell.

conven'ticle, *n.*, a meeting for worship not allowed by law.

conven'tion (*konven'shōn*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. conventio*, a meeting], a coming together; a meeting to settle something; an agreement.—*a.*, **conven'tional**, according to custom.—*ns.*, **conven'tionalism** and **conven'tional'ity**, that which is sanctioned by use or custom; adherence to custom.

converge' (*kōnvérj'*), *v.* [*L. CON-*, *vergere*, to incline], to come towards the same point; to draw nearer and nearer.—*as.*, **con-ver'gent** and **conver'ging**.—*n.*, **conver'gence**.

conversazione (*konvēr'sātsiō'nā*), *n.* [*It.*], a meeting for conversation.

converse', *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. conversari*, to live with (*convertere*, to CONVERT)], to talk together.—*n.*, **con'verse**, a talking or keeping

company; a statement formed from another, by making the subject of the latter the predicate and its predicate the subject.—*a.*, **con'versant**, well acquainted with; skilled in.—*n.*, **conversa'tion**, a talking together; manner of living; behaviour; deportment.

convert', *v.* [*L. CON-*, *vertere*, to turn], to turn to another use or form; to change a person's opinions on religion; to turn from a bad to a good life; to be changed.—*ns.*, **con'vert**, one who has changed his opinions; **con-ver'sion**, a turning to another use or form; a turning from one opinion to another; change from a bad to a good life; a change of religion; **conver'ter**, a vessel in which metals are changed from one form into another.—*a.*, **con-ver'tible**, that can be changed.

con'vex, *a.* [*L. convexus*, arched], rounded outwards; opposite of concave.—*n.*, **convex'ity**.

convey' (*kōnvā'*), *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. conviāre* (*CON-*, *via*, a way)], to move from one place to another; to carry; to transfer property; to mean.—*n.*, **convey'ance**, act or means of carrying; a carriage.

convict', *v.* [*L. convictus* (*convincere*, to prove)], to prove false or guilty; to prove clearly.—*ns.*, **con'vict**, a person found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude; **convic'tion**, a finding guilty; a state of mind in which a person sees his own guilt; a strong belief.

convince', *v.* [*L. CON-*, *vincere*, to overcome], to overcome by proof; to satisfy the mind.

convivial, *a.* [*L. convivium*, a feast], belonging to a feast; fond of company; social.—*n.*, **convivial'ity**.

convoke', *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. convocare* (*CON-*, *vocare*, to call)], to call together; to summon.—*n.*, **convoca'tion**, a calling together; a meeting of clergy.

convol'vulus, *n.* [*L. convolvere*, to roll round], a plant with twining stems.

convoy', v. [Fr., *convoy*, as CONVEY], to go along with to keep off danger; to bring on the way.—*n.*, **con'voy**, a guard to defend on the way, either of soldiers or of warships.

convulse', v. [L. *convulsus*, plucked up (CON-, *vellere*, to pluck)], to shake violently; to contract strongly and irregularly, as the muscles.—*n.*, **convul'sion**, a strong and irregular contraction of the muscles; a violent shaking.—*a.*, **convul'sive**, accompanied or caused by convulsions.

co'ny (*kō'ni*), *n.* [O.Fr. *coniz* (*pl.*)], a rabbit.

coo, *v.* [imit.], to make a low sound like a dove; to show love.

cook, *v.* [A.S., from L. *coquere*], to prepare food;—*n.*, one who prepares food.—*n.*, **cook'ery**, art of preparing food.

cool, *a.* [A.S.], slightly cold; not excited;—*v.*, to make or grow cold; *adv.*, **cool'ly**.—*n.*, **cool'ness**.

cool'ie, *n.* [Hind.], an Indian labourer.

coomb (*koom*), *n.* [A.S.], a measure of four bushels.

coon, *n.*, a short form of racoon.

coop, *n.* [M.E., from L. *cupa*, a tub], a cage for birds or a pen for small animals;—*v.*, to shut up in a coop or narrow place.—*n.*, **coo'per**, one who makes coops or barrels.

co-op'erate, *v.* [L. *co-*, *operatus* (*opus*, a work)], to work along with; to work towards the same end.—*n.*, **co-opera'tion**, a working along with; a joint effort.

co-opt', *v.* [L. *co* + *optare*, to choose], to elect to a committee, etc., by the vote of the existing members.

co-or'dinate, *a.* [CO-, L. *ordinatus* (*ordo*, rank)], of the same rank or class;—*v.*, to put in the same rank;—*n.*, a person or thing of the same rank.—*n.*, **co-ordina'tion**, a putting into the same rank. — *a.*, **co-or'dinative**, marking co-ordination.

coot, *n.* [Du.], the name of several water-birds fond of still water.

cō'pal, *n.* [Mexican], a resin obtained from tropical trees used in making varnishes.

cope (1), *v.* [O.Fr. *couper*, to strike (see COUP)], to strive with; to be a match for.

cope (2), *n.* [see CAPT (1)], a covering hood; a priest's cloak.—*n.*, **coping**, a covering row of stones;—*v.*, to put on a cope.—*n.*, **cope** or **coping-stone**, the stone covering the top of a wall.

co'pious, *a.* [L. *cōpia*, plenty], plentiful; in great quantities.

cop'per, *n.* [Gk. *kyprios*], a reddish metal, formerly obtained from Cyprus; a vessel made of this;—*v.*, to cover with copper.—*n.*, **cop'per-plate**, a plate on which pictures or writing are engraved; fine writing.

coppice (*cop'is*), and **copse**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *copeiz*, cut wood, as COUP], a wood of small growth.

cōp'ra, *n.* [Port.], the dried kernel of the coconut.

cop'ula, *n.* [L. *copula*, a band], a band or tie; the word that joins the subject and the predicate.—*v.*, **cop'ulate**, to come together in pairs.—*n.*, **copula'tion**.—*a.*, **cop'ulative**, joining.

cop'y, *b.* [Fr., from L. *cōpia*, plenty], that which is made like something; that to which something is made like; an imitation; a likeness;—*v.*, to make an imitation or likeness.—*n.*, **cop'yright**, a sole right of printing a book, etc.;—*a.*, protected by copyright.

coquet' (*kōket'*), *v.* [Fr., see COCK (1)], to lay oneself out for admiration; to use a mere show of love; to trifle in love affairs.—*ns.*, **coquetry**, a mere show of love; flirtation; **coquette'**, a flirt.

cor'acle, *n.* [C.], a light, rounded boat of wicker-work covered with skins.

cor'al, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *korallion*], a hard, red, white, or black limy substance built up in the sea by small animals.—*as.*, **corallif'erous**, producing coral; **cor'-alline**.

cor'bel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corbis*, a basket], a carved wall-bracket.

cord, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *chordē*, a string of a lyre], a string or thin rope; the string of a bow or a musical instrument.—*n.*, **cor'dage** (*kor'dāj*), a quantity of cords or ropes; the ropes of a ship.

cor'dial, *a.* [Fr., from L. *cordialis* (L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart)], hearty with friends;—*n.*, a drink that strengthens the heart.—*n.*, **cor'dial'ity**.—*a.*, **cor'date**, heart-shaped.

córdite, *n.* [from CORD], a smokeless explosive.

cord'on, *n.* [see CORD], a ribbon worn as a mark of honour; a row of stones or of military posts.

corduroy', *n.* [perhaps from Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord], a thick cotton cloth with the surface in ridges.

core, *n.* [perhaps from L. *cor*, the heart], the inner part; the heart of a fruit.

cork, *n.* [etym. ?], the bark of the cork-tree; a piece used to stop a bottle;—*v.*, to stop with a cork, —*n.*, **cork'-screw**, a screw for pulling corks;—*a.*, spiral.

cor'morant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corvus marinus*, a sea-crow], a greedy sea-bird.

corn (1), *n.* [A.S.], a grain or seed; the seed of oats, barley, wheat, etc.; (U.S.) the seed of the maize plant, or Indian corn.

corn (2), *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn], a hard knot on the toe or foot.

cor'nea (*kor'ni-a*), *n.* [L.], the transparent membrane in front of the eye.

cor'nel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornus*, a tree with hard wood], the dog-wood tree.

cor'ner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornu*, a horn], the place of meeting of two lines or surfaces, a quiet or confined place;—*v.*, to put into a difficulty.—*n.*, **cor'ner-stone**, the stone at the corner of two walls; the chief stone.

cor'net, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cornu*, a horn], a wind instrument of brass; formerly a cavalry officer; ice-cream cone.

cor'nice (*kor'nis*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?],

the moulding along the top of a wall or pillar.

cornuco'pia, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn; *cōpia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; a picture representing fruitfulness.

corol'la, *n.* [L., a little crown (see CORONA)], the coloured part of a flower.

coroll'ary, *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a garland], an additional conclusion; something proved over and above.

coro'na, *n.* [L., a crown], a halo round the moon or sun; the flat part of a cornice; *pl.*, **coro'nae**.

cor'onach, *n.* [C.], a dirge or funeral lamentation.

corona'tion, *n.* [L. *coronātus* (*corōna*, a CROWN)], the ceremony of crowning.

cor'oner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corōna*, a CROWN], an officer appointed to find out the cause of uncertified deaths.

cor'onet, *n.*, a crown worn by noblemen.

cor'poral (1), *n.* [Fr. *caporal*, from It. *caporale* (L. *caput*, the head)], the lowest non-commissioned officer in the army.

cor'poral (2), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *corporālis* (*corpus*, a body)], belonging to the body.—*a.*, **corpor'eal**, having a body.

cor'porate, *a.* [L. *corporātus* (*corpus*, a body)], united in a body.—*n.*, **corporat'ion**, a society having power to act as one person.

corps (*kör*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, a body], a body of troops.

corpse (*körps*), *n.*, a dead body.

cor'pulent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *corpulentus*, fat], having a very fat body.—*n.*, **cor'pulence**, fatness of body.

cor'puscle (*kor'pusl* or *korpu'sl*), *n.* [L. *corpus*, a body], a minute particle of matter, esp. of the blood.—*a.*, **corpus'cular**.

corral', *n.* [Sp., from *corro*, ring of people, from L. *currere*, to run], an enclosure for defence or for capturing elephants or other wild animals.

correct', *v.* [L. *correctus* (CO-, re-

gère, to rule)], to put right what was wrong; to put right by punishing; to remove errors;—*a.*, right; free from errors.—*ns.*, **correc'tion**, act of correcting; putting a right; punishment; **correct'ness**, freedom from faults.—*a.*, **correc'tive**, having the power of correcting;—*n.*, that which tends to correct; antidote.

cor'relate, *v.* [CO-, RELATE], to have a mutual relation; to bring into such a relationship.—*a.*, **cor-rel'ative**, so connected that in thinking of one we think also of the other (as father and son);—*n.*, a person or a thing so connected with another.

correspond', *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *correspondere* (CO-, RESPOND)], (with) to answer each other's letters; (to or with) to be like in some ways.—*ns.*, **correspon'dence**, fitness of one for another; letters passing from one to another; **correspon'dent**, one who writes and gets letters;—*a.*, fitted or answering to.—*adv.*, **correspon'dingly**.

cor'ridor, *n.* [Fr., from It. *corridore*, a runner (L. *currere*, to run)], a covered way in or round a building.

corrigible (*kor'ijibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *corrìgere*, to CORRECT], that can be corrected.

corrob'orate, *v.* [L. *co*, *roboratus*, strengthened], to make surer by giving further proof; to confirm.—*ns.*, **corroborat'ion**.—*as.*, **corroborative** and **corroboratory**.

corrode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *corrödere* (CO-, *rodere*, to gnaw)], to eat or wear away bit by bit; to rust.—*n.*, **corro'sion** (*kór'ózhón*), an eating or being eaten away.—*a.*, **corro'sive**, eating away.

cor'rugate, *v.* [L. *corrügatus*, wrinkled (CON-, *rûga*, a wrinkle)], to form or shrink into grooves or wrinkles.

corrupt', *v.* [L. CON-, *rumpere*, to break], to destroy purity; to lead astray; to bribe; to become rotten or impure;—*a.*, impure.—*a.*, **corrup'tible**.—*n.*,

corrup'tion, loss of purity; impure matter; depravity.

cor'sair, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cursor* (*currere*, to run)], a pirate; a pirate's ship.

corse. See CORPSE.

cor'set, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*], a close-fitting, stiffened bodice; stays.

cor'slet, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, a body], armour for the breast or back.

cortège' (*kördzh'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *corte*, a COURT], attendants on a court; a procession.

cor'tex, *n.* [L.], bark; outside layer; (*pl.*) **cortices**.

corun'dum, *n.* [Hind.], crystallized oxide of aluminium, the hardest known mineral after the diamond.

cor'uscate, *v.* [L. *coruscus*, flashing], to give off flashes of light.

corvette', *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from L. *corbita*, a slow ship (*corbis*, basket)], a ship next in rank to a frigate.

cos, *n.* [Gk.], a variety of lettuce with long leaves. (First grown in Cos, in the Aegean.)

cosmet'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *kosmos*, ornament], giving beauty;—*n.*, a preparation for improving the beauty of the skin.

cosmopol'itan, *n.* [Gk. *kosmos*, the world; *politis*, a citizen], a citizen of the world; one at home anywhere;—*a.*, common to all the world.

cos'mos (*kóz'mos*), *n.* [Gk.=order, the universe], the universe as an ordered system.—*a.* **cos'mic**, pertaining to the cosmos; proceeding from outside of the earth.

cost, *v.* [Fr., from L. *constare* (CON-, *stare*, to stand)], to be got for; to require to be borne or suffered;—*n.*, the price paid.—*a.*, **cost'ly**, worth a high price.

cos'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib], belonging to the ribs.

cos'tive, *a.* [Fr., from L. *constipatus*], having the bowels nearly stopped.

cos'tume, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consuetudo*, a CUSTOM], the dress common at any place or period; a woman's dress.

co'sy, *a.* [etym. ?], comfortable.
cot (1), *n.* [A.S.], a small dwelling.
cot (2), *n.* [Hind.], a small bed; a child's crib.
cô'terie, *n.* [Fr., a number of COTTARS], a group of persons meeting from time to time for some common interest.
coterm'inous. See **CONTERMINOUS**.
cot'tage (*kot'dj*), *n.* [A.S., from **COT**], a small house; a small country house.—*ns.*, **cot'tager**, also **cot'tar**.
cot'ton, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a fine and woolly substance obtained from the pods of the cotton plant; cloth or thread made of cotton;—*a.*, made of cotton.
cotyl'e'don, *n.* [Gk. *cotyledōn*, a cup-shaped hollow], a kind of leaf forming part of the seed of some plants.
couch, *v.* [Fr., from L. *collocare* (**CON-**, *locus*, a place)], to lie or lay down to rest; to express;—*n.*, a place of rest; a bed.—*a.*, **couch'ant**, lying down.
cougar (*koo'gar*), *n.*, another name for the puma.
cough (*kof*), *v.* [A.S.], to make a strong effort to expel something from the lungs;—*n.*, an effort by the lungs to expel something.
coul'ter (*kol'ter*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *cultus*, a knife], a knife in front of a ploughshare.
coun'cil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *concilium* (**CON-**, *calare*, to call)], a meeting for considering or making plans.—*n.*, **coun'cillor**.
coun'sel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *consilium*, a plan, as **CONSUL**], a taking and giving of advice; a pleader in court;—*v.*, to give advice.—*pres. p.*, **counselling**; *p.p.*, **counselled**.—*n.*, **coun'sellor**, one who gives advice; a barrister; an advocate.
count (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *comes*, companion], a title or rank;—*f.*, **coun'tess**.
count (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *computare*, to compute], to add up; to reckon; to estimate; to be added; to depend (upon);—*n.*, adding up; the amount.
coun'tenance, *n.* [Fr., from L.

continentia, restraint (see **CONTINENT**)], outward appearance; the face; support;—*v.*, to be present; to give support to.

coun'ter (1), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *computare*, to **COUNT**], a table for counting money; a bench on which goods are laid; a piece of metal, etc., used for counting in games.

coun'ter (2), *a.* and *adv.* [Fr., from L. *contra*, against], in opposition (to); contrary.—*b.*, **counter-act'**, to act against; to hinder.—*n.*, **counterbal'ance**, an equal weight in the opposite scale;—*v.*, to act against with an equal weight.—*v.*, **counterfelt** (*-felt*) [L. *factus* (*facere*, to make)], to make a copy and pass it off as the original; to pretend;—*a.*, not real;—*n.*, a copy so passed off.—*n.*, **counterfoil**, part of cheque, etc., retained by the giver.—*v.*, **countermand'**, to cancel a command.—*v.*, **counter-march**, to march back; to make the rear rank the front one;—*n.*, a march back, or in opposite order.—*ns.*, **counterpane** [O.Fr., *contrepointe* for *coultepointe* (L. *culcita*, a quilt or pillow; *puncta*, sewed)], a stitched cover for a bed; **counterpart**, the part that answers or fits into another; **counterpoint**, art of arranging harmony in music.—*v.*, **counterpoise**, to put an equal weight on the other side;—*n.*, a weight as heavy on the other side.—*n.*, **counter-scarp** (see **SCARP**).—*v.*, **counter-sign**, to sign what has already been signed by another; to mark as correct;—*n.*, a watchword necessary for passing a line of sentries; a password.

coun'try (*kun'tri*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *contra*, against], land outside a city; a large tract; the land of one's birth.

coun'ty, *n.* [Fr., see **COUNT** (1)], the land of a count or earl; a shire.

coup (*koo*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kubēphos*, a blow], a stroke; a blow that has results; a successful move; a victory.

couple (küpl), *n.* [Fr., from L. COPULA], a band joining two things; two of a like kind;—*v.*, to join in pairs.—*ns.*, **couplet** (küpl'ët), two lines of poetry that rhyme together; **coupling**, that which connects or fastens.

coupon (koo'pôn), *n.* [Fr. *couper*, to cut off (see COUP)], a part of a bond that can be cut off and shown when interest is due; a detachable voucher that can be exchanged for rationed goods.

courage (kür'äp), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cor*, the heart], greatness of heart; spirit to meet danger; boldness.—*a.*, **courageous** (kürä'jüs), full of courage.

courier (kur'ier), *n.* [Fr., from L. *currere*, to run], a running messenger; one sent on a state message; one who makes arrangements for travellers.

course (körs), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cursus*, a running], a moving towards; the direction of motion; a regular order or series; the ground over which one runs;—*v.*, to run; to hunt hares.—*n.*, **courser**, a swift dog or horse.

court (kört), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cohors*, an enclosure (same root as *hortus*, GARDEN)], an enclosed place by a house; a king and his household; a judge or judges trying a case; the hall in which the judge sits;—*v.*, to try to win favour or love.—*a.*, **courteous** (ker'téus), having the manners of a court; well-mannered; respectful; obliging.—*ns.*, **courtesy** (ker'tési), kindliness of manners; regard for the feelings of others; **curtsy** (kért'si) or **courtesy**, a bow or act of respect made by women;—*v.*, to make a curtsy.—*n.*, **courtier** (kür'tiér), one who lives at court; one who woos favour.—*a.*, **courtly**, having manners like those at court.—*ns.*, **court-martial** (-shal), a court held by officers of the army or navy to try offenders; **courtship**, effort to win favour; wooing.

cousin (küzén), *n.* [Fr., from L. *consobrinus*, a mother's sister's

child], the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

cove, *n.* [A.S.], a small bay.

covenant (kev'éndnt), *n.* [Fr. (see CONVENT)], a bargain; a written agreement;—*v.*, to enter into an agreement.—*n.*, **covenanter**, one who covenants; one who signed the Scottish National Covenant or Solemn League and Covenant in the time of Charles I.

cover (kür'ér), [Fr., from L. *cooperire*, to shut], to spread over; to hide from sight or harm;—*n.*, that which lies over; brush-wood, etc., in which game can hide.—*ns.*, **covering**, that which covers; **coverlet** [Fr. lit, a bed], a bedcover.—*a.*, **covert**, hid from sight;—*n.*, a place of hiding.

covet (kü'vet), *v.* [Fr., from L. *cupere*, to desire], to desire very much; to wish for what is not one's own.—*a.*, **covetous**, having great desire for.—*n.*, **covetousness**.

covey (kü'vei), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cubare*, to lie], a number of birds, particularly partridges.

cow (1), *n.* [A.S.], the female of bovine animals; (*pl.*) **cows** or **kine**.

cow (2), *v.* [Scand.], to fill with fear. **coward**, *n.* [Fr., from It. *codardo* (L. *cauda*, a tail)], one who turns tail or runs away; a person without courage.—*n.*, **cowardice** (-dis), want of courage.—*a.*, **cowardly**, like a coward.

cowbird, *n.*, a N. Amer. blackbird, often found in association with cattle.

cow'er, *v.* [Scand. ?], to sink down or crouch through fear.

cowl, *n.* [A.S., from L. *cucullus*, a cap], a monk's hood; a covering for the head; a movable covering for a chimney.

cowry, *n.* [Hind.], a small shell used for money in India and Africa.

cowslip, *n.* [A.S., cow-dung], a kind of primrose with many flowers on one stalk.

coxcomb, *n.* [COCK'S (1) COMB], a vain, foolish person; a dandy.

coxswain (kok'sin or kok'swän), *n.* [O.Fr. *coque* from Du. *kog*, a

- boat; and SWAIN], a helmsman (often contracted to **cox**); a man in charge of a boat and its crew.
- coy**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *quiētus*, QUIET], shrinking from sight; modest.
- coyote** (*koyō'ti*), *n.*, the prairie wolf.
- cozen** (*kūzn*), *v.* [etym. ?], to cheat.—*n.*, **coz'enage**, cheating.
- co'zy**. See **cosy**.
- crab**, *n.* [A.S.], a shell-fish with strong claws; a sour apple.—*a.*, **crab'bed**, sour in temper.
- crack**, *v.* [A.S.], to open a little; to break slightly; to make a sharp noise;—*n.*, a small opening; a sharp noise. — *v.*, **crack'le**, to make small sharp noises one after another.—*ns.*, **crack'ling**, the hard skin of roast pork; **crack'nel** (or **crack'er**), a light and easily broken biscuit.
- crad'le**, *n.* [A.S.], a child's bed; a frame for lifting weights or putting under a ship;—*v.*, to lay in a cradle.
- craft**, *n.* [A.S.], skill in using the hands; cunning; a trade; a ship or boat.—*n.*, **crafts'man**, a man skilled in a trade.—*a.*, **craft'y**, using craft; cunning.
- crag**, *n.* [C.], a steep, rough rock.—*a.*, **crag'gy**.
- crake**, *n.* [imit.], a small bird with a harsh cry; the corncrake; the cry made by this bird.
- cram**, *v.* [A.S.], to press close together; to put in by force; to learn by heart without understanding.—*pres. p.*, **cramming**; *pp.*, **crammed**.—*n.*, **crammer**.
- cramp**, *n.* [O.Fr.], a painful contraction of the muscles; [Du. *kramp*, same root], an instrument for tightening wooden joints;—*v.*, to squeeze tight; to confine.
- cran'berry**, *n.* [Low. Ger.], a red berry growing wild on a low shrub.
- crane**, *n.* [A.S.], a long-legged, long-necked bird; a machine for lifting weights; a bent pipe for liquids.
- crā'nium**, *n.* [L. from Gk. *kranion*, the skull], the bones of the head.
- n.*, **craniol'ogy**, the study of skulls.
- crank**, *n.* [A.S.], a bend on an axle for turning it; an eccentric person.—*as.*, **crank** and **cran'ky** shaky; full of whims.
- cran'ny**, *n.* [Fr. *cran*, a notch], a small narrow opening.
- crape**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crispus*, curled], thin, crisp silk used in mourning.
- crash**, *v.* [imit.], to break in pieces with a loud noise;—*n.*, a sudden noise of things being forcibly broken; a collapse (as of credit).
- crass**, *a.* [L. *crassus*], thick; coarse.
- crate**, *n.* [L. *crātes*, wickerwork], a case of twisted rods for crockery, fruit, etc.
- crat'er**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *kratēr*, a bowl], the mouth of a volcano.
- cravat'**, *n.* [Fr., corruption of *croat*], a neckcloth (first worn by the Croats).
- crave**, *v.* [A.S.], to beg for earnestly; to long for.—*n.*, **crav'ing**, a strong desire.
- cra'ven**, *n.* [etym. ?], a coward; a faint-hearted person;—*a.*, spiritless; cowardly.
- craw**, *n.* [Low. Ger.], the first stomach of a bird.
- crawl**, *v.* [Scand.], to move slowly along.
- cray'fish** or **craw'fish**, *n.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *crevisse* (Fr. *écrevisse*)], a small kind of lobster found in fresh water.
- cray'on**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēta*, chalk], a pencil of coloured chalk; a drawing made with coloured chalk.
- craze**, *v.* [Scand., to crush or weaken], to put out of order; to hurt the mind;—*n.*, a disordered thought; an extravagant enthusiasm.—*a.*, **craz'y**, of disordered mind.
- creak**, *v.* [imit.], to make a sharp grating sound.
- cream**, *n.* [Fr., from L. and Gk. *chrisma* (*chiein*, to anoint)], the fatty part of milk which rises to the top; the richest part of anything;—*v.*, to take the cream off.—*a.*, **crea'my**.—*n.*, **crea'mery**,

- a place for making or selling butter and cheese.
- crease** (*krēs*), *n.* [etym. ?], a mark made by folding; (in cricket) a line defining the position of batsman and bowler.—*v.*, to make or to fall into such folds.
- create** (*krēāt'*), *v.* [L. *crede*], to make; to bring into being.—*n.*, **crea'tion**, act of creating; that which is created.—*a.*, **crea'tive**, able to create.—*ns.*, **crea'tor**; **crea'ture** (*krē'tūr*), anything created, esp. a living being;—*a.*, bodily.
- cre'dence**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēdere*, to believe], act of believing; belief.—*a.*, **cred'en'tial**, giving a reason for believing;—*n.*, a reason for believing; (*pl.*) letters of introduction.—*a.*, **cred'ible**, that can be believed.—*n.*, **cred'i-bil'ity**, claim to be believed.
- cred'it**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crēdere*, to trust], trust placed in a person; good name; selling goods or lending money in hope of future payment; time given for payment;—*v.*, to put trust in; to believe.—*a.*, **cred'itable**, worthy of being trusted; having a good name.—*n.*, **cred'itor**, one to whom money is owing.
- cred'ulous**, *a.*, easily made to believe; easily deceived.—*n.*, **cred'ulity**, over-readiness to believe.
- creed**, *n.* [A.S., from L. *crēdo*, I believe], that which one believes; a form of words stating what is believed.
- creek**, *n.* [etym. ?], an inlet or small bay; a small stream.
- creep**, *v.* [A.S.], to move like a worm; to move slowly or stealthily; to grow along the ground.—*past* and *p.p.*, **crept**.—*n.*, **cree'per**, a creeping plant; a small N. American bird.
- cremate**, *v.* [L. *cremare*, to burn], to burn, esp. a dead body.—*ns.*, **crema'tion**; **cremato'rium**, place for cremation.
- cre'rate** and **crē'nated**, *as.* [late L. *crēna*, a notch], with notches on the edge.
- Cré'ole**, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from L.

- creāre*, to CREATE], a native of the West Indies, South America, or the south of the United States, but of European ancestors.
- crēo'sote**, *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh; and *sōtēr*, a saviour], a liquid distilled from wood-tar, used as a preservative and antiseptic.
- crescen'do** (*krēshen'dō*), *a.* and *adv.*, with an increasing strength of voice and tone;—*n.*, a sign (≡) in music.
- res'cent**, *a.* [L. *crescere*, to grow], growing larger;—*n.*, the young moon, or anything like it in shape.
- ress**, *n.* [A.S.], a plant that grows in moist places, and is used as a salad.
- res'set**, *n.* [Fr.], an open lamp or firepan, on a pole or watch-tower.
- crest**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crista*], the comb on a cock's head; a tuft of feathers on a helmet; the top of a hill or wave; a figure over a coat of arms;—*v.*, to put on a crest.—*as.*, **res'ted**, having a crest; **crest'fallen**, with the crest down; dejected; dispirited.
- creta'ceous** (*krētā'shūs*), *a.* [L. *crēta*, chalk], made of or containing chalk.
- cret'onne**, *n.* [Fr.], a cotton cloth used for curtains and chair-covers, etc., originally from Creton in Normandy.
- crevasse** (*krévās'*), *n.* [Fr.], a crack as in a large field of ice.
- crev'ice** (*krév'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *crepāre*, to burst], a narrow opening; a crack.
- crew** (*kroo*), *n.* [O.Fr., root of ACCRUE], the sailors of a ship; a band; a gang.
- crew'el**, *n.* [etym. ?], a fine yarn used in fancy work; the work so produced.
- crib**, *n.* [A.S.], a rack for animals eating from; a child's bed;—*v.*, to confine; to steal.—*pres. p.*, **cribbing**; *p.p.*, **cribbed**.—*n.*, **crib'bage** (*krib'dj*), a game at cards.
- crick'et** (1), *n.* [Fr., imit.], an insect that makes a chirping sound under floors of houses.
- crick'et** (2), *n.* (perhaps from O.Fr.

criquet, a small staff used in a ball-game], a game played by two sides of eleven players each with bats, ball, and wickets.—*n.*, **cricket**’*eter*.

crime, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crimen*, a charge], a breaking of the law.—*a.*, **crim’inal**, breaking the law;—*n.*, a person who has broken the law.—*v.*, **crim’inate**, to blame.—*n.*, **criminol’ogy**, the science of crime and criminals.

crimp, *v.* [same root as CRAMP], to plait or wrinkle; to form into small ridges; to entrap or take away by force;—*n.*, one who entraps men to be sailors, etc.

crim’son, *n.* [Sp., from Arab.], a deep red colour;—*v.*, to dye or become dyed with red.

cringe (*krinj*), *v.* [A.S.], to bend down before a person; to fawn on.—*pres. p.*, **cringing**; *pp.*, **cringed**.

crin’kle, *v.* [A.S.], to make small wrinkles;—*n.*, a wrinkle; a bend.

crin’oline (*krin’ōlin*), *n.* [Fr. *crin*, from L. *crinis*, hair; *lin*, *linum*, flax], a stiff petticoat.

crip’ple, *n.* [A.S.], one who *creeps* or who has not the full use of his limbs;—*v.*, to make lame; to disable in any way.

cri’sis, *n.* [Gk. *krisis*, a separating], a turning-point; the time when a disease changes for the better or quickly grows worse; the height of any movement; (*pl.*) **crises**.

crisp, *a.* [L. *crispus*, curled], wrinkled; easily broken;—*v.*, to make wavy.

crit’erion, *n.* [Gk. *kritēs*, a judge], that by which anything is judged; a test; (*pl.*) **criteria**.

crit’ic, *n.* [Gk. *kritēs*, judge, from *krinein*, to judge], one able to give an opinion in literature or art; one who finds fault.—*a.*, **crit’ical**, fond of judging; at the turning-point; in great danger.—*v.*, **crit’icize**, to act as a critic.—*ns.*, **crit’icism** and **critique** (*kritēk’*), art of careful judgment.

croak, *v.* [imit.], to make a low, hoarse sound; to complain of

evil before it comes;—*n.*, the sound of a frog.

cro’chet (*krō’shd*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CROOK], knitting done by means of a *hooked* needle;—*v.*, to knit so.

crock, *n.* [A.S., from O.], a vessel made of earth or clay baked hard and glazed.—*n.*, **crock’ery**, vessels so made.

croc’odile, *n.* [Gk. *krokodēlos*], a large amphibious reptile, plentiful in the Nile.

cro’cus, *n.* [L., from Gk. *krokos*, yellow or saffron], a flower of various colours, but mostly yellow.

croft, *n.* [A.S.], a small field near a house; a little farm.—*n.*, **crof’ter**.

crom’lech (*ktom’lek*), *n.* [Gk.], an ancient monument of upright stones, with a flat one on the top.

crone, *n.* [O.Fr. *carogne*, from L. *caro*, CARRION], an old woman.

crook, *n.* [Scand.], a bend; a staff with a hook or bend; a shepherd’s staff;—*v.*, to bend.—*a.*, **crook’ed**, bent; not straight-forward.

crop, *n.* [A.S.], the top of a whip, rod, etc.; fruit or grain either before or after being gathered in; the claw of a bird;—*v.*, to cut the tops off; to raise fruit from land.—*pres. p.*, **cropping**; *pp.*, **cropped**.

cro’quet (*krōkd*), *n.* [O.Fr.], game played on lawn with balls, hoops, and mallets.

cro’sier or **cro’zier**, *n.* [Fr., from root of CROOK], a bishop’s staff with a hook or cross.

cross, *n.* [A.S., from L. *crux*, a cross], two pieces of wood, etc., across each other like a T or X; the frame of wood on which Christ was put to death;—*v.*, to mark with a cross; to mark out or erase; to go from one side to the other; to be from side to side; to hinder;—*a.*, ill-natured.—*ns.*, **cross’-bow**, a bow fixed at the end of a stock for shooting; **cross’ing**, a place to cross a street.—*v.*, **cross-exa’mine**, to question minutely so as to bring out

facts not elicited in direct examination or for checking previous examination.

crotch'et, *n.* [Fr., from *croc*, CROOK], the note of music (♯) standing midway in length between a minim and a quaver; a strange thought; a fad.

crouch, *v.* [etym. ?], to bend close to the ground; to lie low for fear.

croup (1) (*kroop*), *n.* [imit. of the croaking cough], a disease of the wind-pipe, esp. in children.

croup (2), *n.* [Fr.], the part of a horse behind the saddle.

crou'pier (*kroo'për*), *n.*, one who takes charge of the lower end of a table, esp. at gaming.

crow (*krô*), *n.* [A.S.], a large black bird;—*v.*, to cry like a cock; to boast.—*past* and *p.p.*, **crew** or **crowed**.

crow'bar, *n.*, a bar of iron used as a lever.

crowd, *v.* [A.S.], to press close together; to be in great numbers.—*n.*, a large number together; an assembly without order.—*a.*, **crow'ded**.

crown, *n.* [Fr., from L. *corôna*], an official head-dress for a king or queen; a reward for success or victory; a silver coin worth five shillings; the highest part;—*v.*, to put on a crown; to adorn; to make perfect.

crozier. See CROSIER.

crucial (*krooshl* or *kroo'shiäl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *crux*, a CROSS], decisive; testing thoroughly.

crucible (*kroo'sibl*), *n.* [late L. *crucibulum*], an earthen vessel for melting metals; a severe trial.

crucify (*kroo'sifi*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *crucifigere* (*crux*, *figere*, to FIX)], to put to death on a cross; to break the power of.—*ns.*, **crucifix**, a statue of Christ on the cross; **crucifixion** (*-fik'shôn*), death on a cross.—*a.*, **cruciform**, in the form of a cross.

crude (*krood*), *a.* [L. *crûdus*], raw; not cooked; unrefined; ill-arranged.—*ns.*, **crude'ness**, **crud'ity**.

cru'el (*kroo'ël*), *a.* [Fr., from L.

crudëlis], fond of causing pain to others; without pity or mercy.—*adv.*, **crue'ly**.—*n.*, **crue'ly**, fondness for giving pain; action causing pain.

cru'et (*kroo'ël*), *n.* [O.Fr.], a small pot or bottle for holding sauce, etc.

cruise (*krooz*), *v.* [Du.], to sail to and fro; to make a voyage;—*n.*, a voyage.—*n.*, **crui'ser**, a ship that cruises; a swift armed ship.

crumb (*krûm*), *n.* [A.S.], a small piece; a bit of bread.—*v.*, **crum'ble**, to make or to fall into pieces.

crum'ple, *v.* [E., from *crump*, to bend], to mark with folds or wrinkles; to become wrinkled.

crunch, *v.* [imit.], to crush noisily with the teeth or underfoot.

crup'per, *n.* [Fr.], a strap from the saddle passing under the horse's tail.

Crusade' (*krûsäd'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *crux*, a CROSS], a war to recover Palestine from the Turks, in which the soldiers wore a cross as their badge; any earnest undertaking.—*n.*, **Crusa'der**, one who joins in a crusade.

cruse (*krooz*), *n.* [etym. ?], a small vessel for liquids.

crush, *v.* [Fr.], to break by pressure; to press down heavily; to overpower;—*n.*, a pressure by a crowd.

crust, *n.* [Fr., from L. *crusta*], the hard outer part; a hard piece of bread;—*v.*, to cover with a crust.—*a.*, **crus'ty**, having a crust; ill-natured.

cruteh, *n.* [A.S.], a staff with a rest for the armpit; a forked rest or support.

crux, *n.* [L., a cross], difficulty.

cry, *v.* [Fr. *crier*], to call aloud; to make a noise from grief or pain; to shed tears;—*n.*, a loud call or wail.

crypt, *n.* (*kript*) [L., from Gk. *kryptein*, to conceal], a chamber below the floor of a church.—*a.*, **crypt'ic**, secret, mysterious.

crys'tal, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *krystallos*, ice], clear glass; a kind of stone with regular sides and

angles;—*a.*, also **crys'talline**, clear like glass.—*v.*, **crys'tallize**, to make or become like crystals; to harden into a crystal.

cup, *n.* [etym. ?], the young of foxes, bears, etc.; a junior branch of Boy Scouts.

cube (*cūb*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kybos*], a solid figure with six sides all equal squares; a number multiplied by itself two times, as $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$.—*as.*, **cu'bic** and **cu'bical**.—*n.*, **cupbist**, one of a modern school of painters whose pictures are composed of geometrical figures.

cū'bicle, *n.* [L. *cubiculum*, a bed-chamber], separate compartment in a dormitory.

cū'bit, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, the elbow], length from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; eighteen inches.

cuc'koo (*koo'koo*), *n.* [imit.], a migrating bird that cries *Cuc'koo*.

cū'cumber, *n.* [L. *cucumis*], a creeping plant with fruit, like a long, thin vegetable-marrow.

cu'd, *n.* [A.S.], food brought up from the stomach (by cattle), to be chewed again.

cu'ddle, *v.* [etym. ?], to lie close together; to hug closely;—*n.*, a close embrace.

cudgel (*kūjl*), *n.* [A.S.], a thick stick;—*v.*, to strike with a thick stick.—*pres. p.*, **cudgelling**; *pp.*, **cudgelled**.

cue (*kā*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cauda*, a tail], a rod used in billiards; the last word of one speaker as a hint to the next.

cuff (1), *v.* [Scand.], to strike with the open hand;—*n.*, such a blow.

cuff (2), *n.* [etym. ?], the lower part of a sleeve; a covering for the wrist.—*n.*, **cuff-link**, two ornamental studs connected by a link for fastening the cuff.

cuirass' (*kūirās'* or *kūrās'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *corium*, leather], a covering to defend the breast, first made of leather.

cuisine (*kūēzēn'*), *n.* [Fr.], quality of cooking; cookery.

Cul'dees, *n.* [C., servants of God],

the clergy of the Celtic Church founded by St. Columba in Scotland (6th to 11th century).

cū'linary, *a.* [L. *culina*, a kitchen], pertaining to cookery.

cull, *v.* [Fr., from L. *colligere*, to collect], to gather; to pick; to select.

cul'lender. See COLANDER.

cul'minate, *v.* [L. *culmen*, the highest point], to reach the highest point; to be right overhead.—*n.*, **culmina'tion**, position right overhead.

cul'pable, *a.* [L. *culpa*, a fault], deserving blame; in fault.

cul'prit, *n.* [O.Fr. *cul(pable)prist*, ready to confess], a person guilty of a crime.

cult, *n.* [L. *cultūs*, worship], system of religious worship.

cul'tivate, *v.* [late L. *cultivātus*, from L. *cultus*, CULT], to till land; to train a person's powers; to civilize.—*ns.*, **cultiva'tion**, practice of cultivating; **cultiva'tor**, a machine used in cultivating standing crops.

cul'ture, *n.* [L. *cultūra*], preparation for the growth of crops; a training of the mind; refinement.

cul'vert, *n.* [etym. ?], an arched drain.

cum'ber, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *cumbrus*, a heap], to hinder by putting on a weight; to keep back in any way.—*as.*, **cum'berless**, without hindrance; **cum'brous** and **cum'bersome**, hard to carry; burdensome.

cu'mulate, *v.* [L. *cumulus*, a heap], to make into a heap; to put many things together.—*n.*, **cū-mūla'tion**.

cu'neiform (*kū'nēiform*), *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge; FORM], wedge-shaped (used of the letters cut on stones or bricks at Babylon and Nineveh).

cun'ning, *a.* [A.S., knowing], knowing how to gain one's point; clever;—*n.*, cleverness; underhand means.

cup, *n.* [A.S., from L. *cūpa*, a cask], a small drinking-vessel; the amount of liquid that a cup holds.

—*n.*, **cupboard** (*kub'ord*), shelved place for dishes, etc.
Cu'pid, *n.* [L.], the god of love.
cup'id'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cupidi-tas*, from *cupere*, to desire], strong desire (for); covetousness.
cū'pola, *n.* [It., from L. *cūpōla*, a little cup], a part of a house-top like a cup turned upside down; dome.
cur, *n.* [Scand. ?], a small worthless dog; a mean fellow.
cur'ate (*kūr'āt*), *n.* [L. *curātus* (*cūra*, care)], one that has the care of souls; a clergyman that assists another.—*ns.*, **curacy**, the office or work of a curate; **cūrā'tor**, one who has the care of a museum or exhibition; a manager.
curb, *v.* [Fr., from L. *curvus*, bent], to bend or check; to hold back; —*n.*, that which checks; a horse's bridle.
curb- or **kerb-stone**, *n.*, a stone bordering the edge of a pavement.
curd, *n.* [prob. from same root as CROWD], milk grown thick; the part of milk that makes cheese. —*v.*, **cur'dle**, to turn into curd; to thicken.
cure, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cūra*, care], act of healing; that which heals; the care of souls; —*v.*, to bring back to health; to remove pain.
cur'few, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover fire], a bell rung at night in medieval England as a signal to put out fires and lights; in modern times (under martial law) regulation requiring inhabitants of a town or district to be within doors by a certain time.
cu'rious, *a.* [Fr., from L. *curiosus*, careful], fond of finding out; showing great care and skill; finely made; rarely seen.—*ns.*, **cu'rios'ity**, desire to know; something interesting; **cu'rio**, a rare or curious object of art.
curl, *v.* [Du. ?], to twist into ringlets; to raise in waves; to twist; to play a game of curling; —*n.*, a twist or ringlet; a wavy line.—*a.*, **cur'ly**.—*n.*, **curl'ing**, act of dressing the hair in curls; game played on ice with large smooth stones.

cur'lew (*kēr'lū*), *n.* [Fr.], a wading bird with long legs and bill.
cur'rant, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Korinthos*], a small raisin from Corinth; the fruit of several well-known shrubs.
cur'rent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *currere*, to run], flowing; now going on; —*n.*, a stream (water, air, etc.). —*adv.*, **cur'rently**.—*n.*, **cur'rency**, a passing from one person to another, as money or a report; the money of a country.
curric'ulum, *n.* [L.], a course of study.
cur'ry (1), *v.* [O.Fr. *conredcr* (CON-, and root of READY)], to dress leather; to rub down a horse.
cur'ry (2), *n.* [Tamil], a hot-tasted powder for seasoning; a dish seasoned with this; —*v.*, to season with curry.
curse, *v.* [A.S.], to utter an evil wish; to bring harm on any one; —*n.*, an evil wish uttered; a lasting harm.
cur'sive, *a.* [L. *currere*, to run], running or flowing, as handwriting.
cur'sory, *a.*, hasty; carelessly done.
curt, *a.* [L. *curtus*, docked], cut short; in or with few words.
curtail, *v.* [Fr., from L. *curtus*, CURT], to cut off a part; to shorten.
cur'tain (*kēr'tin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cortina*], a hanging cloth for shutting off or for ornamenting; —*v.*, to shut off by curtains.
curtsy or **courtesy**. See under COURT.
curve, *n.* [L. *curvus*, bent], a bent line; —*v.*, to bend; to arch.—*n.*, **cur'vature**, a bending; the amount by which a thing is bent.
curvet (*kér'vet'* or *kēr'vet'*), *n.*, a peculiar leap or motion of a horse in which he bends his body; —*v.*, to leap in curves.—*pres. p.*, **curvett'ing**; *pp.*, **curvett'ed**.
cush'ion (*kush'ón*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a stuffed bag for leaning or sitting on; anything to soften a blow or cause a rebound; —*v.*, to cover with a cushion.
cus'tard, *n.* [M.E. *crustade*; L. *crustātus*, crusted], a mixture

of milk and eggs sweetened and boiled or baked.

cus'tody, *n.* [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, a guard], a keeping watch over; protection; confinement.—*n.*, **custo'dian**, one who keeps watch over.

cus'tom, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cobus-tudo* (CON-, *suere*, to be accustomed)], common use; a buying regularly from the same shop; (*pl.*) a tax on goods.—*a.*, **cus'tomary**, in common use.—*ns.*, **cus'tomer**, a regular buyer or dealer; **cus'tom-house**, the place where customs on imports or exports are paid.

cut, *v.* [etym. ?], to wound, divide, take off, or carve with a sharp instrument; to hurt the feelings of; to cross, as lines, etc.;—*n.*, a wound or opening made with a sharp instrument; a sharp blow; a hurt to the feelings.—*pres. p.*, **cutting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **cut**.—*n.*, **cut'ter**, one who cuts; a swift boat or ship.

cu'ticle, *n.* [L. *cuticula* (*cutis*, the skin)], the outermost skin.

cut'lass, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cutellus*, a little knife, **CUTLER**], a short broad sword used by seamen.

cut'ler, *n.*, a maker or seller of knives.—*n.*, **cut'lery**, forks, knives and spoons, for the table.

cut'let, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette* (L. *costa*, a rib)], a slice of meat for cooking.

cut'tlefish, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of mollusc that throws out a black fluid from its body in defence.

cy'cle (*sikl*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kyk-*

los, a circle], a space of time after which things recur again in a similar order; a bicycle or tricycle.—*a.*, **cy'clie** or **cy'clieal**, recurring in cycles.

cý'clone, *n.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle], a violent storm caused by winds rotating towards a centre of low barometric pressure.

cýclope'dia. See **ENCYCLOPEDIA**.

cyclope'an (*siklopé'an* or *siklós'-péan*), *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, a circle; *ops*, an eye], like the fabled *Cyclops*, a giant with only one eye; giant-like; huge.

cygnet (*sig'nít*), *n.* [Fr., from *cygne*, swan], a young swan.

cyl'inder, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kylin-dros*, a roller], a long round figure or body whose ends are equal and parallel circles.—*a.*, **cylin'drical**.

cym'bal, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kymbálon*], a musical instrument of two metal plates, which are clashed together.

eyn'le, *n.* [Gk. *kynikos*, dog-like (*kuón*, a dog)], one fond of finding fault.—*a.*, **cynical**.—*n.*, **cyn'icism**, the habit or nature of a cynic; taking a mean view of life.

cynosure (*sin'ó-* or *sínóshoor*). *n.* [Gk. *kynosoura*, dog's tail (*oura*, tail)], the constellation of the Lesser Bear; the pole star; that to which all eyes are turned.

cy'press, *n.* [L. *cupressus*], an evergreen tree often planted in graveyards.

czar, etc. See **TSAR**.

D

dab, *v.* [imit. ?], to strike gently, or with something soft or moist; to deface;—*n.*, a gentle blow; a piece of something soft.—*pres. p.*, **dabbing**; *p.p.*, **dabbed**.—*v.*, **dab'ble**, to wet by dips or strokes; to move hands or feet in mud or water; to work or do, but not thoroughly.

dac'tyl, *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, a finger], a measure in poetry of a long

syllable and two short ones, marked — **UU**.

dá'do, *n.* [It., a cube], the pedestal of a statue between the cornice and base; the lower part of a wall when ornamented differently from the rest.

daf'fodil, *n.* [Gk. *asphodélos*, *asphodel*], a yellow kind of lily.

dag'ger, *n.* [Fr. *daguel*], a long knife or short sword for stabbing.

daguerreotype (*dădjer'ôtip*), *n.* [*Daguerre*, the French inventor], a means of taking pictures by the action of light; an early kind of photography.

dahlia (*dă'liă*), *n.* [*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist], a plant with a large composite flower.

Dail (*doi*), *n.* [*Irish Daíl Eireann*, Council of Ireland], the lower house of the parliament of Elre.

dail'y. See under DAY.

dain'ty, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. dignitas*, DIGNITY], having a fine taste; pleasant to the taste; hard to please;—*n.*, something pleasant to the taste.—*n.*, daintiness, fineness of taste.

dairy, *n.* [*A.S. daege*, maid-servant, DAY-woman], a place for keeping milk and making butter and cheese; a place where these are sold.

dais, *n.* [*Fr.*, from late *L. discus*, a table (*Gk. diskos*, a round plate)], the raised part at the end of a dining-hall on which the chief table stood.

daisy (*dă'si*), *n.* [*A.S. day's eye*], a small white flower with a yellow centre.

dale, *n.* [*A.S.*], a hollow between hills, or through which a river runs.—*n.*, dalesman, an inhabitant of the dales in the north of England.

dall'y, *v.* [*O.Fr.*], to put off time in doing little or nothing.—*n.*, dalliance, a putting off of time in trifling; a giving and taking of caresses.

Dalmatian, *n.* [from Dalmatia, part of Yugoslavia], a large white dog with black spots.

dam (1), *n.* [*E.*], a bank to stop the flow of water;—*v.*, to keep up water by a bank; confine.—*pres. p.*, damming; *p.p.*, dammed.

dam (2), *n.* [corruption of DAME], a mother of four-footed animals.

dam'age (*dăm'ăf*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. damnum*, loss], harm or loss; (*pl.*) payment for loss;—*v.*, to make of less worth; to injure.—*a.*, dam'ageable.

dam'ask, *n.* [*It. damasco*], cloth

with figures woven on it, first made at *Damascus*;—*a.*, of a deep rose-colour.

dame, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. domina*], a lady or mistress of a house; a title of honour; the mistress of a school.

damn (*dăm*), *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. damnare*, to condemn], to give over to a severe or never-ending punishment; to put hopelessly in the wrong.—*a.*, dam'nable, hateful; odious.—*n.*, damna'tion, punishment of the wicked.

damp, *n.* [*E.*], slight wetness; a gas that gathers in coal mines;—*a.*, slightly wet;—*v.*, to make slightly wet; to lower one's spirits.—*n.*, damp'ness.

dam'per, *n.*, a plate in a chimney for checking draught; a pad for deadening the sounds of a musical instrument.

dam'sel, *n.* [*Fr.*, from late *L. domicella*, a girl], a young unmarried woman.

dam'son (*dăm'sin*), *n.* [*O.Fr. damascene*; *L. Damascenum*], a kind of plum first found at *Damascus*.

dance, *v.* [*Fr. danser*], to move on foot in time with music; to leap about;—*n.*, a movement in time with music.

dandelion, *n.* [*Fr. dent de lion*, lion's tooth], a herb with a large yellow flower and leaves with jagged edges.

dan'dle, *v.* [*E.*], to toss up and down gently; to pet or play with.

dan'dy, *n.* a person who delights in fine dress; a fop.

Dane, *n.* [*Dan.*], an inhabitant or a native of Denmark.—*a.*, Dän'ish.

Dane'gold, *n.* [*Dan. gjeld*, payment], money paid to the Danes by old English kings to buy off their ravages.

dan'ger (*dăn'jer*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from late *L. dominium*, a lord's authority], power to harm; state in which harm is likely to happen.—*a.*, dăn'gerous.

dan'gle (*dàngl*), *v.* [*etym. ?*], to hang loosely; to swing about.

dank, *a.* [Scand. ?], damp or moist.

dap [imit. ?], *v.*, to drop gently ; to make to bounce ;—*n.*, a bounce of a ball.

daphne (*daf'nd*), *n.* [Gk. *daphne*, Greek nymph who was turned into a laurel], a flowering shrub of the laurel kind.

dap'per, *a.* [E.], little and active ; smart in dress and appearance.

dap'ple, *n.* [Scand. ?], a spot ;—*a.*, spotted ; mottled ;—*v.*, to mark with spots.

dare, *v.* [A.S.], to be bold enough (*past*, *durst*) : to call upon another to do a difficult thing ; to venture to defy ; to challenge (*past*, *dared*).—*a.*, **dar'ing**, having much boldness ;—*n.*, boldness ; courage.

dark, *a.* [A.S.], wanting light ; gloomy ; hard to understand ; ignorant.—*ns.*, **dark**, **darkness**, want of light ; ignorance.—*v.*, **dar'ken**, to make or grow dark.—*adv.*, **dark'ly**, in a dark manner.

dar'ling, *n.* [A.S.], a little dear ; one much beloved.

darn, *v.* [E.], to mend a hole in cloth with similar stuff ;—*n.*, the place darned.

dart, *n.* [Fr.], a pointed weapon thrown by hand ; a sudden spring ;—*v.*, to throw suddenly ; to shoot or spring out.

dash, *v.* [Scand. ?], to throw or rush with force ; to strike or cause to strike strongly against ;—*n.*, a coming against with force ; a quick heavy blow ; a mark (—) in a sentence.—*a.*, **dash'ing**, moving about with quickness and force ; making a good deal of show.

das'tard, *n.* [prob. from *DAZE*], a person easily frightened ; a coward.—*a.*, **das'tardly**.

da'ta, *npl.* [L. *datum*, given], facts given from which others may be inferred.

date (1), *n.* [L. *datum*, given], a given or fixed point of time ; the time of a writing or action ;—*v.*, to mark the time ; to count from a fixed time.

date (2), *n.* [Fr. from Gk. *daktylos*,

a finger], the fruit of a kind of palm-tree, supposed to be like a finger in shape.

daub, *v.* [Fr. from L. *dealbare*, to whitewash (DE-, *albus*, white)], to smear with something soft ; to paint coarsely ;—*n.*, a coarse painting.

daugh'ter (*daw'tér*), *n.* [A.S.], a female child ; female treated as one's own child.

daunt, *v.* [Fr. from L. *domitare*, to subdue (*domare*, to tame)], to bring down a person's courage ; to fill with fear.—*a.*, **daunt'less**, not to be checked by fear.—*n.*, **daunt'lessness**.

dau'phin (*daw'fin*), *n.* [Fr. from L. *delphinus*, a DOLPHIN], the eldest son of the king of France ;—*f.*, **dau'phiness**.

dáv'it, *n.*, a spar or arm with tackle for keeping the anchor clear of the ship's side when being raised ; (*pl.*) arms with tackle for lowering or hoisting a boat.

daw, *n.* [E.], a bird of the crow kind.

daw'dle, *v.* [etym. ?], to put off time by trifling ; to move slowly.

dawn, *v.* [E.], to begin to show light ; to show signs of coming ;—*n.*, the beginning of light ; the break of day ; the first appearance.

day, *n.* [A.S.], the time of light between sunrise and sunset ; twenty-four hours, during which the earth turns on its axis ; (*pl.*) lifetime.—*adv.*, **da'ily**, every day ;—*a.*, happening once a day ;—*n.*, a daily newspaper.—*ns.*, **day'book**, the book in which a merchant writes the things bought and sold each day ; **day'break**, the first show of light ; **days'man**, a mediator ; an umpire ; **day'spring**, the springing of the day ; the first appearance of light ; **day'star**, the star that remains visible some time after day has begun.

daze, *v.* [E.], to make stupid.

daz'zle, *v.* [from *DAZE*], to dim one's eyes by too strong light.

de-, *pref.* [L. *de-*, or Fr. *dé* or *dis*], from, away, un-, down ; (*inten-*

sive), thoroughly (as in *DEPART*, *DESCEND*, *DEMORALIZE*).

dea'con (*dē'kōn*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *diakōnos*, a servant], a clergyman inferior in rank to a priest; a church manager.

dead (*dēd*), *a.* [A.S.], without life; —*n.*, stillest time (of the night); (*pl.*) those who are dead; —*adv.*, completely. —*v.*, **dead'en**, to take away feeling; to soften. —*a.*, **dead'ly**, causing death; mortal; fatal. —*ns.*, **dead'head**, one who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public must pay; **dead'liness**, **dead'ness**; **dead'lock**, a complete standstill.

deaf (*def*), *a.* [A.S.], unable to hear well or at all; unwilling to hear. —*v.*, **deaf'en**, to make deaf; to prevent sound from passing. —*n.*, **deaf'ness**.

deal, *n.* [A.S.], a part, share, or division; a piece of business; a thin plant of pine wood; —*v.*, to give out in parts; to carry on business; (with) to act (towards); to distribute (cards).

dean, *n.* [Fr., from L. *decānus*, an officer over ten], a clergyman next in rank to a bishop; a chief officer of a society, or of a department in a college. —*n.*, **dea'nery**, the group of parishes over which a dean has charge; the living or the dwelling of a dean.

dear, *a.* [A.S.], greatly beloved or valued; costing a great price; —*n.*, a loved one. —*adv.*, **dear'ly**, with great love; at a high price.

dearth (*dēth*), *n.* [E., from A.S. *dēore*, *DEAR*], dearthness; scarcity; want of food.

death (*dēth*), *n.* [A.S.], loss of life; the power that takes away life; manner of dying. —*a.*, **deathless**, that cannot die.

debar, *v.* [DE-, *BAR*], to bar or shut out; to hinder. —*pres. p.*, **de-barring**; *p.p.*, **debarred**.

debar'k, *v.* [Fr. *débarquer*; DE-, *BARK* (3)], to land from a bark or ship.

debase', *v.* [DE-, *BASE*], to lower; to make of less value; to mix with something worse.

debate', *v.* [Fr. (DE-, L. *batuēre*, to beat)], to fight in words; to talk over both sides; to make clear by saying all that can be said about a subject; —*n.*, a contention in words. —*a.*, **deba'table**, that can be debated.

debauch' (*dēbauch'*), *v.* [Fr.], to lead away from what is right and pure; to give oneself to a course of wrong-doing or impurity; —*n.*, a course of intemperance or impurity. — *ns.*, **debauchee'** (*dēbauchē'*), a person given over to intemperance; **debauch'ery**, wrong indulgence of any kind.

deben'ture, *n.* [L. *debentur*, they are due], an acknowledgment of a debt; a written acknowledgment for money lent.

debil'itate, *v.* [L. *dēbēlis*, weak], to make weak. —*n.*, **debil'ity**.

deb'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *debitum* (*dēbēre*, to owe)], something owed; —*v.*, to mark as due.

débonair', *a.* [Fr.], courteous, gracious, and light-hearted.

debouch' (*dēboosh'*), *v.* [Fr. DE-, *bouche*, a mouth], to march out of a pass into open ground.

début (*dāboo*), *n.* [Fr.], the first appearance as a performer. — *n. f.* **débutante**, a girl coming out or presented at court for the first time.

deb'ris (*dēb'rit*), *n.* [Fr. DE-, *briser*, to break], broken pieces of anything.

debt (*dēt*), *n.* [see *DEBIT*], what one owes. —*n.*, **debt'or**, one who owes money or anything else; one who is in debt.

dec'ade, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *deka*, ten], a set or group of ten; ten years.

decadence (*dēk'adēns* or *dēkādēns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dēcadentia* (DE-, *cadēre*, to fall)], a falling away; a growing worse. —*a.*, **dec'adent**.

dec'agon, *n.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with ten sides and ten angles.

Dec'alogue (*dēk'alog*), *n.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *logos*, a word], the Ten Commandments.

decamp', *v.* [Fr. DE-, *CAMP*], to

leave a camp; to go away without others knowing.—*n.*, **decamp'ment**.

decant', *v.* [Fr., *DE-*, and root of *CANT*, to turn], to pour from one vessel to another.—*n.*, **decant'er**, a large bottle, from which glasses are filled.

decap'itate, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *caput*, the head], to take the head off.—*n.*, **decapita'tion**.

decay', *v.* [Fr., from low L. *de-cadère* [*DE-*, *cadère*, to fall]], to become weak; to waste away:—*n.*, a growing weak.

decease' (*dēsēs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dēcessus*, a departure (*DE-*, *cēdere*, to go)], a going out of life; death;—*v.*, to die.—*a.*, **deceased'** (*dēcēst*), dead.

deceit' (*dēcēt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *deceptus* (*deceptere*, to DECEIVE)], a leading wrong; a making one believe an untruth; a lie.—*a.*, **deceit'ful**, fond of deceiving; that cannot be depended on.

deceive' (*dēcēv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēcipere*, to deceive (*DE-*, *capere*, to take)], to lead wrong; to make one believe what is not true.—*a.*, **deceiv'able**.—*ns.*, **decep'tion**, act of deceiving; state of being deceived; that which deceives.—**deceiv'er**, one who deceives.—*a.*, **decept'ive**, tending to deceive.

Decem'ber, *n.* [L. *decem*, ten], the tenth month of the Roman year; the twelfth month of our year.

decen'nial, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *annus*, a year], belonging to ten years; happening every ten years.

de'cent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *decens*, becoming (*decere*, to become)], acting in a proper way; becoming; suitable.—*n.*, **de'cency**, that which is becoming; right ways of speaking and acting.

decide', *v.* [L. *decidēre* (*DE-*, *cadēre*, to cut)], to fix how a thing is to be; to give judgment; to make up one's mind.—*a.*, **decid'ed**, free from doubt; with one's mind made up.—*adv.*, **decidedly**.—*n.*, **decision** (*dēsuzh'ōn*), a judgment; a fixing how a thing is to be; a making up of one's

mind; firmness of character.—*a.*, **decis'ive**, having the power of deciding; ending dispute; quick in deciding; conclusive.

decid'u'ous, *a.* [L. *dēciduus* (*DE-*, *cadēre*, to fall)], falling off; (leaves) remaining only for a season.

dec'im'al (*des'imāl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *decimus* (*decem*, ten)], counted by tens;—*n.*, a fraction with ten or some power of ten for its denominator.

dec'im'ate (*des'imāt*), *v.*, to take every tenth part; to kill every tenth man.—*n.*, **decima'tion**.

dec'i'pher, *v.* [*DE-*, *CIPHER*], to read what is written in cipher or strange letters; to find out the meaning of something difficult.

deck, *v.* [Du. *!*], to cover; to clothe; to adorn;—*n.*, the upper platform of a ship.

declaim', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *clāmāre*, to cry out], to speak or cry aloud; to make a set speech; to plead earnestly.—*n.*, **declama'tion**, a moving speech.—*a.*, **declam'atory**, tending to move the passions.

declare', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēclārāre* (*DE-*, *clārus*, CLEAR)], to make clear; to make known; to utter.—*as.*, **declar'ative** and **deklar'atory**, making clear.—*n.*, **declara'tion**, that which is said aloud; a statement in writing; a solemn proclamation.

decline', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēclīndre* (*DE-*, *clīndre*, to bend)], to bend downwards; to draw to a close; to fall into a worse state; to refuse; to show the grammatical changes of a word in order;—*n.*, a falling off; a wasting away.—*ns.*, **declen'sion** (*-shōn*), a falling away from the right path; a going wrong; a change in the terminations of nouns; **declina'tion**, a bending downwards or aside; distance (of stars), from the celestial equator; **decli'nature**, refusal (in Scots law).

decliv'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dēclivitas* (*DE-*, *clivus*, a slope)], a place which slopes downwards; a hill-side.

decoet', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *coctus* (*coquere*,

to cook], to boil down; to prepare by boiling.—*n.*, **decoc'tion**, something prepared by boiling.

deco'de, *v.*, to decipher.

decompose', *v.* [Fr. DE-, COMPOSE], to break up a mixture into its parts; to be broken up into simple parts.—*n.*, **decomposi-tion** (-ish'ôn), a breaking up into parts.

decontrol', *v.*, to free from Govern-ment control.

dec'orate, *v.* [L. *decorare*, to adorn (*decus*, an ornament)], to cause to look well; to make beautiful; to put on ornaments.—*n.*, **decora'tion**, an ornament.—*a.*, **deco'rative**, ornamental.—*n.*, **dec'orator** (chiefly), a house-painter.

deco'rous, *a.* [L. *decōrus*], acting in a becoming way; suitable; proper.—*n.*, **decōr'um**, right-ness of conduct.

decoy', *v.* [formerly *coy*, from late L. *cavea*, a cage], to lead into a snare; to entice;—*n.*, some-thing used to entrap.

decrease', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēcrescere* (DE-, *crecere*, to grow)], to grow or become less; to make less;—*n.*, a growing less.

decree', *n.* [Fr., from L. *decrētum* (DE-, *cernere*, to decide)], some-thing fixed or settled; the deci-sion of a court; a law;—*v.*, to give a decision; to make a law.—*a.*, **decree'tal**, belonging to a decree;—*n.*, a decree, esp. of the Pope; a book containing decrees of the Pope.

dec'rement, *n.* [L. *dēcrēmentum*], that which is lost by decrease.

decrep'it, *a.* [L. *dēcrepitus*, making no noise (DE-, *crepitus*, a crack-ling)], broken down with age.—*n.*, **decrep'itude**.

decry', *v.* [Fr. DE-, CRY], to cry down; to depreciate.

decumb'ent, *a.* [L. *decumbens* (DE-, *cumbere*, to lie)], lying down; leaning on the ground.

dedicate, *v.* [L. DE-, *dicare*, to devote], to set apart for a pur-pose; to address a book or a piece of work to a friend or patron.—*n.*, **dedica'tion**, a set-

ting apart; the words in which some work is dedicated.

deduce', *v.* [L. DE-, *dūcere*, to lead], to draw out one truth from another; to find out something unknown from what is known.

deduct', *v.* [L. DE-, *ductus* (*dūcere*, to lead)], to take away from.—*n.*, **deduc'tion**, process of de-ducing or deducting; a truth drawn or known from another; something taken away from an amount.—*a.*, **deduc'tive**, that can be derived.

deed, *n.* [A.S.], something done; an action; an agreement in writing.

deem, *v.* [A.S.], to form an opinion or judgment; to be of opinion; to judge.

deep, *a.* [A.S.], stretching far down; far from top to bottom; hard to understand; artful;—*n.*, the sea; anything deep.—*v.*, **dee'pen**, to make or become deep; to grow darker.

deer, *n.* [A.S.], a class of quadru-peds containing the stag, rein-deer, and others.—*n.*, **deer'-stalking** (*dēr'stawking*), hunting of deer by stealth.

deface', *v.* [Fr. DE-, FACE], to rub off the face; to spoil the look of.—*n.*, **deface'ment**.

defalca'tion, *n.* [L. *dēfalcātus*, cut off (DE-, *falcā*, a sickle)], money fraudulently taken or misused;—*v.*, **de'falcate**.

defame', *v.* [Fr., from L. *difffamare*, to spread a report (DIS-, *fama*, a report)], to take away a person's good name; to speak ill of.—*n.*, **defama'tion**, slander.—*a.*, **defam'atory**, taking away one's good name.

default', *n.* [Fr. DE-, L. *fallere*, to deceive], a failing to do; a failure to pay.—*v.*, to fail in duty, etc.—*n.*, **defaul'ter**.

defea'sible (*dēfē'zibl*), *a.* [Fr. *de-faire*, to undo (DE-, *faire*, L. *facere*, to do)], that may be annulled.—*ns.*, **defeasibil'ity**, **defea'sibleness**.

defeat', *v.* [Fr. (see DEFEASIBLE)], to overthrow; to get the better of;—*n.*, an overthrow.—*n.*, **de-**

fea'tism, attitude or conduct which accepts defeat as inevitable, hence **defea'tist**, a person of this type.

defect', *n.* [L. *dēfectus*, a want (DE-, *facēre*, to make)], something wanting; something left undone.—*a.*, **defec'tive**, wanting; not complete.—*n.*, **defec'tion**, a falling away from; want or failure in some duty.

defence', *n.* [Fr., from L. *defensio* (see DEFEND)], act of defending; means of keeping off danger; a statement in favour of an accused person.—*a.*, **defence'less**, without protection.

defend', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēfendēre* (DE-, *fendēre*, to strike)], to keep off danger; to keep safe; to act or speak on behalf of.—*ne.*, **defen'der**, one who defends either himself or others; **defen'dant**, a person called into court to answer a charge.—*as.*, **defens'ible**, that can be defended; **defen'sive**, fitted for defence; —*n.*, state of defence.

defer' (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *differre* (DIS-, *ferre*, to carry)], to put off to another time.—*pres. p.*, **de-ferring**; *p.p.*, **deferred**.

defer' (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēferre* (DE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to yield to another's opinion.—*pres. p.*, **de-ferring**; *p.p.*, **deferred**.—*n.*, **def'erence**, a yielding to another's wishes or opinions; great respect.—*a.*, **deferen'tial**, showing respect.

deficient (*dēfish'ēnt*), *a.* [L. *dēficēre*, to want], having a defect; with something left undone; falling short of what is needed.—*n.*, **deficiency** (*dēfish'ēnsi*), want of something necessary; failure in what one ought to do.

deficit, *n.* [L., it is wanting, 3rd sing. of *deficēre*], that which is wanting of the amount; deficiency of funds.

defile' (1), *v.* [DE-, L. *fullāre*, to FULL (2), and A.S. *fylan*, to dirty], to make foul; to pollute.—*a.*, **defile'ment**, pollution.

defile' (2), *v.* [Fr. DE-, *fīlum*, a thread, a FILE (1)], to go in line;

to march one after another.—*n.*, **de'file**, a narrow path between hills.

define', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēfinīre* (DE-, *finis*, a limit)], to lay down the limits or boundaries; to tell what a thing is or means.—*as.*, **defi'nable**, **def'inite** (*dēfin'it*), having the boundaries laid down; clearly marked off; fully explained.—*n.*, **defini'tion**, the words by which a thing or its meaning is explained.—*a.*, **defi'nitive**, settled; fixed; final.

deflate', *v.* [L. DE- + *flare*, to blow], to let air out of; to reduce the value of.—*n.*, **defla'tion**.

deflect', *v.* [L. DE-, *flectēre*, to bend], to turn aside; to bend from a straight line.—*n.*, **de-flection**.

deflower, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēflōrāre* (DE-, *flos*, a flower)], to deprive of grace or bloom; to stain or sully.

deforce', *v.* [Fr., from L. *difforciāre* (DIS-, *fortis*, strong)], to keep out by force; to resist the law.

deform', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēformāre* (DE-, *forma*, beauty)], to put out of shape; to spoil the look or form of.—*n.*, **defor'mity**, ugliness of look; want of proportion.

defraud', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēfraudāre* (DE-, *fraus*, FRAUD)], to take from by fraud.

defray', *v.* [Fr. DE-, Low L. *fredum*, fine], to pay the price of.

deft', *a.* [A.S.], neat; quick-handed.

defunct', *a.* [L. DE-, *functus* (*fungi*, to perform)], done with the work of life; dead.

defy', *v.* [Fr. *dēfier*, from L. *diffidāre* (DIS-, *fides*, faith)], to call to a combat; to oppose strongly; to treat with contempt.—*n.*, **defi'ance**, a call to fight; strong opposition.—*a.*, **defi'ant**.

degener'ate, *a.* [L. DE-, *genus*, race or birth], fallen from former good qualities; grown base or wicked; —*v.*, to fall from good; to become worse.—*n.*, **degenera'tion**.

degrade', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *dēgradāre* (DE-, *gradus*, a step)], to lower in rank; to deprive of

office ; to lower in character.—
n., degradat'ion.

degree', n. [Fr. *DE-*, L. *gradus*, a step], a step ; one of a series of marks on a measuring instrument ; the 360th part of a circle ; rank ; amount ; university or college qualification.

deh'y'drate, v. [Gk. *DE* + *hydor*, water], to deprive a substance of water.—**n., dehydration.**

de'ify, v. [Fr., from late L. *deificāre* (*deus*, a god ; *facere*, to make)], to raise to the rank of a god ; to worship as a god.—**n., deifica'tion** (*dēifikā'shōn*).

deign (*dān*), **v.** [Fr., from L. *dignus*, worthy], to think worthy ; to condescend ; to allow.

De'ity, n. [Fr., from L. *deus*, a god], the divine nature ; God.

deject', v. [L. *dējectus*, cast down (*DE-*, *jacere*, to throw)], to cast down the countenance ; to make sad.—**a., dejected**, cast down.—**n., dejection**, a casting down ; lowness of spirits.

delay', n. [Fr., from L. *dilatāre* (*DIS-*, *lātus*, carried)], a putting off ; a stoppage ; a loss of time ; —**v.**, to put off.

delec'table, a. [L. *dēlectāre*, to DELIGHT], giving joy ; causing delight.

del'egate, n. [Fr., from L. *dēlēgātus* (*DE-*, *lēgare*, to send)], one sent by others to act or speak for them ; a deputy ; —**v.**, to send with power to speak or act for ; to entrust.—**n., delegat'ion**, persons sent as delegates.

delete', v. [L. *dēletus* (*dēlere*, to blot out)], to blot out ; to remove by rubbing ; to destroy.—**n., delet'ion**, act of blotting out ; that which is blotted out.

deleter'ious, a. [Gk. *dēlēterios*, hurtful], hurtful to life or health.

delf, n., a kind of earthenware made at Delft (formerly Delf), in Holland.

delib'erate, v. [L. *dēliberāre*, to weigh well (*DE-*, *libra*, a balance)], to weigh well in one's mind ; to think carefully over ; —**a.**, thinking carefully ; well considered ; not hurried.—**ns., delibera'tion**

and **delib'erateness**, much thought.—**a., delib'orative**, acting with deliberation.

del'icate, a. [L. *dēlicātus*, luxurious (*deliciae*, dainties)], pleasing to the senses ; refined ; tender ; easily hurt.—**n., del'icacy**, state of being delicate ; something sweet to the taste, smooth to the touch, or fine to the eye ; softness of dress or manners.

delicious (*dēlish'ūs*), **a.**, causing much delight or pleasure ; sweet to the taste.—**n., deliciousness.**

delight' (dēlīt), **n.** [Fr., from L. *dēlectāre*, to delight], great pleasure ; that which causes pleasure ; —**v.**, to cause great pleasure ; to be greatly pleased.—**a., de-light'ful.**

delin'cate (*dēlin'ē-āt*), **v.** [L. *DE-linea*, a LINE], to mark out with lines ; to show in a drawing or picture ; to describe in words.—**n., delineat'ion**, a marking by lines, etc. ; a sketch or description.

delin'quent (*dēling'kwēnt*), **a.** [L. *dēlinquere*, to leave out], failing in duty ; forsaking a trust ; doing wrong ; —**n.**, one who leaves duty undone ; a wrong-doer.—**n., delin'quency**, a failure in duty ; a crime.

delir'ious, a. [L. *dēlīrium*, madness (*DE-*, *lira*, a furrow)], wandering in mind ; light-headed.—**adv., delir'iously.**—**n., delir'ium**, a disorder or wandering of the mind.

deliv'er, v. [Fr., from L. *dēliberāre* (*DE-*, *liber*, free)], to set free ; to hand over to another ; to speak or utter (an address or message) ; to send forth or discharge.—**ns., deliv'erance**, release ; freedom ; **deliv'ery**, the act of setting free or giving up ; a person's manner of speaking ; a giving birth.

dell. See DALE.

delphinium (*delfin'ium*), **n.**, a garden flower, a perennial larkspur.

del'ta, n. [Gk. Δ], the Greek letter D ; land formed at the mouth of a river (originally at that of the Nile), often in shape like Δ.—**a., del'toid**, triangular.

delude', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *ludēre*, to play], to play upon ; to lead wrong ; to deceive.—*n.*, **delu'sion**, a means of deluding or leading astray ; a false belief.—*a.*, **delu'sive**.

del'uge (*del'uj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *diluvium*, a deluge (from *diluvēre*, see *DILUTE*)], a great rush of water ; a river overflowing its banks ; the Flood in the time of Noah (Gen. vii.) ;—*v.*, to wash away ; to overflow with water.

delve, *v.* [A.S.], to dig with a spade.

dem'agogue (*dem'agog*), *n.* [Gk. *dēmagōgos* (*dēmos*, the people ; *agēin*, to lead)], a leader of the people ; a speaker using artful or deceitful means.

demand', *v.* [Fr., from L. *demandāre* (*DE-*, *mandāre*, to entrust)], to ask as one's right ; to make a claim with power to enforce it ; to be in great need of ; to require ;—*n.*, a claim ; a desire to buy.

demarca'tion (*dēmārkā'shūn*), *n.* [Sp. *DE-*, and root of *MARK*], the act of marking or fixing a boundary ; separation.

demean', *v.* [Fr. *DE-*, late L. *mindēre*, to drive], to conduct oneself ; (*colloq.*) to make moan or lower.

demea'nour (*-nūr*), *n.* behaviour.

dement', *v.* [L. *DE-*, *mens*, the mind], to drive out of one's mind.—*a.*, **demen'ted**, out of one's mind.

demer'it, *n.* [L. *DE-*, *meritus*, *MERIT*], want of merit ; ill-desert.

demesne' (*dēmēn'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dominium*, *DOMAIN*], what one is master of ; estate or lands near a mansion.

dem'i-, *pref.* [Fr., from L. *dimidius*], half (as in *DEMIGOD*, *DEMITT*).

demise' (*dēmiz'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. as *DISMISS*], a passing out of the way ; a passing from the hands of one to those of another ; death ;—*v.*, to give by will.

demit', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *mettre*, L. *mittere*, to send], to let go ; to resign.—*n.*, **demis'sion**, a letting down ; resignation.

demō'bilize, *v.* [*DE* + *MOBILIZE*], to disband (troops, etc.).

democ'racy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk.

dēmokratia (*dēmos*, the people ; *kratos*, strength)], power of the people ; government by the people ; the people as a body.—*n.*, **dem'ocrat**, one who upholds democracy.—*a.*, **democrat'ic**.

demol'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēmōliri* (*DE-*, *mōliri*, to move a mass)], to cast down ; to pull to pieces.—*n.*, **demoli'tion**, a throwing down.

de'mon, *n.* [Gk. *daimōn*, a spirit], an evil spirit.—*n.*, **demo'nial**, a person possessed by an evil spirit ;—*a.*, and **demoni'acal**, like or by evil spirits.

dem'onstrate, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *monstrāre*, to show], to show or point out clearly ; to explain or prove fully.—*a.*, **demon'strable**, that can be clearly proved.—*n.*, **demon'stration**, clear proof ; a showing off of power or skill.—*a.*, **demon'strative**, showing clearly ; proving fully ; fond of showing off.

demoralize, *v.* [Fr. *DE-*, *MORAL*], to make the manners or conduct bad ; to break down spirits or courage.—*n.*, **demoraliza'tion**, corruption of manners, morals, or discipline.

demur', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēmorāri* (*DE-*, *mōra*, delay)], to hang back ; to be uncertain as to going on ; to object ;—*n.*, a hanging back ; objection.—*pres. p.*, **demurring** ; *p. p.*, **demurred**.—*n.*, **demur'-rage**, allowance made when a vessel is overlong detained at a port.

demure, *a.* [*DE-*, O.Fr. *meur*, L. *mātūrus*, *MATURE*], grave and modest ; prim.—*adv.*, **demure'ly**.—*n.*, **demure'ness**, soberness of conduct.

den, *n.* [A.S.], a hollow place for lying or hiding in ; abode of a wild animal.

deni'al. See under *DENY*.

den'igrate, *v.* [L. *DE* + *niger*, black], to defame (a person) ; to blacken one's character.—*ns.*, **denigra'tor**, **denigra'tion**.

den'izen, *n.* [O.Fr. *deniz* (*dans*, within)], a stranger who has become a citizen ; an inhabitant ;

—*v.*, to admit a stranger to the rights of a country.

denominate, *v.* [L. *dēnominātus* (DE-, NOMINATE)], to give a name to.—*n.*, **denomina'tion**, a name; a number of people called by one name, usually referring to a religious body.—*a.*, **denomina'tional**.—*n.*, **denominator**, the lower or naming part of a fraction.

denote, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēnotāre*, to mark (DE-, *nota*, a NOTE)], to put a mark on; to point out by a mark; to mean.—*n.*, **denota'tion**.

denouement (*dēnooman'*), *n.* [Fr., from *dénouer*, to untie], the solution or outcome of a plot or story.

denounce and **denun'ciate** (*dē-nūn'shiāt*), *vs.* [Fr., from L. *dē-nunciāre* (DE-, *nuncius*, a messenger)], to blame openly; to inform against; to threaten.—*ns.*, **denuncia'tion** and **denounce'ment**, a blaming openly; information given against someone; threatening; **denoun'cer** and **denuncia'tor**.

dense, *a.* [L. *densus*, thick], pressed closely together; thick; stupid.—*ns.*, **den'sity** and **dense'ness**, closeness of parts; thickness; solidity; stupidity.

dent and **dint**, *ns.* [A.S.], a mark or hollow made by a blow; —*v.*, to mark by a blow.

den'tal, *a.* [L. *dens*, a tooth], belonging to the teeth; formed by the help of the teeth, as the letters *l*, *d*, etc.; —*n.*, a letter formed by help of the teeth.—*ns.*, **den'tist**, a person who attends to teeth; **den'tistry**, the art or practice of a dentist; **den'ture**, set of artificial teeth.

denude, *v.* [L. *dēnūdāre* (DE-, *nūdus*, bare)], to lay bare; to strip the covering off.—*n.*, **denuda'tion**.

denunciate. See DENOUNCE.

deny, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēnegāre* (DE-, *negāre*, to deny)], to say no; to say that a statement is not true; to disown; to refuse to give.—*n.*, **deni'al**, a saying no.

deo'dorize, *v.* [DE + L. *odor*, smell], to deprive of odour; to disinfect.

depart, *v.* [Fr., DE-, L. *partiri*, to divide], to part oneself from; to go away; to die.—*n.*, **depar'ture**, a going away; a setting out.—*n.*, **depart'ment**, a part by itself; a division; a district of a country.

depau'perize [DE-, PAUPER], to raise from being a pauper.

depend, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dependēre* (DE-, *pendēre*, to hang)], to hang down or from; to be supported by; to be connected with; to rely (upon).—*ns.*, **depen'dant**, one who depends on another; one who cannot act by himself; **depen'dence**, a resting on or being ruled by another; trust; confidence; **depen'dency**, a district at a distance from the country by which it is governed.—*a.*, **depen'dent**, ruled by; resting on; unable to stand by oneself.

depict, *v.* [L. *dēpictus*, sketched (DE-, *pingere*, to paint)], to make a likeness of; to describe in words.

deplete, *v.* [L. DE-, *plētus* (*plere*, to fill)], to drain out or empty.—*n.*, **deple'tion**, an emptying; a lessening of the blood, etc.

deplore, *v.* [L. *dēplorāre*, to lament for], to weep for with sorrow; to feel deep grief for.—*a.*, **deplor'-able**, having mournful results.

deploy, *v.* [Fr., from L. *displicāre* (DIS-, *plicare*, to fold)], to open out; to change soldiers marching in column to a line abreast of each other.

depone, *v.* [L. DE-, *pōnere*, to place], to give testimony upon oath.—*a.*, **depo'nent**, (of verbs) having a passive form but an active meaning; —*n.*, one who tells in court what he knows.

depop'ulate, *v.* [L. *dēpopulātus*, laid waste], to take away the people; to strip of inhabitants.—*n.*, **depopula'tion**.

deport, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēportāre* (DE-, *portare*, to carry)], to carry away; to remove (especially) to exile; to conduct oneself.—*ns.*, **deporta'tion**, removal; **deport'ment**, manner of acting or behaviour.

depose', *v.* [Fr. *deposer*, to put down (DE-, and root of POSE)], to put down from a high position; to degrade or strip; to bear testimony.

depos'it, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēpositum* (DE-, *positum*, *pōnēre*, to place)], to lay down; to let fall to the bottom; to put in a place of safety; to give in trust;—*n.*, that which is laid or has settled down; something given to another's care; money put into a bank.—*ns.*, **depos'itor**; **depos'itory** or **-ory**, a person to whom a thing is given to be kept safe; a place for storage; **deposi'tion**, a removing from place or office; statements made in court.

dep'ot (*dep'ō*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dēpositum*, DEPOSIT], a place where young soldiers are trained, and stores kept; (in America) a railway station or terminus.

deprave', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēprāvare* (DE-, *prāvus*, wicked)], to make bad or worse; to debase.—*ns.*, **deprav'ity** and **deprava'tion**, low state of morals or conduct.

dep'recate, *v.* [L. DE-, *precāri*, to PRAY], to pray against; to express disapproval or regret; to be reluctant to agree.—*a.*, **dep'recātory**, expressing disapproval or regret.—*n.*, **deprecation**.—*adv.*, **deprecatingly**.

depre'ciate (*dēprē'shiāt*) *v.* [L. DE-, *pretium*, a price], to bring or come down in price; to make or become of less value; to speak against the worth of.—*n.*, **depreciat'ion**.—*as.*, **depre'ciative** and **depre'ciatory**, undervaluing.

dep'redate, *v.* [L. DE-, *praedātus* (*praeda*, prey)], to rob; to take or waste what belongs to an enemy.—*n.*, **depreda'tion**.

depress', *v.* [L. DE-, *premēre*, to PRESS], to press down; to lower; to dishearten.—*n.*, **depression** (*dēprēsh'ōn*), a pressing or falling down; a hollow place; lowness of spirits; low barometric pressure.

deprive', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēprivāre* (DE-, *privāre*, to deprive)], to take away from; to hinder from en-

joying or using.—*n.*, **depriva'tion**, state of being deprived.

depth, *n.* [E., from DEEP], distance from top to bottom; a deep place; the middle (of the night, etc.); power of mind.

depute', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēputāre* (DE-, *putāre*, to select)], to send another in one's place; to give power to act or speak in one's name.—*ns.*, **depūta'tion**, a person or persons sent, etc.; **dep'uty**, a representative.—*v.*, **deputize**, to act for or represent another.

derail', *v.* [DE+RAIL], to run off the rails; to cause to run off the rails.

derange' (*dērānj'*), *v.* [Fr. DE-, *ranger*, to RANGE], to put out of place or order.—*n.*, **derange'ment**, a putting out of order; a state of confusion, esp. in mind.

Derby (*dar'bi*), *n.* [from Lord Derby], famous horse race at Epsom.

der'elict, *a.* [L. *dērelictus*, forsaken (DE-, *relinquēre*, to RELINQUISH)], forsaken;—*n.*, anything abandoned.

deride', *v.* [L. DE-, *ridēre*, to laugh], to laugh at; to make sport of.—*n.*, **derision** (*dērish'ōn*), mockery.—*as.*, **deri'sive**, **deri'sory**.

derive', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dērivāre* (DE-, *rivus*, a stream)], to get from a source; to trace a word back to its root.—*n.*, **deriva'tion**, a drawing from; a tracing of a word to its root.—*a.*, **deriv'ative**, derived;—*n.*, a derived word.

der'ogate, *v.* [L. *dērogātus*, repealed (DE-, *rogāre*, to ask)], to lessen the effect of; to disparage.—*a.*, **derog'atory**, taking away from; lessening value.

der'rick, *n.* [*Derrick*, a hangman], a machine for lifting heavy weights; framework used in boring for oil.

der'vish, *n.* [Pers., poor], a Turkish or Persian monk who professes great poverty.

descant', *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *discantus* (DIS-, *cantus*, *canēre*, to sing)], to speak about at great length.—*n.*, **de'scant**, song or melody; harmonious, independent treble accompaniment to a tune.

descend' (*désend'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēscendere*, to come down], to go or come down; to fall to a lower place; to pass from father to son.—*n.*, **descend'ant**, offspring more or less remote.—*a.*, **descend'ent**, passing down from.—*n.*, **descent'** (*désent'*), a going down; a downward path; the slope of a hill; connection with an ancestor; an invasion.

describe', *v.* [L. DE-, *scribere*, to write], to give an account of.—*n.*, **descrip'tion**, process of telling what a person or a thing is like; the words or figures by which a likeness is shown; kind.—*a.*, **descrip'tive**, giving description.

desery', *v.* [O.Fr. *décrire*, to DESCRIBE], to see at a distance; to observe dimly.

des'ecrate, *v.* [L. DE-, *sacer*, SACRED], to turn from a sacred purpose; to put consecrated things to profane use.—*n.*, **des'eeration**.

des'ert, *a.* [Fr., from L. *désertus* (DE-, *serere*, to bind)], belonging to waste land; forsaken; empty;—*n.*, an empty place; land that cannot be cultivated.—*v.*, **desert'**, to forsake; to run away.—*ns.*, **deser'ter**, one who runs away from duty; **deser'tion**, a running away; state of being deserted.

deserve', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēservire* (DE-, *servire*, to SERVE)], to earn by service; to be worthy of something.—*n.*, **desert'**, that which one deserves.

deshabille (*dezâbel'*), *n.* [Fr. *dēshabillé*, undressed], undress; morning dress; careless toilet.

desic'cate, *v.* [L. *dēsiccatūs*, dried up (DE-, *siccus*, dry)], to dry up; to grow dry.

desid'erate, *v.* [L. *dēsiderāre*, to DESIRE], to wish greatly to have; to need or miss greatly.—*n.*, **desidera'tum**, anything much desired or needed; (*pl.*) **desidera'ta**.

design' (*dezîn'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *designāre* (DE-, *signum*, a mark)], to draw a plan of; to intend;—*ns.*, something traced out; a plan or purpose; **design'er**.—*v.*,

des'ignate, to put marks on a thing to make it known; to point out; to describe; to appoint.—*n.*, **designa'tion**, a mark or name; the meaning of a word; an appointment.—*adv.*, **design'edly**, with a design or purpose.—*a.*, **desig'ning**, forming plans against; cunning.

desire' (*dézir'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēsiderāre*, to long for (DE-, *sidus*, a star)], to wish much for; to seek earnestly;—*n.*, a strong wish; something greatly longed for.—*as.*, **desir'able**, worthy of being desired; **desir'ous**, wishful.

desist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēsistere* (DE-, *sistere* to stop)], to leave off.

desk, *n.* [med. L. *desca*, from L. *discus*, a DISK], a sloping table for writing or reading.

des'olate, *a.* [L. *dēsōlātus* (DE-, *solus*, alone)], left alone; cleared of inhabitants; in a ruined state;—*v.*, to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste.—*n.*, **desola'tion**, destruction of inhabitants; a ruined and forsaken place.

despair', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēspērāre* (DE-, *spērāre*, to hope)], to be without hope;—*n.*, want of hope; that which is despaired of.

despatch. See DISPATCH.

despera'do, *n.* [Sp.], a reckless person; a violent and lawless person; (*pl.*) **desperadoes**.

des'perate, *a.* [L. *dēspērātus*], without hope; heedless of danger; beyond recovery.—*n.*, **desperation**.

despise', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēspicere* (DE-, *specere*, to look)], to look down on; to think little of.—*a.*, **des'picable**, not worth one's notice; vile; contemptible.

despise', *n.*, a looking down on with contempt; a strong feeling of hatred; an act arising from hatred;—*prep.*, in spite of.

despoil', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēspoliāre* (DE-, *spoliāre*, to SPOIL)], to spoil utterly; to take from by force; to rob.—*n.*, **despolia'tion**.

despond', *v.* [L. DE-, *spondere*, to promise], to lose hope or courage; to be cast down in mind.—*ns.*, **despon'dence** and **despon'dency**, want of hope.—*a.*, **de-**

- spon'dent**, without hope ; dejected.
- des'pot**, *n.* [Fr., from *Gk. despotēs*, a master], a ruler without control ; a tyrant.—*a.*, **despot'ic**, unlimited in power.—*n.*, **des'potism**, the power of a despot ; uncontrolled power.
- dessert'**, *n.* [Fr. *desservir*, to clear a table (*DIS-*, *servir*, *L. servire*, to SERVE)], fruit or sweetmeats after dinner.
- des'tine**, *v.* [Fr., from *L. destinare*, to aim at (*DE-*, *stāre*, to stand)], to set apart for a purpose ; to appoint or intend.—*ns.*, **destina'tion**, place where one is going to ; purpose for which a thing is intended ; **des'tiny**, one's ultimate state ; the power that fixes conditions ; fate.
- des'titute**, *a.* [L. *destitutus*, left alone], forsaken ; left in want.—*n.*, **destitu'tion**.
- destroy**, *v.* [Fr., from *L. destruere* (*DE-*, *struere*, to build)], to cast down ; to pull to pieces ; to demolish.—*ns.*, **destroy'er**, a naval boat carrying torpedoes (originally a torpedo boat destroyer) ; **destruc'tion**, a pulling to pieces, etc.—*as.*, **destruc'tive**, causing destruction ; ruinous ; **destruc'tible**, that can be destroyed.
- desuetude'** (*desuētūd'*), *n.* [L. *desuētudo*], discontinuance of use.
- des'ultory**, *a.* [L. *desultorius* (*DE-*, *saltare*, to leap)], jumping from one thing to another ; without proper plan.
- detach'**, *v.* [Fr. *DE-*, and root of *TACK*], to unfasten ; to send one part away from another.—*n.*, **detach'ment**, an unfastening ; a small number of soldiers sent out from the main body.
- de'tail**, *n.* [Fr. *DE-*, *tailler*, to cut (see *TAILOR*)], a small part ; a description of particulars ;—*v.*, (*detāl'*) to describe part by part ; to divide off for special duty.
- detain'**, *v.* [Fr., from *L. detinēre* (*ED-*, *tenēre*, to hold)], to hold back ; to keep in charge.—*n.*, **deten'tion**, a keeping back ; confinement.

- detect'**, *v.* [L. *dēlectus* (*DE-*, *legere*, to cover)], to uncover ; to find out.—*n.*, **detec'tion**, a finding out.—*n.*, **detec'tive**, one employed to investigate crime.
- deter'**, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *terrēre*, to frighten], to keep back by fear.—*pres. p.*, **deter'ring** ; *p.p.*, **deter'tered**.—*a.*, **deter'rent**, serving to deter ;—*n.*, that which deters.
- deter'gent**, *n.* [L. *DE* + *tergere*, to wipe], a cleansing substance.
- deter'iorate**, *v.* [L. *dēterior*, worse], to make or grow worse.—*n.*, **deteriora'tion**, a worse state.
- deter'mine**, *v.* [Fr., from *L. dētermināre* (*DE-*, *terminus*, a boundary)], to fix the boundaries of ; to make up one's mind ; to decide ; to bring to an end.—*as.*, **deter'mined**, decided ; **deter'minate**, fixed or settled ; conclusive.—*n.*, **determina'tion**, a decision come to ; firmness.
- detest'**, *v.* [Fr., from *L. dētestāri* (*DE-*, *testis*, a witness)], to wish evil to ; to hate deeply.—*a.*, **detes'table**, deserving to be hated.—*n.*, **detesta'tion**, a great hatred ; strong dislike.
- dethrone'**, *v.* [*DE-*, *THRONE*], to put off a throne ; to remove from being king.—*n.*, **dethrone'ment**.
- det'onate**, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *tonāre*, to thunder], to explode with noise ; to cause to explode.—*ns.*, **detona'tion**, an explosion with a loud noise ; **det'onator**.
- detour'** (*détour'*), *n.* [Fr. *DE-*, *tour*, a TURN], a roundabout way.
- detract'**, *v.* [L. *DE-*, *trahere*, to draw], to take away from ; to speak ill of.—*ns.*, **detrac'tion**, a speaking ill of ; **detrac'tor**.
- det'riment**, *n.* [Fr., from *L. dētrimentum*, loss (*DE-*, *terere*, to rub)], loss ; mischief ; damage.—*a.*, **detriment'al** ;—*n.*, one who has been damaged in fortune or character.
- detri'tus**, *n.* [L. *detritus*, rubbed down], sand, gravel, etc., from the wearing-down of rocks.—*n.*, **detri'tion**, a wearing-down.
- deuce** (*dūs*), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, from *L. duo*, two], a card with two spots ; the evil one ; the devil.

Deuteron'omy (*dū*), *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *nómos*, law], the fifth book of the Bible.

dev'astate, *v.* [L. *dēvastātus* (DE-, *vastāre*, to lay waste)], to lay waste all over; to plunder and destroy.—*n.*, **devasta'tion**.

devel'op, *v.* [Fr.], to unfold; to grow complete; to treat a photographic film or plate so as to make the image appear.—*n.*, **develop'ment**.

de'viate, *v.* [late L. *dēviātus* (DE-, *via*, a way)], to go out of the way; to go wrong.—*n.*, **devia'tion**.—*a.*, **de'vious**, wandering; erring.

dev'il, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *diabolus*, a slanderer], the enemy of mankind; the spirit of evil; an evil spirit.—*n.*, **dev'ilry**, reckless mischief.

devise' (*dēvīz'*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *dēvisāre*, from *dividēre*, to DIVIDE], to form in the mind; to find out a means of doing; to leave by will;—*n.*, a leaving by will; a will.—*n.*, **device'**, that which is devised or formed; a plan for gaining some end; a mark on one's shield or armour.

devoid', *a.* [Fr. DE-, *vuide*, VOID], being without; having none of.

devolve', *v.* [L. DE-, *volvēre*, to roll], to roll down; to hand or pass over.—*n.*, **devolut'ion**, the handing over of power.

devote', *v.* [L. *dēvōtus* (DE-, *vovēre*, to vow)], to set apart by a vow; to give up to a purpose.—*a.*, **devō'ted**, wholly given up to.—*ns.*, **devotee'** (*devō'tē'*), one wholly or blindly given up to religion or other duty; **devo'tion**, a giving of oneself up to a purpose; state of mind of such a person; an act of worship; strong love.—*as.*, **devo'tional**; **devout'**, devoted; given up to duty to God.—*n.*, **devout'ness**.

devour', *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēvorāre*, to consume], to swallow up; to eat greedily; to waste away quickly.

dew (*dū*), *n.* [A.S., moisture left by the air; freshness (of youth)];—*v.*, to wet with dew.—*ns.*, **dew' drop**, a drop of dew; **dew'-**

point, the amount of cold which causes dew to fall.—*a.*, **dew'y**, covered with dew; like dew.

dew'lap, *v.* [?], loose flesh hanging from the throat of oxen and some dogs.

dex'terous, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right-handed], right-handed (for left-handed, see SINISTER); ready in the use of the limbs; quick or active in seizing a chance; skilful.—*n.*, **dexter'ity**.

dhow (*dow*), *n.* [?], Arab boat, formerly used for slave-trading in the Arabian Sea.

di-, *pref.* [Gk.], two, twice, double (as in DICOTYLEDON, DIPHTHONG).

dia-, *pref.*, [Gk.], through, across (as in DIAGONAL, DIAMETER).

diabé'tis, *n.* [Gk. DIA + *baino*, to go], disease in which sugar collects in the blood.

diabol'ic and **diabol'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *diabolus*, the DEVIL], like the devil.

diac'onate, *n.* [see DEACON], the office of a deacon.

di'adem, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diadēma*, something bound round], a head-band, as a mark of royalty; a crown.

diaer'esis, *n.* See SYNAERESIS.

diagno'sis, *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *gignōskō*, to know], knowledge got by watching signs or effects; judgment founded on careful observation.—*v.*, **diagnōse'**, to discover by watching, etc.

diag'onai, *a.* [L., from Gk. *diagnōs* (DIA-, *graphein*, to write), *gōnia*, a corner], running from corner to corner;—*n.*, a line from angle to angle.

di'agram, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diagramma* (DIA-, *gramma*, a figure)], a figure to make clear what has been said.

di'al, *n.* [L. *dies*, a day], a flat surface with a pin in the centre for showing the time of day by the shadow of the sun; the face of a clock, watch, etc.

di'alec't, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *dialektos*, speech], the language of a district.—*as.*, **dialec'tic** and **dialec'tical**.—*n. pl.*, **dialec'tics**, the rules and forms of reasoning.

di'alogue (*dīd'log*), *n.* [Fr., from

Gk. *dialogus* (DIA-, *logos*, speech)], a talk between two or more persons.

diam'eter, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diametros* (DIA-, *metron*, a measure, a METER)], the straight line through the centre of a circle or other figure or body.—*adv.*, **diamet'rically**, along the diameter; wholly.

di'amond, *n.* [Fr., corrupted from Gk. *adamas*, ADAMANT], the hardest and most precious of stones; a rhomb; in the game of baseball, the infield.

diapa'son, *n.* [Gk. *diapasōn*, through all (the chords) (DIA-, *pas*, all)], a stretch of eight notes in music; harmony of a note and its octave; the principal stops of an organ.

di'aper, *n.* [Fr., through Byzantine Gk. *diaspros* (DIA-, Gk. *aspros*, white)], linen cloth woven with geometric pattern; baby's napkin;—*v.*, to mark with figures.

diaph'anus, *a.* [Gk. DIA-, *phain-ein*, to show], that can be seen through; transparent.

di'aphragm (*di'āfrām*), *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *phragma*], a muscular membrane separating the chest from the bowels; anything flat stretched across a hollow body.

di'ary, *n.* [L. *dies*, a day], the doings of each day written down, or the book.

di'atonic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *diatonikos* (DIA-, *tonos*, a TONE)], proceeding by the notes of the natural scale in music.

di'atribe, *n.* [Gk. DIA-, *tribein*, to rub], a long discussion; a speech abusing someone.

di'b'le, *n.* [?], tool for making holes in ground to receive seed.

dice. See DIE (2).

dicotyle'don, *n.* [DI-, COTYLEDON], a plant with two seed lobes or cotyledons.

dic'taphone, *n.* [*dict-* (see DICTATE) -PHONE], an instrument (phonograph) for reproducing words that are spoken into it.

dictate', *v.* [L. *dictātus* (*dicere*, to say)], to tell a person what to say or write; to order with autho-

rity;—*n.*, **dic'tate**, an order or command.—*ns.*, **dicta'tion**; **dicta'tor**, a ruler with unlimited power.—*a.*, **dictator'ial**.

dic'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dictus* (*dicere*, to say)], manner of speaking; choice and arrangement of words.

dic'tionary (*dik'shōnāri*), *n.*, a book giving the meanings of words in alphabetical order.

did. See DO.

didac'tic, *a.* [Gk. *didasko*, to teach], intended to teach; in the manner of a teacher.

die (1) (*dī*), *v.* [Scand.], to lose life; to come to an end.—*pres. p.*, **dying**; *p.p.*, **died**.

die (2) (*dī*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *datus*, given or thrown], a small cube used in games, thrown from a box; (*pl.*) **dice**; a stamp used for marking coins, etc.; (*pl.*) **dies**.

di'et, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diæta*, mode of life], the kind or amount of food one eats; an assembly;—*v.*, to eat special food.—*n.*, **diet-et'ics**, the science of diet.

dif'fer, *v.* [Fr., from L. *differre*, (*dis-*, *ferre*, to carry)], to be unlike; to disagree in any way.—*n.*, **dif'ference**, state of being unlike; amount or manner of unlikeness; dispute.—*a.*, **differ-ent**.—*v.*, **differentiate'** (*difer-en'shiāt*), to distinguish between.

dif'ficult, *a.* [Fr. *difficulté*, from L. *difficultas*, a difficulty (*difficilis*, difficult)], not easy; hard to guide.—*n.*, **dif'ficulty**, that which makes a thing hard to do; something not easily done or understood.

dif'fident, *a.* [L. *diffidens*, distrust-ing (*dis-*, *fides*, faith)], wanting faith or confidence in oneself.—*n.*, **dif'fidence**.

diffuse (*difūz'*), *v.* [L. *dis-*, *fusus* (*fundere*, to pour)], to pour out; to spread abroad;—*a.*, (*difūs*), spreading widely; using many words.—*a.*, **diffu'sible**, that can be diffused.—*n.*, **diffu'sion**, state of being scattered.—*a.*, **diffu'sive**, tending to spread.

dig, *v.* [Fr. *diguer*, to make a digue or DIKE], to turn up earth with a

spade; to thrust a sharp point into.—*pres. p.*, **digging**; *p.p.*, **dug** or **digged**.—*n.*, **digger**, one who digs; an instrument for opening the ground.

digest, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *gestus* (*gerere*, to carry)], to dissolve food in the stomach; to arrange information in proper order; to think carefully over.—*ns.*, **digest**, a collection of laws; a short form of the knowledge of any science; **digestion** (*diges'tyón*).—*as.*, **digestible**, that can be digested; **digestive**, helping digestion.

digit (*dij'it*), *n.* [L. *digitus*], a finger; the breadth of a finger as a measure, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; one of the nine figures (1-9).

dig'nify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dignificāre* (*dignus*, worthy; *facere*, to make)], to make worthy; to clothe with honour; to raise in rank.—*a.*, **dig'nified**, exalted, noble.—*ns.*, **dig'nitary**, anyone holding a high rank; **dig'nity**, worthiness; place of honour.

digress, *c.* [L. *digressus*, going aside (*DIS-*, *gradi*, to go)], to go off the road; to speak away from the main point.—*n.*, **digression**, something away from the main point.—*a.*, **digressive**, prone to wander.

dike, *n.* [A.S.], earth for a fence or bank; a trench with the soil piled on the edge; a bank along a river or the edge of the sea; a wall of turf or stone;—*v.*, to make safe by a bank.

dilapidate, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *lapis*, a stone], to pull down stone buildings; to fall out of repair.—*n.*, **dilapidation**.

dilate, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dilatāre* (*DIS-*, *latus*, broad)], to spread wide; to enlarge; to explain with many words.—*a.*, **dilatatory**, putting off; slow.

dilemma, *n.* [Gk. *DI-*, *lēmna*, something taken for granted], an argument that gives a choice between two conclusions both equally unwelcome.

dilettante (*dilētānt'i*), *n.* [It., from L. *delectāre*, to DELIGHT], a lover of the fine arts; (*pl.*) **dilettanti**.

diligent (*dil'ijənt*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *diligens* (*DI-*, *legere*, to choose)], keeping close to work; always busy.—*n.*, **diligence**, carefulness in work; a stage-coach.

dilute, *v.* [L. *dilūtus*, washed away], to mix with liquid; to make thinner by adding water;—*a.*, made thin by water.—*n.*, **dilution**, a making thin by mixing with liquid; something diluted.

diluvial, *a.* [L. *diluvium*], washed down by a flood.

dim, *a.* [A.S.], not clearly seen; having little light; dull-sighted;—*v.*, to make dark.—*pres. p.*, **dimming**; *p.p.*, **dimmed**.

dimension (*dimen'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dimensio* (*DIS-*, *metiri*, to measure)], (*usu. pl.*), measure in length, breadth, or thickness.

dimin'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *DIS-*, *minus*, less], to make or become less.—*n.*, **diminution**, a making smaller; a becoming less.—*a.*, **diminutive**, of small size;—*n.*, a word meaning a thing of small size.

dim'ity, *n.* [It., from Gk. *dimitos* (*DI-*, *mitos*, a thread)], a cotton cloth striped or figured by weaving with two threads.

dim'ple, *n.* [E.], a small hollow in the cheek or chin;—*v.*, to form dimples.

din, *n.* [A.S.], a loud noise;—*v.*, to deafen or annoy with noise.—*pres. p.*, **dinning**; *p.p.*, **dinned**.

dine, *v.* [Fr.], to take or give dinner.—*n.*, **dinner**, the chief meal.

din'ghy (*din'gi*), *n.* [Hind.], a small boat.

din'gle (*din'gi*), *n.* [?], a small valley.

din'gy (*din'ji*), *a.* [?], of a dark colour; of a soiled appearance.

dint. See DENT.

di'ocese, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *diokēsis* (*DIA-*, *oikos*, a house)], the district over which a bishop rules.—*a.*, **dioc'esan** (*dios'esān*), belonging to a diocese;—*n.*, the bishop.

diora'ma, *n.* [Gk. *DIA-*, *horaien*, to see], a series of brightly illuminated pictures seen through an opening in a darkened room.

dip, *v.* [A.S., from same root as DEEP], to put under water and take out again; to wet; to slope;—*n.*, a slope downwards.—*pres. p.*, **dipping**; *p.p.*, **dipped** or **dipt**.

diphtheria (*difthē'ia*), *n.* [Gk. *diphthēra*, leather skin], a disease of the throat in which a false skin is formed, blocking the air-passage.

diphthong (*dif'thong*), *n.* [Gk. *Di-*, *phthongos*, a sound], two vowels sounded as one, or forming one syllable.

diplo'ma, *n.* [Gk.], a writing conferring honour or recording a degree.

diplo'macy, *n.*, the art of making agreements; skill in removing difficulties or gaining advantages.—*a.*, **diplomati'c**, having to do with diplomacy; skilful in overcoming difficulties.—*n.*, **diplo'matist**, one who arranges business between nations.

dipsoma'nia, *n.* [Gk. *dipsa*, thirst, *mania*], a diseased craving for strong drink.—*n.*, **dipsoma'niac**.

dire or **dire'ful**, *a.* [L. *dirus*], terrible.

direct, *a.* [L. *directus*, straight (*DIS-*, *regere*, to rule)], right on; without a bend;—*v.*, to make or keep straight; to order; to show the way; to put an address on.—*n.*, **direction**, a showing how a thing has to be done; an order; a straight line towards any point; a person's address.—*adv.*, **direct'ly**, in a straight line; at once.—*ns.*, **director**; **direct'ory**, a book of names and addresses; a body of directors.

dirge (*dē'f*), *n.* [L. *dirige*, the first word of a funeral hymn], a funeral song; a song of sorrow.

dir'igible (*dī'r'ibīl*), *a.*, that can be steered;—*n.*, a balloon or airship that can be steered.

dirk *n.* [earlier *dork*, perhaps from Du. *dolk*], a kind of dagger.

dirt, *n.* [Scand. ?], that which is not clean; mud; filth.—*a.*, **dir'ty**, stained with dirt; not clean; base;—*v.*, to make unclean; to stain.

dis-, *pref.* [L.], apart; away; asunder; between; not; un- (as in DIFFER, DISAGREEABLE, DISLOCATE, DISTANT, DIVERT).

disa'ble, *v.* [*DIS-*, *ABLE*], to make unable or useless.—*n.*, **disabil'ity**, want of strength or power.

disabuse' (*disdūz'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *ABUSE*], to take away an abuse; to free from error or mistake.

disadvan'tage, *n.* [*DIS-*, *ADVANTAGE*], want of advantage; something that makes success difficult.—*n.*, **disadvanta'geous** (*disadvant'jūs*).

disaffect, *v.* [*DIS-*, *AFFECT*], to make less affectionate or less willing.—*a.*, **disaffected**, unfriendly; disloyal.—*n.*, **disaf'fection**, state of being disaffected; unfriendliness.

disagree', *v.* [*DIS-*, *AGREE*], to think or act differently; to be unlike.—*a.*, **disagree'able**, not agreeable; unpleasant.—*n.*, **disagree'ment**.

disallow', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *ALLOW*], to refuse to allow; to reject; to declare unlawful.—*n.*, **disallow'ance**.

disannul', *v.* [*DIS-*, *ANNUL*], to do away with altogether; to deprive of force or authority.—*pres. p.*, **disannulling**; *p.p.*, **disannulled**.

disappear', *v.* [*DIS-*, *APPEAR*], to go out of sight.—*n.*, **disappear'ance**.

disappoint', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *APPOINT*], to hinder what one had wished or hoped for; to break an appointment.—*a.*, **disappoint'ed**.—*n.*, **disappoint'ment**, failure of expectation.

disapproba'tion (*disd'prōbā'shōn*), *n.*, fault found with what is wrong; a feeling of the mind at sight of wrong.

disapprove' (*disāproov'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *APPROVE*], not to approve of.

disarm', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *ARM*], to take away arms from; to make harmless.—*n.*, **disar'mament**.

disarrange' (*disdrānj'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *ARRANGE*], to put out of order.—*n.*, **disarrange'ment**.

disarray', *v.* [*DIS-*, *ARRAY*], to

throw into disorder ; to disorder the dress of ;—*n.*, ill array or order.

disasso'ciate (*disasô'shiât*), *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, ASSOCIATE], to break connection between.—*n.*, **disassociation**.

disas'ter, *n.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *L. astrum*, a star], influence of an evil star ; a great misfortune ; a sudden loss.—*a.*, **disas'trous**, ill-starred ; causing great loss ; unfortunate.

disavow', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, AVOW], to declare not to be true ; to disclaim.—*n.*, **disavow'al**, denial.

disband', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, BAND], to break up a band ; to free or let go from service as soldiers ; to dismiss.

disbelief' (*disbêlêf'*), *n.* [*DIS-*, BELIEF], want of belief ; inability to believe.—*v.*, **disbelieve'** (*disbêlêv'*), not to believe ; to think not true.

disburd'en, *v.* [*DIS-*, BURDEN], to rid of a burden.

disburse', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *bourse*, a purse], to take out of a purse ; to pay out money.—*n.*, **disbursement**, a paying out ; that which is paid out.

disc. See **DISK**.

discard', *v.* [*DIS-*, CARD], to throw away (useless) cards ; to have nothing more to do with.

discern', *v.* [Fr., from *L. discernere* (*DIS-*, *cernere*, to separate)], to distinguish one thing from another ; to see clearly.—*a.*, **discer'nible**.—*n.*, **discernment**, act or power of seeing clearly.

discharge', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, CHARGE], to free from a charge or debt ; to perform ; to unload ; to fire a gun ; to dismiss ;—*n.*, a sending off or letting free ; a written proof of payment ; that which is thrown out.

disciple (*disipl'*), *n.* [A.S., from *L. discipulus*, a scholar (from *discere*, to learn)], a scholar or learner.—*n.*, **dis'cipline**, training ; instruction ;—*v.*, to train ; to instruct.—*a.*, **dis'ciplinary**, pertaining to discipline.—*n.*, **disciplinar'ian**, one good at enforcing discipline.

disclaim', *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, CLAIM], to give up all claim to ; to cast off.

disclose', *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, CLOSE], to unclothe ; to reveal.—*n.*, **disclosure**, a making known ; that which is told.

discol'our (*discûl'ôr*), *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *L. color*, COLOUR], to change or spoil the colour of.—*n.*, **discolora'tion**, state of being discoloured.

discom'fit (*diskûm'fl*), *v.* [Fr., from late *L. disconficere* (*DIS-*, *conficere*, to finish)], to defeat and put to flight ; to scatter ;—*n.*, defeat ; rout.—*n.*, **discom'figure**, defeat.

discom'fort (*diskûm'fôrt*), *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, COMFORT], to take away comfort from ; to make uneasy ;—*n.*, want of comfort ; uneasiness.

discommode'. See **INCOMMODE**.

discompose', *v.* [*DIS-*, COMPOSE], to deprive of composure ; to throw into confusion ; to disturb one's peace.—*n.*, **discomposure**, agitation.

disconcert', *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, CONCERT], to break up what has been planned ; to throw into disorder ; to unsettle the mind.—*a.*, **disconcer'ted**.

disconnect', *v.* [*L. DIS-*, CONNECT], to undo a connection ; to separate ; to untie.—*n.*, **disconnec'tion**.

discon'solate, *a.* [late *L. DIS-*, *consolari*, to CONSOLE], without consolation or comfort ; having no hope.

discontent' and **disconten'ted**, *as.* [*L. DIS-*, CONTENT], unwilling to be pleased ; not pleased with things as they are.—*ns.*, **discontent'** and **discontent'ment**, want of contentment.

discontin'ue, *v.* [Fr., from late *L. DIS-*, CONTINUE], to stop doing ; to put an end to.—*ns.*, **discontin'uance** and **discontinuation**, a breaking off or ceasing ; a break between the parts ; **discontinuity**, want of union of parts.—*a.*, **discontin'uous**, having breaks.

dis'cord, *n.* [Fr., from *L. discordia*,

discord (DIS-, *cor*, the heart)], want of agreement; sounds not in concord, disagreeable to the ear.—*ns.*, **discor'dance** and **discor'dancy**.—*a.*, **discor'dant**, not going or working well together.

discount, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *discomputare* (DIS-, *computare*, to COMPUTE)], to take something off; to lend money, keeping the interest for the time it is to remain unpaid;—*n.*, **dis'count**, something taken off an account; interest taken off a bill paid before it is due.

discoun'tenance, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, COUNTEenance], to put out of countenance; to turn away one's face from; to give no approval to;—*n.*, discouragement.

discour'age (*diskür'áj*), *v.* [Fr. DIS-, COURAGE], to take away the courage from; to make less hopeful.—*n.*, **discour'agement**, anything that dispirits or lessens hope.

discourse (*diskörs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *discursus*, a running about (DIS-, *currere*)], use of speech; talk between two or more persons; a written or spoken speech;—*v.*, to run over and over a subject; to speak about or explain; to talk together.—*a.*, **discur'sive**, running from one thing to another; without method; reasoning from premises to conclusion.

discourteous (*diskör'-* or *diskör'-tius*), *a.* [DIS-, COURTEOUS], wanting in courtesy; rude; disrespectful.—*n.*, **discour'tesy**, want of courtesy; rudeness of action or language.

discover (*disküv'ér*), *v.* [O.Fr. DIS-, COVER], to take the cover off; to bring to light; to find out.—*n.*, **discov'ery**, a finding out; something found out.

discred'it, *n.* [DIS-, CREDIT], loss of credit; ill name; dishonour;—*v.*, to take away credit; to put no trust in; to keep from being believed.—*a.*, **discred'itable**, bringing disgrace.

discreet, *a.* [Fr., from L. *discrētus*, seen clearly (see DISCERN)], seeing

or understanding clearly; looking at a matter on all sides; thinking of consequences.—*n.*, **discretion** (*diskresh'ón*), habit of seeing things as they really are; a thinking well over what one is doing; freedom to do what one thinks right.—*as.*, **discré'tional** and **discré'tionary**, left to one's sense of judgment; not fixed by law.

discrep'ant, *a.* [L. *discrepans* (DIS-, *crepāre*, to make a noise)], differing; disagreeing; contrary.—*ns.*, **discrep'ance** and **discrep'ancy**, difference.

discrim'inate, *v.* [L. *discriminātus*, divided (*discrimen*, space between)], to see the difference between things; to choose out of a number.—*n.*, **discrimina'tion**, clearness of thought.—*a.*, **discrim'inative**, seeing how things differ.

discur'sive. See under DISCOURSE.

discuss, *v.* [L. *discussus* (*discutere*, to shake to pieces)], to break up a subject for clear examination; to make clear in detail; to debate.—*n.*, **discus'sion**.

disdain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dēdignāri* (DE-, *dignus*, worthy)], to think unworthy of notice;—*n.*, contempt; haughtiness.—*a.*, **disdain'ful**, showing disdain.

disease (*dizēs*), *n.* [O.Fr. DIS-, EASE], want of ease; sickness; a wasting of the parts of anything;—*a.*, **diseased**.

disembark, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, EMBARK], to go or come from a ship; to put on shore.—*n.*, **disembar'ka'tion**.

disembar'rass, *v.* [DIS-, EMBARRASS], to free from difficulty or doubt.—*n.*, **disembar'rassment**.

disembod'y, *v.* [DIS-, EMBODY], to take out of the body; to dismiss a force of soldiers.

disembogue (*disēmbōg'*), *v.* [Sp. *desembocar* (DIS-, IN-, L. *bucca*, a mouth)], to pour out, as a river; to run into the sea.

disenchant, *v.* [Fr. DIS-, ENCHANT], to free from enchantment.—*n.*, **disenchant'ment**.

disencum'ber, *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *ENCUMBER*], to free from a burden.

disendow', *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENDOW*], to take away an endowment from.

disengage' (*diséngāj'*), *v.* [*L. DIS-*, *ENGAGE*], to free from an engagement; to set oneself free; to separate things that are joined.—*n.*, **disengagement**, a being set free; a setting free.

disentail', *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTAIL*], to free from entail.

disentangle (*diséntāngl'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTANGLE*], to undo confusion.—*n.*, **disentanglement**.

disenthrall' (*disénthrāwl'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTHRALL*], to free from thrall or slavery.—*pres. p.*, **disenthralling**; *p.p.*, **disenthralled**.

disenthron', *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTHRONE*], to put off a throne.—*n.*, **disenthronement**.

disenti'tle, *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTITLE*], to take away one's title or claim.

disentomb' (*diséntoom'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *ENTOMB*], to take out of the grave.

disestab'lish, *v.* [*DIS-*, *ESTABLISH*], to undo an establishment.—*n.*, **disestab'lishment**, the removal of State support from a Church.

disesteem', *n.* [*DIS-*, *ESTEEM*], want of esteem or regard for;—*v.*, to think little of; to feel no regard for.

disfa'vour, *n.* [*DIS-*, *FAVOUR*], want of favour;—*v.*, to give no favour.

disfigure, *v.* [*O.Fr. DIS-*, *FIGURE*], to spoil the figure; to take away the beauty of.—*n.*, **disfig'urement**, a spoiling of the figure.

disfran'chise (*disfrān'chiz*), *v.* [*Fr. DIS-*, *ENFRANCHISE*], to take away the rights of a citizen; to take away the right of voting.—*n.*, **disfran'chisement**.

disgorge' (*disgōrj'*), *v.* [*O.Fr. DIS-*, *GORGE*], to give up from the gorge or throat; to give back unjust gains; to throw out with force.

disgrace', *n.* [*Fr.*, from med. *L. disgrātia* (*DIS-*, *GRACE*)], want of honour; state or cause of shame;—*v.*, to deprive of honour; to bring to shame.—*a.*, **disgrace'ful**, causing disgrace.

disguise' (*disgiz*), *v.* [*O.Fr. DIS-*, *GUISE*], to change the dress; to

conceal by altering one's appearance;—*n.*, a change of dress or appearance; that which conceals by misleading.

disgust', *v.* [*Fr. DIS-*, *L. gustāre*, to taste], to hurt the taste; to cause great dislike;—*n.*, a strong feeling of dislike.

dish, *n.* [*A.S.*, from *L. discus*, a DISK], a large, flatish vessel for serving food; the food served in a dish;—*v.*, to put on a dish; to upset (one's plans).

dishabille. See *DESHABILLE*.

dishear'ten (*dis-har'tèn*), *v.* [*L. DIS-*, *HEARTEN*], to take away heart or courage from; to damp the spirits.

dishev'el (*di-shev'él*), *v.* [*O.Fr. DIS-*, *chevel*, *L. capillus*, a hair], to disorder the hair.—*pres. p.*, **dishevelling**; *p.p.*, **dishevelled**.

dishon'est (*dison'est*), *a.* [*L. DIS-*, *honestus*, honourable], not to be trusted; likely to cheat.—*n.*, **dishon'esty**.—*adv.*, **dishon'estly**.

dishon'our (*dison'ūr*), *n.* [*O.Fr. DIS-*, *HONOUR*], loss of honour; shame or reproach;—*v.*, to take away honour from; to treat as unworthy of honour; to cause shame to.—*a.*, **dishon'ourable**, without honour; having no sense of honour; disgraceful.

disillu'sion, *n.* [*DIS-*, *ILLUSION*], to take illusions away; to pain by telling the truth.

disincline', *v.* [*DIS-*, *INCLINE*], to turn away the mind or inclination; to set the taste or feelings against.

disinfect', *v.* [*DIS-*, *INFECT*], to free from infection.—*ns.*, **disinfection**, **disinfect'ant**.

disingen'uious (*disinjen'ūūs*), *a.* [*DIS-*, *INGENUOUS*], not open or frank; underhand; not what one seems.—*n.*, **disingen'uiousness**.

disinher'it, *v.* [*DIS-*, *INHERIT*], to cut off from the right to an inheritance.

disin'tegrate, *v.* [*DIS-*, *INTEGRATE*], to break down into parts; to fall to pieces.—*n.*, **disintegration**.

disinter', *v.* [*Fr. DIS-*, *INTER*], to

- take up out of a grave; to bring to light.—*pres. p.*, **disin-terring**; *p.p.*, **disinterested**.
- disin'terested**, *a.* [L. *DIS-*, *INTER-ESTED*], not moved by self-interest; free to think of the rights of others; unbiassed.
- disjoin'**, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *dis-jungere* (*DIS-*, *jungere*, to JOIN)], to separate things that are joined.—*n.*, **disjunc'tion**.—*a.*, **disjunc'tive**, having the power of disjoining; (gram.) joining words, while separating meanings;—*n.*, a disjoining word.—*v.*, **disjoint'**, to separate at a joint; to put out of joint; to put things out of the right order.
- disk**, *n.* [L. *discus*, from Gk. *diskos*], a flat round surface or plate.
- dislike'**, *v.* [*DIS-*, *LIKE*], not to like; to look on with an unpleasant feeling; to disapprove;—*n.*, want of affection; aversion; hatred.
- dis'locate**, *v.* [L. *dislocātus* (*DIS-*, *locāre*, to LOCATE)], to put out of the proper place; to put out of joint.—*n.*, **disloca'tion**.
- dislodge'** (*disloj'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *LODGE*], to put out of a place; to drive from.—*n.*, **dislodg'ment**.
- disloy'al**, *a.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *LOYAL*], not loyal or faithful; false to a trust or promise.—*n.*, **disloy'alty**.
- dis'mal**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *dies male*, evil days], cheerless; gloomy; sorrowful.
- disman'tle**, *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *MANTLE*], to take the mantle or covering off; to deprive of dress or furniture; to remove guns, etc., from a ship or a fortress.
- dismast'**, *v.* [*DIS-*, *MAST*], to take away the masts from.
- dismay'**, *v.* [prob. from O.Fr. *DIS-*, same root as A.S. *magan*, *MAY*, to be able], to render weak by fear; to dishearten;—*n.*, weakness from fear.
- dismem'ber**, *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *MEMBER*], to separate the members or limbs from each other; to pull to pieces; to take off a limb.—*n.*, **dismem'berment**.
- dismiss'**, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *mittere*, to send], to send away; to let go; to remove from office.—*ns.*, **dismiss'al** and **dismiss'ion**.
- dismount'**, *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *MOUNT*], to come or to cause to come down from horseback; to throw down (guns) from their carriages.
- disobey'** (*disōbā'*), *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *OBEY*], not to do what is commanded; to break a law; to refuse to do one's duty.—*n.*, **disobe'dience**.—*a.*, **disobe'dient**.
- disoblige'** (*disōblij'*), *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *OBLIGE*], to annoy by an unkind act; to do what another wishes us not to do.—*a.*, **disobliging** (*disōbli'ing*), not obliging; unwilling to please.
- disor'der**, *n.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *ORDER*], want of order; breach of the peace; sickness;—*v.*, to put out of order.—*a.*, **disor'derly**, breaking law and order;—*adv.*, in a lawless manner.
- disor'ganize**, *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, *ORGANIZE*], to break up or spoil a thing the parts of which have been fitted into each other; to throw into disorder.—*n.*, **disorganiza'tion**, a breaking up, etc.; state of disorder.
- disown'** (*disōn'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *OWN*], to refuse to own as belonging to oneself; to have nothing to do with.
- dispar'age** (*dispār'āj*), *v.* [Fr. *DIS-*, late L. *parāgium*, equality of rank (see *PAR*)], to lower in rank or worth; to lower in value by comparison with what is inferior; to talk slightly of.—*n.*, **dispar'agement**.
- dis'parate**, *a.* [L. *disparātus* (*DIS-*, *parāre*, to prepare)], wholly different; unequal; dissimilar.—*n.*, **dispar'ity**, unlikeness in age, rank, or condition.
- dispart**, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *PART*], to part asunder; to go different ways.
- dispassionate** (*dispāsh'ōnāl*), *a.* [*DIS-*, *PASSIONATE*], free from passion; not easily moved by feeling.
- dispatch**, *v.* [Sp., from L. *DIS-*, *pactum*, an agreement or pact], to send away in haste; to do a thing quickly; to put to death;—*n.*, quickness in doing; a

getting rid of; a speedy messenger or message; a letter about public business.

dispel', v. [L. *DIS-*, *pellere*], to drive in different directions; to scatter by force.—*mes. p.*, **dispelling**; *p.p.*, **dispelled**.

dispense', v. [Fr., from L. *dispendere*, to weigh out (*DIS-*, *pendere*)], to weigh out bit by bit; to give out in portions or shares; (with) to do without.—*a.*, **dispensable**, that can be done without.—*ns.*, **dispensary**, a place where medicine is served out; **dispensation**, a weighing or dealing out; the way in which Providence rules the world at a particular time; permission not to obey rules for a time.

disperse', v. [Fr., from L. *disperere*, scattered], to scatter about; to go or send into different parts.—*n.*, **dispersion**.

dispirit, v. [*DIS-*, *SPIRIT*], to take away the spirit or courage of; to make heavy with fear.

displace', v. [Fr. *DIS-*, *PLACE*], to put out of place; to put out of an office; to derange.—*n.*, **displacement**.

display', v. [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *pleier*, L. *plicare*, to fold], to spread open; to make clearly seen; to show off;—*n.*, a showing off; a making clearly seen.

displease', v. [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *PLEASE*], to make angry.—*n.*, **displeasure** (*displezh'ur*), the feeling of not being pleased; disapproval; anger.

disport', v. [Fr. *DIS-*, *porter*, L. *portare*, to carry (see *SPORT*)], to play about; to make merry; to move lightly and freely;—*n.*, play; merriment.

dispose', v. [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *poser*, to place (see *POSE*)], to put in order; to incline the mind; to apply to a purpose; to arrange; (of) to part with.—*n.*, **disposal** (*dis-pō'zdl*), a putting in the right place; power; control.

disposition (*dis-pō'zish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *dispositio* (*DIS-*, *pōnere*, to place)], a setting in order; the manner in which things are

arranged; the state or inclination of one's mind.

dispossess', v. [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *posse*], to put out of possession.

disproportion, *n.* [*DIS-*, *PROPORTION*], want of proportion or suitability in the size, shape, etc. of parts;—*v.*, to make unsuitable in size or form.—*as.*, **disproportional** and **disproportionate**.

disprove' (*disproof*), *v.* [O.Fr. *DIS-*, *PROVE*], to prove to be false.—*n.*, **disproof**.

dispute', v. [Fr., from L. *disputare* (*DIS-*, *putare*, to think)], to think differently from another; to oppose what another says or does;—*n.*, a difference of opinion; a contest in words.—*ns.*, **disputant**, one who disputes; **disputation**, a contest in words.

disqualify, *v.* [*DIS-*, *QUALIFY*], to make unfit; to disable from acting or competing.—*n.*, **disqualification**, unfitness; that which makes unfit.

disquiet, *v.* [*DIS-*, *QUIET*], to deprive of quiet; to make uneasy;—*n.*, uneasiness; vexation.—*n.*, **disquietude**, want of rest or quiet.

disquisition (*diskwizh'ōn*), *n.* [L. *disquisition*, searching out (*DIS-*, *quacere*, to seek)], a careful searching; a thorough examination; a written or spoken argument or essay.

disregard', *v.* [*DIS-*, *REGARD*], to pass without proper notice; to regard as unworthy of attention;—*n.*, a passing by without notice.

disrel'ish, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *RELISH*], to have no liking for; to dislike the taste of;—*n.*, a dislike of the taste.

disrepair', *n.* [*DIS-*, *REPAIR*], want of repair; a broken-down state.

disreputable, *a.* [*DIS-*, *REPUTABLE*], not well thought of; having lost one's honour or respect; causing loss of honour or respect.—*n.*, **disrepute**, loss or want of good name.

disrespect', *n.* [L. *DIS-*, *RESPECT*], want of respect or reverence;—*v.*, to show want of respect to.—*a.*, **disrespectful**, showing disrespect.

disrobe', *v.* [DIS-, ROBE], to take off robes or garments.

disruption, *n.* [L. *disruptio*, a breaking up (DIS-, *rumpere*, to break)], a breaking asunder.—The *Disruption* was the breaking apart into two sections of the Church of Scotland in 1843.—*a.*, **disruptive**, causing or caused by disruption; breaking or bursting through.

dissat'isfy, *v.* [DIS-, SATISFY], to fail to satisfy; to make ill-pleased or discontented.—*n.*, **dissatisfac'tion**.

dissect', *v.* [L. DIS-, *sectus* (*secare*, to cut)], to cut in pieces and examine.—*n.*, **dissec'tion**.

dissem'ble, *v.* [Fr., from L. *dis-simulāre* (DIS-, *simulāre*, to pretend)], to hide or keep out of sight what a thing really is; to take on a false appearance.

dissem'inate, *v.* [L. *dissēminātus*, scattered (DIS-, *semen*, seed)], to scatter abroad like seed; to spread a truth or an opinion.—*n.*, **dissemina'tion**.

dissent', *v.* [L. DIS-, *sentire*, to feel], to think differently; to differ in opinion; to stand apart because of difference of belief; —*n.*, disagreement in opinion; separation from an established Church.—*ns.*, **dissen'sion**, disagreement; a breaking up of friendship; **dissen'ter**.—*a.*, **dissen'tient** (*disen'shiēnt*), declaring dissent or disagreement; —*n.*, one who disagrees; one who leaves a party because he does not agree with it.

disserta'tion (*disertā'shōn*), *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, a debate (DIS-, *serere*, to join)], something written or spoken to explain or illustrate a subject.

disser'vice, *n.* [L. DIS-, SERVICE], an ill service; an injury.

dissev'er, *v.* [L. DIS-, SEVER], to part in two; to break asunder.

dissim'ilar, *a.* [L. DIS-, SIMILAR], not similar; unlike in any way.—*ns.*, **dissimilar'ity** and **dis-simil'itude**.

dissimula'tion, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio* (DIS-, *simulāre*, to SIMU-

LATE)], act of hiding what one really is or has; pretending not to be what one is.

dis'sipate, *v.* [L. *dissipāre*, to disperse], to scatter abroad; to waste away; to waste (one's life), in pleasure.—*a.*, **dis'sipated**, loose or careless in conduct; given to pleasure or indulgence.—*n.*, **dissipa'tion**, a wasting or scattering; loose conduct.

disso'ciate (*dissō'shiāt*), *v.* [L. DIS-, *socius*, a companion], to cease to keep company; to break connection with.

dissolve', *v.* [L. DIS-, SOLVE], to loosen; to come or bring to pieces; to bring to an end; to pass slowly away; to form a solution with a liquid.—*n.*, **dissolu'tion**.—*as.*, **dis'soluble**, that can be dissolved; **dis'solute**, loose in conduct; given to evil living.—*n.*, **dis'solute-ness**.

dis'sonant, *a.* [L. DIS-, *sonāre*, to sound], not agreeing in sound; without concord or harmony; sounding harshly.—*n.*, **dis'sonance**.

dissuade' (*diswād'*), *v.* [L. DIS-, *suādēre*, to persuade], to turn away a person's mind (from); to give advice not to do.—*n.*, **dissua'sion** (*diswā'zhōn*).—*a.*, **dissua'sive**, tending or trying to dissuade; —*n.*, that which tends to dissuade.

dis'taff, *n.* [A.S.], the staff or rod on which flax was wound for spinning; —*a.*, female (side of family).

dis'tance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *distantia*, a standing apart (DIS-, *stāre*, to stand)], a standing apart; the space between two things; coldness of manners; —*v.*, to leave at a distance; to outstrip, —*a.*, **dis'tant**, standing apart; away from; cold in manner.

distaste', *n.* [DIS-, TASTE], a turning away of taste; a dislike of food or of anything; —*a.*, **dis-taste'ful**, causing distaste; unpleasant.

distem'per (1), *n.* [DIS-, TEMPER], a disease of dogs; a disorder of body or mind.

distemper' (2). *n.* [O.Fr. *destemper*, to moisten], a substance for wall-painting in which no oil is used for mixing colours.—*v.*, to paint with distemper.

distend', *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *tendere*, to stretch], to stretch out; to spread on all sides; to swell.—*n.*, **distension**.

distich (*dis'tik*), *n.* [Gk. *Distichos*, a row], two lines of poetry making complete sense.

distil', *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *stilla*, a drop], to fall or let fall in drops; to purify by heating into vapour and cooling; to make whisky; to extract the essence from.—*ns.*, **distillation**; **distillery**, a place for manufacturing whisky.—*pres.p.*, **distilling**; *p.p.*, **distilled**.

distinct', *a.* [L. *distinctus*, *p.p.* of *distinguere*, to DISTINGUISH], marked off from others; known by its own marks.—*n.*, **distinction**, a mark of difference or superiority.—*a.*, **distinctive**, marking or showing a difference.—*n.*, **distinctness**, state of being distinct; clear difference.

distinguish (*disting'uish*), *v.* [L. *distinguere*, to mark off], to mark one as different from another; to honour highly; to see or know the marks of difference.—*as.*, **distinguishable**, that can be distinguished; **distinguished**, highly honoured.

distort', *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *tortus* (*torguere*, to twist)], to twist out of shape; to turn from the true meaning.—*n.*, **distortion**.—*a.*, **distorted**.

distract', *v.* [L. *distractus*, pulled different ways (*DIS-*, *trahere*, to pull)], to pull in different ways; to put one's mind into confusion.—*n.*, **distractiō**, confusion of mind; perplexity.—*a.*, **distracted** (*distract'*), with the mind in confusion.

distrain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *distringere* (*DIS-*, *stringere*, to STRAIN)], to seize goods for debt or unpaid rent.—*n.*, **distrainment**.

distress', *n.* [Fr., from L. *districtus*, drawn tight (*DIS-*, *stringere*)], a

seizing one's goods for debt, etc.; great pain or sorrow;—*v.*, to cause pain or sorrow.—*as.*, **distressful** and **distressing**, causing distress.

distrib'ute, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *tributus* (*tribuere*, to give)], to divide amongst several; to deal out; to classify.—*n.*, **distribution**.—*a.*, **distributive**, dealing out or dividing;—*n.*, a word that expresses distribution.

dis'trict, *n.* [Fr., from L. *districtus*, pulled asunder (see **DISTRAIN**)], the land over which a lord had a right to seize goods for debt; a part of a country over which a court has power; a part marked off for a purpose.

distrust', *n.* [*DIS-*, *TRUST*], want of trust;—*v.*, to have no faith in.—*a.*, **distrustful**.

disturb', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *disturbare* (*DIS-*, *turba*, disorder, a crowd)], to put into disorder; to cause irregular motion.—*n.*, **disturbance**, a breaking out of disorder; interference with regular order.

disun'ion, *n.* [*DIS-*, *UNION*], want of union; separation.—*v.*, **disunite**, to break connection between.

disuse' (*disüz'*), *v.* [*DIS-*, *USE*], to give up the use of; to stop using;—*n.*, (*disüs'*), a giving up of the use.

disyl'lable, *n.* [Fr. *DI-*, *SYLLABLE*], a word of two syllables.—*a.*, **disyllabic**.

ditch, *n.* [A.S.], a trench dug to divide fields or carry off water;—*v.*, to make a ditch; to drain by a ditch.

dit'to, contracted **do.**, *n.* [It., from L. *dictum*, the thing said], the same thing as before;—*adv.*, as before.

dit'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dictatum*, **DICTATED**], a song; a short poem for singing.

diur'nal, *a.* [L. *diurnalis*, daily (*dies*, a day)], belonging to or performed in a day;—*n.*, a day-book (for accounts); a book of daily prayers.

divan', *n.* [Pers.], a Turkish council; a room for its meetings; a

cushioned seat at the end of a Turkish room.

divar'icate, *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *varicatus* (*varus*, bent)], to part into two; to fork.—*n.*, **divar'ication**.

dive, *v.* [A.S.], to leap into water; to go deep into anything.

diverge' (*divèrj'*), *v.* [L. *DIS-*, *vergere*, to incline, to VERGE], to go in different directions from the same point; to differ.—*a.*, **diver'gent**, opening out from one point; going further and further from each other.—*ns.*, **diver'gence** and **diver'gency**.

di'vers, *a.* [Fr., from L. *diversus*, different], more than one; various.

diverse' (*di-*, or *divers'*), different; of different kinds of nature.—*v.*, **diver'sify** (L. *facere*, to make), to make different in form or quality; to give variety to.—*n.*, **diver'sity**, state of being different.

divert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *divertere* (*DIS-*, *vertère*, to turn)], to turn aside; to take off the attention; to entertain; to amuse.—*n.*, **diver'sion**, a turning aside; that which turns the mind from work; amusement; a false attack to mislead.

divest', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *disvestire* (*DIS-*, *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, see *VEST*)], to strip off.—*n.*, **divest'ment**.

divide', *v.* [L. *dividère* (*DI-*, *-videre*, from root of *vidua*, WIDOW)], to make into parts; to break up; to give out in shares;—*n.*, (U.S., etc.), a ridge of higher land which separates one drainage basin from another.—*n.*, **div'idend**, the number that is divided; the share that each one gets.—*a.* **divis'ible**, that can be divided.—*ns.*, **divisibil'ity**; **divi'sion**, act of dividing; a part cut off; **divi'sor**, the number by which the dividend is divided.—*a.*, **divi'sive**, causing division.

divine', *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine (*divus*, *deus*, a god)], belonging to God; coming from God; used in God's service;—*n.*, a clergyman;—*v.*, to foretell, as if by

divine help; to guess or make out.—*ns.*, **divina'tion**, the practice of divining; **divin'ity**, the nature of God; God Himself; a god.

divorce', *v.* [Fr., from L. *divortium*, a separation (*divertère*, to DIVERT)], to put apart; to dissolve the marriage of husband and wife;—*n.*, a separation, etc.

div'ot, *n.* [Scand.], a piece of turf.

divulge' (*divülj'*), *v.* [L., *vulgus*, the people], to make known; to spread abroad.

diz'zy (*diz'i*), *a.* [A.S.], having an unsteady head; with a whirling feeling as if one was like to fall; causing such a feeling.—*n.*, **diz'ziness**.

do (*doo*), *v.* [A.S.], to act; to cause to be; to finish; to be well or ill.—*pres. p.*, **doing**; *p. p.*, **done**; *past*, **did**.—*n. pl.*, **doings**, things done or going on; conduct; behaviour.

do., short for **DITTO**.

do'cile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *docilis*, teachable (*docère*)], easily taught; ready to learn.—*n.*, **docil'ity**, readiness to learn.

dock (1), *n.* [A.S.], a weed with large, smooth leaves and a long root.

dock (2), *v.* [E.], to cut short; to clip off a part;—*n.*, the part left.

dock (3), *n.* [E.], a place for ships being loaded or unloaded; a place where trains arrive or depart; an enclosure in court in which prisoners are placed;—*v.*, to put into dock.—*n.*, **dock'yard**, a large piece of ground containing docks, quays, places for shipbuilding, etc., esp. for the navy.

dock'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a paper with the chief contents of a longer one noted on it; a name or description fastened to goods, etc.; a label;—*v.*, to make a list of chief points; to mark with a name (on the back).

doc'tor, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *doctus*, learned], a learned man; a university graduate of highest rank; one who cures diseases;—*v.*, to cure; to put right.

doctrinaire, *n.*, a person holding unpractical opinions; a theorist.

doc'trine, *n.* [Fr., from L. *doctrina*], learning; teaching; the truth taught.

doc'ument, *n.* [Fr., from L. *documentum*], a written proof; any written or printed paper.—*a.*, **documen'tary**, relating to a document; (film) representing actual events.

doc'der, *n.* [E.], a leafless plant that grows on others.

dodge (*dof*), *v.* [etym. ?], to move from place to place; to avoid by suddenly shifting one's place; to use tricks;—*n.*, a shifting of position; a trick.

do'do, *n.* [Port.], a large wingless bird, now extinct.

doe (*dō*), *n.* [A.S.], a female fallow-deer, hare, or rabbit.

doff, *v.* [DO, OFF], to take off, as clothes, arms, etc.; to get rid of.

dog, *n.* [A.S.], a well-known quadruped used for watching or hunting;—*v.*, to follow like a dog.—*pres. p.*, **dogging**; *p.p.*, **dogged**.

—*a.*, **dog'ged**, closely followed; like a surly dog; obstinate.—*ns.*, **dog'cart**, a two-wheeled one-horse carriage, once used for carrying dogs; **dog'days**, the time between July and September during which the dog-star rises with the sun; **dog'star**, Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars, so called because it belongs to the constellation of the Greater Dog (*Canis Major*).

doge (*dōf*), *n.* [It., from L. *dux*, leader], the chief magistrate at Venice or Genoa.

dog'gerel, *n.* [etym. ?], worthless poetry;—*a.*, irregular; jingling.

dog'ma, *n.* [Gk., an opinion (*dokein*, to seem)], that which one thinks true; a fixed or received opinion.—*as.*, **dogmat'ic** and **dogmat'ical**, belonging to a dogma; asserting positively.

—*v.*, **dog'matize**, to assert boldly.—*ns.*, **dog'matism** and **dog'matist**.

dog'wood, a N. American tree, with conspicuous white bloom in the spring.

doily, or **doy'ley**, *n.* [maker's name], a small napkin.

dol'drums, *n.* [root of **DULL**?], calm areas of the ocean near the equator.

dole (1), *n.* [A.S.], a small portion; a share given in charity; payment to unemployed;—*v.*, to deal out in small parts.

dole (2) and **dolour** (*dol'ōr*), *ns.* [O. Fr., from L. *dolor*], pain; grief.—*as.*, **dole'ful** and **dol'orous**.

doll and **dolly**, *ns.* [short for *Dorothy*], an image of a child for a plaything.

dol'lar, *n.* [Low Ger.], a silver coin of different values in different countries, usually about 5s.

dolly, *n.*, wooden instrument with projecting arms for stirring clothes in a wash-tub, or similar instrument used in mining, pile-driving, etc.

dol'men, *n.* [Fr., from C.], large ancient monumental stones set on end, with another on the top; a cromlech.

dol'phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus*], a fish-like mammal of the whale species, from six to ten feet long.

dōlt, *n.* [from **DULL**], a stupid fellow.

Dom, *n.* [L. *Dominus*, lord], a title given to certain dignitaries in the Roman Catholic Church.

domain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dominium*, lordship (*dominus*, lord)], land that one is master of; territory; province; sphere; land around a mansion; an estate.

dome, *n.* [Fr., from L. *domus*, a house], a rounded roof, vault, or ceiling, usually rising above a building; a large or grand building.

domes'tic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *domesticus* (L. *domus*, a home)], belonging to home;—*n.*, a servant.

—*v.*, **domes'ticate**, to make fond of home; to tame; to remove from a wild state.

dom'icile, *n.* [Fr., from L. *domicilium*], a dwelling-place;—*v.*, to fix one's abode.

dom'inate, *v.* [L. *dominatus* (*dominus*, a lord)], to be lord over; to keep under one's power.—*n.*, **domina'tion**.—*a.*, **dom'inant**,

having force; prevailing;—*n.*, the fifth note of the scale in music.

domineer', *v.*, to rule over with arrogance.

domin'ical, *a.* [L. *dominus*], belonging to our Lord, or the Lord's Day.

Domin'ican, *a.* belonging to St. Dominic;—*n.*, a black friar of this order.

domin'ion, *n.* [see DOMAIN], the power of a lord; sovereignty; self-governing state.

dom'ino, *n.* [Sp., from L. *dominus*], a kind of hood or mask; a small piece of wood, etc., marked with one or more dots, for playing the game of dominoes.

don (1), *v.* [DO, ON], to put on clothes or arms.—*pres. p.*, **donning**; *p. p.*, **donned**.

don (2), *n.* [Sp., from L. *dominus*, a lord], a Spanish title corresponding to English Sir or Mr.; a fellow or tutor of a college; a distinguished person.—*f.*, **dona**.

donat'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *donatio* (*donāre*, to give)], the act of giving; a gift of goods or money.—*n.*, **do'nor**, one who gives.

don'jon (*dūn'-* or *don'jōn*), *n.* See DUNGEON.

don'key (*dong'ki*), *n.* [from DUN ?], an ass.

don'na [It., from L. *domina*], lady; madam.

doom, *n.* [A.S.], a judgment or decision; a sentence;—*v.*, to fix; to condemn.

dooms'day, *n.*, the Day of Judgment.

door (*dōr*), *n.* [A.S.], the opening by which one enters a house; the frame which closes it; any entrance.

dope, *n.* [Du. *doopen*, to dip], a kind of varnish; a narcotic drug;—*v.*, to drug.

Dor'ic, *n.* [Gk.], a Greek dialect; any rustic dialect;—*a.*, plainest form of Greek architecture.

dor'mant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *dormire*, to sleep], sleeping; at rest.—*ns.*, **dor'mer** (-window), a vertical window of a sleeping-room on a sloping roof; **dor'mitory**, a bedroom with several beds; **dor'-**

mouse, a mouse that sleeps in winter; (*pl.*) **dor'mice**.

dor'sal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *dorsum*, the back], belonging to the back; on the back.

dory. See JOHN DORY.

dose (*dōs*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *dōsis*, a giving (*didōnai*, to give)], the amount of medicine given at a time; anything disagreeable to take;—*v.*, to give as a dose.

dot, *n.* [A.S.], a small mark;—*v.*, to mark with dots.—*pres. p.*, **dotting**; *p. p.*, **dotted**.

dote, *v.* [E.], to be foolish; to show love too much.—*ns.*, **do'tage**, weakness of mind from age;

do'tard, one whose mind is weakened by age.

double (*dūbl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *duplus*, twofold (*duo*, two)], having two folds; two of a kind together; twice as many; acting sometimes one way and sometimes another;—*v.*, to fold over; to make twice as many or as large;—*n.*, a number or amount twice as large.—*ns.*, **double-header** (Amer.), a railroad train drawn by two locomotives; (*colloq.*) a double game of baseball, *i. e.* two games for the same admission fee; **doub'let**, two of the same kind or meaning; a garment reaching below the waist.

doubt (*dout*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *dubitāre*, to be uncertain], to be inclined not to believe;—*n.*, difficulty in making up one's mind.—*a.*, **doubt'ful**.—*adv.*, **doubt'less**, without doubt.

douche (*doosh*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ductus* (see DUCT)], a stream of water, etc., poured against or over the body.

dough (*dō*), *n.* [A.S.], flour moistened and kneaded and ready to be baked.

dough'ty (*dou'ti*), *a.* [A.S.], brave; sturdy.

dove (*dūv*), *n.* [A.S., *dūfe* (*dūfan*, to dive)], a pigeon; a term of endearment.—*n.*, **dove'cot**, a house or box in which doves have their home.

dove'tail, *v.* [E.], to fasten two boards together by cutting parts

on one like a dove's tail and openings in the other to fit them ; —*n.*, the joint or part so shaped.

dowager (*dou'ajér*), *n.*, a widow with a dower ; a widow whose former rank is held by another.

dow'dy, *n.* [E.], an ill-dressed woman ; —*a.*, slovenly.

dower and **dow'ry**, *ns.* [Fr., from L. *dōtārium* (*dōtāre*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry)], that which a woman brings to her husband at marriage ; that which is left for a widow.

down (1), *n.* [Scand.], soft feathers, or the hairs under a bird's feathers ; soft covering of seeds.

down (2), *n.* [A.S.], a hill ; hill land near the sea ; the bank of sand thrown up by the sea.

down (3), *adv.* [for *adown*, A.S., *of-dūne*, off a hill], from or off a hill ; from high to low ; in a low place ; —*prep.*, from a higher to a lower point on or in. —*as.*, **down'-cast** and **down'-hearted**, cast down ; in low spirits. —*ns.*, **down'fall**, a sudden fall ; loss of rank ; **down'pour**, a heavy shower of rain. —*a.*, **down'right**, straight down ; open ; fearless ; thorough. —*a.*, **down'trodden**, oppressed. —*adv.*, **down'ward** or **downwards**, from a higher to a lower place ; from earlier to later times ; —*a.*, tending down ; descending.

dow'sing, *n.* [?], searching for water, etc., underground by means of a forked twig.

doxol'ogy (*doksol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *doxa*, glory, -LOGY], a song of praise to God.

doze, *v.* [Scand. ?], to sleep lightly ; to be half asleep ; —*n.*, a short sleep.

doz'en (*dūzn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *duo-decim*, twelve], twelve ; twelve things.

drab, *n.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth], a dull brown colour ; a kind of brown cloth.

drachm (*drām*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *drachmē*], a Greek coin (about 9½*d.*) ; ½ oz. apothecaries' weight ; ⅓ oz. avoirdupois weight.

draff, *n.* [E.], refuse of malt after

the liquor has been brewed from it.

draft, *n.* [DRAUGHT], that which is drawn ; a number of men chosen for some service ; an order for the payment of money ; a rough plan ; —*v.*, to draw an outline of ; to take or draw off.

drag, *v.* [DRAW ?], to pull along by force ; to draw a heavy load ; to trail on the ground ; to move slowly ; —*n.*, a kind of fish-net ; a shoe for slowing a wheel ; a large coach. —*pres. p.*, **dragging** ; *p.p.*, **dragged**. —*v.*, **draggle**, to dirty by dragging on the ground.

drag'oman, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a guide or interpreter in the East.

drag'on, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *drakōn*], a winged serpent ; a fierce person.

dragoon, *n.* [Fr., from the *dragon* carved on the muskets], a soldier who used to fight on foot or on horseback ; a horse-soldier who carries a carbine.

drain, *v.* [A.S.], to draw off liquid ; to flow away slowly ; —*n.*, a channel for running off water. —*n.*, **drai'nage**, an arrangement for draining water from fields or houses ; the water flowing into the rivers of a country ; that which comes out of a drain.

drake, *n.* [etym. ?], a male duck.

dram, *n.*, a draught of spirits ; a drachm.

dram'a, *n.* [Gk. *drāma*, something done], actions shown on a stage ; a scene in life acted or described. —*a.*, **dramatic**, belonging to the drama ; striking or impressive. —*v.*, **dramatize**, to write in the form of a drama. —*n.*, **dramatist**, a writer of plays.

drape, *v.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth], to cover with cloth. —*ns.*, **dra'per**, one who sells cloth ; **dra'pery**, cloth goods ; hangings or curtains.

dras'tic, *a.* [Gk. *drastikos* (*drao*, to do)], acting quickly and thoroughly.

draught (*draft*), *n.* [from root of DRAW], that which is drawn ; a drink ; outline or first copy ; a draft ; the depth of a ship in

the water ; a stream of air.—*a.*, draughty.—*n.*, draughts'man, one who draws plans, etc.—*n. pl.*, draughts, a game played on a board marked with black and white squares.

draw, *v.* [A.S.], to pull along towards oneself ; to make a picture.—*past*, drew ; *p.p.*, drawn.—*n.*, draw'back, some of the duty paid on imported goods got back when the goods are again exported ; any loss of advantage.—*ns.*, draw'bridge, a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure ; draw'er, one who draws ; a box which can be drawn out and pushed in ; (*pl.*) an under-garment for the legs ; drawing, the art of making plans or pictures ; a picture drawn ; drawing-room, a room to which company withdraws.

drawl, *v.* [E.], to speak very slowly ; —*n.*, a slow, heavy way of speaking.

dray, *n.* [A.S., root of DRAW], a low flat cart.

dread (*dred*), *v.* [A.S.], to be very much afraid of ; —*n.*, a shaking with fear.—*a.*, and dread'ful, causing great fear. — *adv.*, dread'fully.

dreadnought, *n.*, type of modern warship, with speed of cruiser and armament of battleship ; a thick cloth to keep out rain ; a coat made of such cloth.

dream, *n.* [A.S.], something seen in sleep ; anything existing only in imagination ; —*v.*, to fancy scenes during sleep.—*past* and *p.p.*, dreamt (*dremt*) or dreamed.

—*a.*, drea'my, given to dreams.

drear and drear'y, *as.* [A.S.], gloomy

dredge (*dref*), *n.* [from DRAG ?], a net for catching oysters ; —*v.*, to deepen water by bringing up mud.—*n.*, dredg'er, a machine for deepening water or bringing up zoological specimens.

dregs, *n.* [Scand. ?], the part of a liquid that falls to the bottom.

drench, *v.* [A.S., to cause to DRINK], to fill with liquid ; to wet through and through ; —*n.*, a soaking.

dress, *v.* [Fr., from L. *directus*, DIRECT], to set in right order ; to prepare (food) ; to put on clothes ; —*n.*, clothes ; a lady's outer garment.

dress'er, *n.*, one who dresses ; a table on which food was dressed ; a sideboard or shelves in a kitchen.—*n.*, dress'ing, gum, starch, etc., used to stiffen cloth ; a bandage for a wound ; manure laid on land ; something served with food to make it more pleasant.

drib'ble, *v.* [E., from root of DRIP ?], to let fall in small drops ; to drop down ; to let fall from the mouth.—*n.*, drib'let, a very small drop or amount.

drift, *n.* [A.S. (see DRIVE)], anything driven along by wind or water ; a storm of rain or snow ; a passage in a mine, etc.—*v.*, to be driven along ; to gather into heaps.—*n.*, drift-wood, wood washed ashore by water.

drill, *v.* [Du. ?], to bore ; to sow seed in rows ; to do physical exercises ; —*n.*, an instrument for boring ; a row in which seed is sown ; frequent exercise ; coarse, twilled linen.

drink, *v.* [A.S.], to take in liquid ; to quench thirst ; —*n.*, liquid taken to quench thirst.—*past*, drank ; *p.p.*, drunk or drunken.

drip, *v.* [A.S.], to fall in drops ; to be so wet that drops fall ; —*n.*, that which falls in drops.—*pres. p.*, dripping ; *p.p.*, dripped or dript.—*n.*, drip'ping, fat from roasting meat.

drive, *v.* [A.S.], to push or urge forward ; to be forced along ; to guide animals on the road ; to ride in a carriage.—*pres. p.*, driving ; *p.p.*, driven ; *past*, drove.

driv'el, *v.* [A.S.], to let spittle drop ; to speak foolishly ; —*n.*, foolish talk.—*pres. p.*, drivelling ; *p.p.*, drivelled.

driz'le, *v.* [E.], to rain slightly ; to fall in small drops ; —*n.*, a small light rain.

droll (*drol*), *a.* [Fr.], causing laughter ; odd ; strange ; —*n.*, one

who causes laughter.—*n.*, **drôllery**, funny actions or words.

dromedary, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *dromedarius* (from Gk. *dromas*, running)], a camel with one hump.

drone, *v.* [A.S.], to make a deep humming sound; to live without working;—*n.*, a deep sound; the male of the bee (not a worker); a lazy fellow.

droop, *v.* [from same root as DRIP and DROP], to sink down from weakness.

drop, *n.* [A.S.], a small hanging or falling particle of liquid;—*v.*, to let fall in small particles; to fall to the ground; to let go.—*pres. p.*, **dropping**; *p.p.*, **dropped**.

drop'sy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hydrōps*, dropsy (*hydōr*, water)], a disease in which there is too much water in the body.

drosh'ky, *n.* [Russ.], a Russian open four-wheeled carriage.

dross, *n.* [A.S.], impurities in metal.

drought (*drouth*) and **drouth** (*drouth*), *ns.* [A.S.], dryness; want of rain.

drove, *v.* [see DRIVE];—*n.*, a number of cattle being driven.—*n.*, **drö'ver**.

drown, *v.* [A.S., from same root as DRINK], to lose one's life in water; to kill by plunging into water.

drowse, *v.* [A.S.], to be heavy with sleep; to nod as if asleep.—*ns.*, **drow'siness**, **drow'synoad**, inclination to sleep; a feeling of weariness.—*a.*, **drow'sy**, in need of sleep; sleepy.

drub, *v.* [Arab. ?], to beat with a stick.—*pres. p.*, **drubbing**; *p.p.*, **drubbed**.—*n.*, **drub'bing**, a sound beating.

drudge (*drüg*), *v.* [E.], to do hard or mean work;—*n.*, one who works hard; a slave.—*n.*, **drudg'ery**, hard work; menial labour.

drug, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*], that which goes to make up a medicine; goods no longer asked for;—*v.*, to give drugs to; to mix with drugs.—*pres. p.*, **drugging**; *p.p.*, **drugged**.—*n.*, **drug'gist**, one who prepares drugs.

drug'get, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*], a coarse cloth made of wool to protect carpets.

Dru'id, *n.* [Fr., from C.], an ancient British pagan priest.—*a.*, **Druid'ical**.—*n.*, **Druidism**.

drum, *n.* [E.], a hollow cylinder with tight skins over the ends, which are beaten to accompany music; the tight skin in the inside of the ear; a wheel round which a belt moves;—*v.*, to beat on a drum.—*pres. p.*, **drumming**; *p.p.*, **drummed**.—*n.*, **drum'mer**, one who beats a drum; (U.S.) a commercial traveller.

drunk and **drun'ken**, *as.* [*p.p.* of DRINK], having taken too much alcoholic drink.—*ns.*, **drun'kard**, one who drinks too much; **drun'kenness**, the habit of drinking too much.

drupe, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive], a fruit with a fleshy covering over a hard stone.

dry, *a.* [A.S.], having too little or no moisture; in need of drink; without sap; uninteresting;—*v.*, to take out or lose moisture; to make or become thirsty.—*ns.*, **dry'goods**, textile fabrics; **dry'ness**; **dry'salter**, a dealer in dried or salted meats, or in drugs, paint, etc.

dry'ad, *n.* [Gk., from *drys*, a tree], a nymph or goddess of the woods.

du'al, *a.* [L. *duālis* (*duo*, two)], two-fold.—*n.*, **du'alism**, a belief in the existence of two principles in the universe.

dub, *v.* [A.S., to strike], to make a person a knight by touching the shoulder with a sword; to call by a new name.—*pres. p.*, **dubbing**; *p.p.*, **dubbed**.—*v.* **dub'bing** or **dub'bin**, grease for preserving and softening leather.

du'bious, *a.* [L. *dubius*, doubtful], with two ways open; not sure; not clearly settled.—*n.*, **dubi'ety**.

du'cal, **duch'ess**, **duch'y**. See DUKK.

duc'at, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ducatus*, a duchy], a former gold coin with *Ducatus* stamped on it (worth 9s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.).

duck, *n.* [A.S.], a diving bird; a pet or darling; a kind of coarse cloth;—*v.*, to dive; to bob the head down.—*n.*, **duck'ling**, a little duck.

duct, *n.* [L. *ductus* (*ducere*, to lead)], a pipe; a tube in an animal's body.

ductile, *a.*, easily drawn out into wire.

dudd'oon (*dū'fōn*), *n.* [etym. ?], ill-feeling; anger; resentment.

due (*dū*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *debere*, to owe], requiring to be paid or done; that should now come or happen; right or proper; owing (to);—*n.*, what one ought to do or pay; a person's right; a toll or tax.—*adv.*, **du'y**, in the right time or way.

du'el, *n.* [Fr., from L. *duellum*, *bellum*, war], a fight between two;—*v.*, to fight a duel.—*pres. p.*, **duelling**.—*n.*, **du'ellist**, one who fights a duel.

dūet', *n.* [It., from L. *duo*, two], a piece of music for two.

du'fier, *n.* [?], useless or stupid person.

dig. See DIG.

duke, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dux*, a leader], a noble next in rank to a prince or a king;—*f.*, **duch'ess**.—*a.*, **du'cal**, belonging to a duke.—*ns.*, **duch'y**, the possessions or honours of a duke; **duke'dom**, the rank of a duke.

dul'cet, *a.* [Fr., from L. *dulcis*, sweet], sweet to the ear; sweet.

dul'cimer, *n.* [O.Fr., from Sp. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; Gk. *melos*, a song ?)], a musical instrument of sweet tone.

dull, *a.* [E.], slow to learn; without life or spirits; not clear or bright;—*v.*, to make stupid, dim, or blunt.—*n.*, **dull'ness**.

dumb (*dūm*), *a.* [A.S.], unable to speak.—*n. pl.*, **dumb-bells'**, weights swung in the hands for exercise.—*v.*, **dumbfound'**, to strike dumb with astonishment. *n.*, **dum'my**, one who is dumb; that which fills a place for show, but is not real.

dump, *v.* [Scand.], to drop or unload in a heap; to shoot rubbish;

to send goods to a foreign country below cost price;—*n.*, army term for storage heap of material;—*pl.*, depression or melancholy.

dun (1), *a.* [A.S.], of a dull brown colour.

dun (2), *v.* [from DIN ?], to press for payment.—*pres. p.*, **dunning**; *p.p.*, **dunned**.

dunce, *n.* [*Duns Scotus*, a philosopher who opposed classical learning; died A.D. 1308], one slow at learning.

dune, *n.* [DOWN (2)], a hillock of sand near the shore.

dung, *n.* [A.S.], excrement of animals;—*v.*, to cover with dung.

dungaree (*dung'garè*), *n.*, [Hind.], coarse calico; *pl.*, workmen's overalls.

dun'geon (*dūn'jōn*), *n.* [Fr. *donjon*, from late L. *dominiōnem*, a chief possession (see DOMINION)], the keep or chief tower of a castle; a dark prison.

duode'num, *n.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve], part of the intestine leading from the stomach.—*a.*, **duodē'n'al**.

dupe, *n.* [Fr.], a person easily deceived;—*v.*, to cheat or play upon.

dūp'lex, *a.*, twofold; *n.* [Amer.], a house for two families, one living above the other.

du'plicate, *a.* [L. *duplicātus* (*duo*, two; *plicare*, to fold)], folded in two;—*n.*, a second copy;—*v.*, to double.—*ns.*, **duplica'tion**, **duplic'ity** (*dūplis'itē*), double-dealing; falseness.

dur'bar, *n.* [Pers.], the court of an Indian prince; a reception of Indian princes by the king-emperor, viceroy of India, or governor of a province.

dūre, *v.* [L. *durdre*, to last (*dūrus*, hard)], to last long.—*a.*, **dūr'able**.—*ns.*, **dūrabil'ity**; **dūr'ance**, imprisonment; **dūra'tion**, length of time; power of lasting long.—*prep.*, **dūr'ing**, while a thing goes on or lasts.

durst. See DARE.

dusk, *a.* [E.], growing dark;—

n., half-light ; a shade of darkness.—**a.**, **dus'ky**, dark—**n.**, **dus'kiness**.
dust, **n.** [A.S.], matter blown by the wind ; fine powder ;—**v.** to sprinkle with dust ; to brush dust away.—**n.**, **dus'ter**, a cloth for removing dust.—**a.**, **dus'ty**, covered with dust.
Dutch, **a.** [Du. or Ger.], belonging to Holland ;—**n.**, the people of Holland.
du'ty, **n.** [É. DUE, -TY], that which is due ; what one is bound to do ; a tax on anything.—**as.**, **du'teous** and **du'tiful**, having a sense of duty ; doing what one ought ; **du'tiable**, liable to customs or other tax.
dux, **n. sing.** [L. *dux*, a leader], holder of top place in school.
dwarf, **n.** [A.S.], a small deformed person ; anything smaller than usual ;—**v.**, to make small ; to keep from growing.—**a.**, **dwarf-ish**, like a dwarf.
dwell, **v.** [A.S.], to live in a place.—**past** and **p.p.**, **dwelled** or **dwelt**.—**n.**, **dwel'ling**, a place to live in.
dwin'dle, **v.** [A.S.], to die or waste away.

dye (*dī*), **v.** [A.S.], to give colour to ; to stain ;—**n.**, a colour ; a stain.
 —**pres. p.**, **dyeing** ; **p.p.**, **dyed**.
 —**n.**, **dye-stuffs**, materials used in dyeing.
dy'ing, **pres. p.** [see DIE], leaving life ; fading away ;—**a.**, that must die ; given or spoken just before death.
dyke. See DIKE.
dynam'ic and **dynam'ical**, **a.** [Fr., from Gk. *dynāmis*, force], having to do with force.—**ns.**, **dynam'-ics**, the science of force ; **dyn'-amite**, a substance that explodes with great force ; **dy'namo**, a machine for producing electric current.—**dyne**, **n.** [Gk. *dunamis*, force], unit of force.
dyn'asty, **n.** [Gk. *dynasteia*, lordship (*dynāmis*, power)], power ; government ; a line of rulers.—**a.**, **dynas'tic**.
dys-, **pref.** [Gk.], bad ; difficult (as in DYSPEPSIA).
dys'en'tery, **n.** [Gk. *dys-*, *entēra*, the bowels], a disease of the bowels.
dyspep'sia and **dyspep'sy**, **n.** [Gk. *dys-*, *peplein*, to digest], bad digestion.—**a.**, **dyspep'tic**, suffering from bad digestion.

E

e-, **pref.** [EX-], out of (as in EBULLITION, EDIT).
each (*ēch*), **pron.** [A.S.], every one taken separately.
ea'ger (*ē'ger*), **a.** [O.Fr., from L. *acer*], keen ; sharp-spirited ; with strong desire to do or get.—**n.**, **ea'gerness**.
eagle (*ēgl*), **n.** [O.Fr., from L. *apula*, an eagle], a large bird of prey ; a Roman military standard ; a gold coin of the United States worth ten dollars. **n.**, **ea'glet**, a young eagle.
ea'gre, **n.** [?], large tidal wave seen in Severn, etc. ; a tidal bore.
ear (1) (*ēr*), **n.** [A.S.], the opening through which sounds get to the brain ; the sense of hearing ; the power of appreciating musical

sounds.—**n.**, **ear'ache**, a pain in the ear.
ear (2), **n.** [A.S.], a head of corn ;—**v.**, to put forth ears.
ear (3), **v.** [A.S.], to plough.
earl (*ēr'l*), **n.** [A.S.], an English nobleman between a marquess and a viscount ;—**f.**, **countess**.
 —**n.**, **earl'dom**, the possessions or honours of an earl.
ear'ly (*ēr'li*), **a.** [A.S.], in good time ; at or near the beginning of the day ; before the set time ;—**adv.**, soon.
earn (*ēr'n*), **v.** [A.S.], to gain a payment or reward by work.—**n. pl.**, **ear'nings**, money earned.
ear nest (1) (*ēr'nēst*), **n.** [A.S.], a bending of all one's powers to do or get ; seriousness ; reality ;—

a., with all one's powers ; determined to get ; done with all one's attention.—**n.**, **ear'nestness**.

ear'nest (2) (*ēr'nest*), **n.** [E.], money given as a pledge that a price will be paid ; an instalment ; an assurance of something to follow.

earth (*ērth*), **n.** [A.S.], dry land ; the soft mould on the surface of the globe ; the globe itself.—

a., **ear'then**, made of earth or clay.—**n.**, **ear'thenware**, vessels made of earth or clay.—**a.**,

earth'ly, belonging to the earth ; corporeal, as opposed to spiritual.

—**ns.**, **earth'quake**, a heaving or rocking of the ground ; **earth'-**

work, work performed in cutting and removing earth ; embank-

ments of earth for railways or fortifications ; **earth'worm**, the

common worm ; a mean and contemptible person.—**a.**, **ear'thy**,

made of earth ; like earth ; dull ; coarse.

ear'wig (*ēr'wig*), **n.** [A.S.], an insect with a tail like pincers, once supposed to creep into the ear ;

one who gains the ear of another by flattery.

ease (*ēz*) and **ea'siness**, **n.** [Fr. *aïse*], freedom from pain or

trouble ; quietness ; rest ; freedom from stiffness ;—**v.**, to bring

rest ; to free from pain ; to make less difficult.—**a.**, **ea'sy**, free

from pain ; not hard to do ; yielding without difficulty.—

adv., **ea'sily**, with ease ; without pain or effort.

ea'sel (*ē'zel*), **n.** [Du. *ezel*, a little ass], a frame on which a picture

rests.

east, **n.** [A.S.], the part of the sky where the sun rises ; the coun-

tries east of Europe ;—**a.**, to-

wards the sunrise.—**a.**, **ea'sterly**,

coming from or looking toward the east ;—**adv.**, in or toward the

east.—**a.**, **ea'stern**, towards or in the east ; dwelling in the east.

East'er, **n.** [A.S., from *Eāstre*, the

dawn goddess, whose festival was held in April], the day on

which Christ rose ; the Sunday after Good Friday, commemorative of the Resurrection.

eat, **v.** [A.S.], to chew and swallow

as food ; to take food ; to consume or wear away.—**p.p.**, **eaten** ;

past, **ate** (*ēl*).—**a.**, **eatable**.

eaves (*ēvz*), **n.** [A.S.], the over-

hanging part of a roof.—**n.**,

eaves'drop, the water that drops from the eaves ;—**v.**, to

stand under the eavesdrop and listen to what is said within.—

n., **eaves'dropper**.

ebb, **n.** [A.S.], the flowing back

of the tide ; a growing smaller ;

—**v.**, to flow back ; to grow less ; to decay.

eb'ony, **n.** [Fr., from Gk. *ebenos*],

a black, hard, and heavy wood,

which can take in a fine polish.

—**a.**, **eb'on**, black.

ebullition (*ebulish'ōn*), **n.** [L. *E-*

bullire, to boil], a boiling up or

over ; an outburst of feeling.—

a., **ebu'llient** (*ebul'yent*), boiling,

exuberant.—**n.**, **ebu'llience**.

ecar'te (*akar'tā*), **n.** [Fr., from L.

E-, and root of *CARD*], a game

at cards, usually played by two

persons.

eccen'tric (*eksen'trik*), **a.** [late L.

eccentricus, Gk. *ekkentros* (*EK-*

out of ; *kentron*, the CENTRE)],

away from the centre ; not having the same centre ; not moving

round the centre ; out of the usual course ; odd or peculiar ;

—**n.**, a wheel with its axle not in the centre.—**n.**, **eccentric'ity**

(*eksen'tris'iti*), distance of a point from the centre ; strangeness of conduct.

ecclēsia's'tic, **n.** [Gk. *ekklesiā*, an

assembly], one who serves in the

Church ; a priest.—**as.**, **ecclēsia's'tic** and **ecclēsia's'tical**, be-

longing to the Church.

ech'o (*ek'ō*), **n.** [Gk.], a sound re-

peated or thrown back ; (*pl.*)

ech'o'es.—**v.**, to send back a

sound ; to resound ; to agree

with and repeat what another

has said.—**pres. p.**, **echoing** ;

p.p., **echoed**.

éc'lair, **n.** [Fr.], a finger-shaped

pastry filled with cream and iced.

éclat' (*ékla'*), **n.** [Fr.], great show ;

a burst of applause.

eclec'tic, **a.** [Gk. *eklektikos* (*EK-*

out; *legein*, to choose), choosing or picking from many sources;—*n.*, one who selects his opinions.

eclipse (*éklips'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *ekleipsis* (*ek-*, out; *leipein* to leave)], a darkening of the sun due to the moon coming between it and the eye, or of the moon when the shadow of the earth falls on it, a cutting off of light;—*v.*, to cut off light; to darken; to outshine.—*n.*, **ecliptic**, the path in which the sun seems to move round the earth and in which eclipses occur.

eclogue (*ek'log*), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, from Gk. *eklogé* (*ek-*, out; *legein*, to choose)], a poem of pastoral or shepherd life.

economy (*ékon'omí*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *oikonomia* (*oikos*, a house; *nemein*, to manage)], management of a house or family; a making the most of one's means; the way in which any affairs are arranged.—*ns.*, **economies**, the science of wealth; political economy; **economist**.—*as.*, **economical** and **economical**.—*v.*, **economize**, to spend carefully; to save.

ecstasy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *ekstasis* (*ek-*, out; *stasis*, a standing or placing)], strong feeling that shakes or thrills the mind; very great joy.—*a.*, **ecstatic**.

ecumenic or **ecumenical** (or **oecumenic**, **oecumenical**), *a.* [Gk. *oikoumenē*, inhabited (world)], universal, esp. of the Christian Church and its Councils.

eczema, *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *zein*, to boil], a disease of the skin.

eddy, *n.* [etym. ?], a whirlpool; water, air, etc., whirling round; a whirling motion;—*v.*, to whirl.

edelweiss (*ä'delvis*), *n.* [Ger.], alpine plant with white flowers.

E'den, *n.* [Heb.], the garden of Adam and Eve; a place of delight.

edge (*ej*), *n.* [A.S.], the sharp side of a cutting instrument; sharpness; a border;—*v.*, to sharpen;

to put an edge or border upon; to move sideways.—*n.*, **edging**, a border.—*adv.*, **edgewise**, **edgewise**, with cutting edge to the front.

edible, *a.* [L. *edere*, to eat], fit to be eaten;—*n.*, something fit to be eaten.

edict, *n.* [L. *edictum*, a proclamation [E-, *dicere*, to say]], a published rule or order; a decree.

edify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *aedificare* (*aedes*, a house; *facere*, to make)], to build up; to train and strengthen the mind; to make wiser.—*ns.*, **edification**, a building up or improvement of the mind; instruction; **edifice** (*ed'ifs*), a building; a large house.

edit, *v.* [L. *editus*, given out], to get a book ready for being printed; to manage a newspaper or magazine.—*ns.*, **edition** (*édi-shón*), the publishing of a book; the number of copies printed at a time; **editor**, one who edits.—*a.*, **editorial**, belonging to an editor; written by an editor or under his guidance;—*n.*, a leading article.—*n.*, **editorship**, the office of an editor.

educate, *v.* [L. *educātus*, trained (E-, *ducere*, to lead)], to train and draw out the powers of the mind; to guide in getting knowledge; to bring up a child.—*ns.*, **education**, training; the bringing up of a child in knowledge and good manners; **educator**.—*a.*, **educational**.

educe (*édūs'*), *v.* [L. E-, *ducere*, to lead)], to draw out; to bring to light.

eel, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of fish, with a long thin body like a snake.

ee'rie, *a.* [A.S.], tending to cause fear or awe.

efface, *v.* [Fr. EX-, L. *facies*, the face], to rub off the face; to blot out.—*a.*, **effaceable**, that can be effaced.—*n.*, **effacement**.

effect, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *effectus* (EX-, *facere*, to make)], something made or caused; an impression on the mind; that which follows from a cause; power to produce

- results ; (pl.) movable property ; —v., to bring to pass.—*as.*, **effective**, able to do what is wanted ; **effectual**, having a desired effect.—*adv.*, **effectually**.
- effeminate**, *a.* [L. *EX-*, *fēmina*, a woman], like a woman in feelings and nature ; unmanly.—*n.*, **effeminacy**, softness of nature ; likeness to a woman.
- Effendi**, *n.* [Turk., from mod. Gk. *apheñtēs*, for *authentēs*, a chief], a title of rank or honour among the Turks.
- effervesce** (*eferves'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *fervescere*, to boil], to boil up ; to rise in froth ; to bubble and hiss by giving off gas.—*n.*, **effervescence**.—*a.*, **effervescent**.
- effete**, *a.* [L. *effētus*, worn out], past producing ; no longer of use.
- efficacious** (*efikā'shus*), *a.* [L. *efficax*], producing results ; able to do what is intended.—*n.*, **efficacy** (*ef'ikāsi*), power of producing results.
- efficient** (*ēfish'ēnt*), *a.* [L. *efficiens* (*efficere*, to EFFECT)], able to produce the result desired ; —*n.*, one able to do work properly.—*n.*, **efficiency**, power of bringing to pass.
- effigy** (*ef'iji*), *n.* [L. *effigiēs*, a likeness], a likeness or figure of a person ; a head on a coin or medal.
- efflorescence** (*eflōres'ēns*), *n.* [L. *efflorescens* (*EX-*, *florēre*, to flower)], a breaking out into flower ; production of flowers ; a redness of the skin.—*a.*, **efflorescent**.
- effluent**, *a.* [L. *EX-*, *fluens* (*fluere*, to flow)], flowing out ; —*n.*, a stream flowing out of another or out of a lake.—*ns.*, **effluence**, that which flows out ; **effluvium**, the bad smell from decaying substances ; **efflux**, flowing out ; that which flows out.
- effort**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *EX-*, *fortis*, strong], a making use of one's power ; a putting forth of strength.
- effrontery** (*ēfrun'tēri*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *EX-*, *frons*, the forehead], boldness, shamelessness.
- effulgent**, *a.* [L. *EX-*, *fulgere*, to shine], throwing out light ; shining brightly.—*n.*, **effulgence**, great brightness.
- effusion** (*ēfū'zhon*), *n.* [L. *EX-*, *fūsus* (*fundere*, to pour)], a pouring out ; a wasting or spilling of liquid ; that which is poured out.—*a.*, **effusive**, gushing, exuberant.
- egg** (1), *n.* [A.S.], a roundish body laid by birds and other animals, from which their young are produced.—*n.*, **egg-plant**, a plant now extensively cultivated with large egg-shaped edible fruit.
- egg** (2), *v.* [Scand.], to urge on.
- egoism**, *n.* [L. *ego*, I], undue thought of self.—*ns.*, **egotism**, a too frequent speaking of oneself ; **egotist** and **egotist**.—*as.*, **egotistic** and **egotistical**.
- egregious** (*ēgrē'jus*), *a.* [L. *ēgregius* (*E-*, *grex*, a flock)], chosen out of many ; outstanding ; notable.
- egress**, *n.* [L. *ēgressus*], a going out ; means of getting out.
- egret**, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*], the smaller white heron.
- elder** (*ē'der*), *n.* [Scand.], a duck with very soft feathers.—*n.*, **elderdown**, down or feathers of the elder-duck.
- eight** (*āt*), *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than seven, 8.
- eighteen** (*ātēn'*), *a.* and *n.*, eight and ten, 18.
- eighty**, *a.* and *n.*, eight times ten, 80.
- eisteddfod** (*āsteth'vōd*), *n.* [Welsh], an assembly of Welsh bards ; a Welsh musical festival.
- either** (*ē'* or *ē'ther*), *a.* and *pron.*, the one or the other of two.
- ejaculate**, *v.* [L. *E-*, *jaculātus* (*jaculum*, a dart)], to throw out suddenly ; to utter words in short and quick sentences.—*n.*, **ejaculation**, a short prayer.—*a.*, **ejaculatory**.
- eject**, *v.* [L. *E-*, *jacere*, to throw], to throw out ; to drive away.—*ns.*, **ejection**, **ejectment**, a casting out ; an order of a court to give up possession.
- eke** (*ēk*), *v.* [A.S.], to make larger ; to add to ; —*n.*, something added ; —*adv.*, in addition to ; also ; likewise.

elab'orate, *v.* [L. *Fr.*, *labor*, LAB-OUR], to work out with great care; to perfect;—*a.*, carefully worked out; highly finished.—*n.*, **elabora'tion**, process of finishing highly.—*adv.*, **elab'orately**.

elapse (*eláps'*), *v.* [L. *elapsus* (E-, *lābi*, to fall)], to slip away; to pass away (of time).

elas'tic, *a.* [Gk. *elān*, to draw or drive], springing back again; able to return to a former shape or bulk, or to recover from trial or overwork.—*n.*, **elastic'ity**, power of recovering, etc.

elate' (*elāt'*), *a.* [L. *elātus*, lifted up (E-, *lātus*, carried)], lifted up; proud;—*v.*, to make proud.—*n.*, **elā'tion**.

el'bow (*el'bō*), *n.* [A.S. *eln*, the arm, ELL, *boga*, BOW], the joint of the arm; any outer angle;—*v.*, to push with the elbow.

el'der (1), *a.* [A.S. *OLDER*], older;—*n.*, one who is older; an office-bearer in a church.—*as.*, **el'derly**, somewhat old; **el'dest**, oldest.

el'der (2), *n.* [A.S.], a small tree with soft pith and purple berries.

elect' (*elekt'*), *v.* [L. *electus* (E-, *legere*, to choose)], to pick out from a number;—*a.*, picked out; chosen;—*n.*, a person set apart; (*pl.*) those set apart for eternal life.—*n.*, **elec'tion**, choice of one from a number; the process of choice.—*a.*, **elec'tive**, depending on an election.—*ns.*, **elec'tioneer'ing**, work connected with an election; **elec'tor**, one who has the parliamentary vote; a German prince, one of seven who formerly chose the emperor;—*f.*, **elec'tress**.—*a.*, **elec'toral**, pertaining to an election.—*n.*, **elec'torate**, the body of electors or voters.

elec'tric and **elec'trical**, *as.* [Gk. *ēlektron*, amber], belonging to electricity; filled with or able to produce electricity.—*ns.*, **elec'trician** (*ēlektrish'ian*), one skilled in electricity; **electric'ity**, that unseen force of nature which gives certain metals the power of attraction and repulsion, breaks

up chemical compounds, produces light and heat, etc.—*vs.*, **elec'trify**, to put electricity into; to fill with sudden wonder or delight; **elec'trocute**, to kill by electricity.—*ns.*, **elec'trode**, pole of an electric battery; **elec'tro-dynam'ics**, the science of the action of electricity; **electrol'y-sis**, the chemical decomposition of water or other substances by electricity; **elec'tro-magnet**, soft iron encircled by an electric current and thus becoming a magnet; **electrom'eter**, an instrument for measuring electric-ity; **elec'tron**; a particle having the unit charge of negative electricity.—*v.*, **elec'troplate**, to plate thinly with metal by electric-ity;—*n.*, articles so plated.—*n.*, **elec'trotype**, a means of copying type or engravings by the aid of electricity; the copy so obtained;—*v.*, to make copies thus.

el'egant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *elegans*, tasteful], arranged with taste; having a graceful appearance.—*n.*, **el'egance**, graceful arrangement.

el'egy (*el'ēji*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *elēgos*, a lament], a funeral poem; a song of sorrow.—*a.*, **elegi'ac**, pertaining to elegies; mournful;—*n.*, a form of verse in alternate lines of six and five feet.

el'ement, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *elementum*, a first principle], one of the simplest parts of anything; that which cannot be separated into simpler parts; (*pl.*) the rules of an art or science in their simplest forms.—*a.*, **elemen'tary**, simple; having to do with first steps or principles.

el'ephant, *n.* [L. and Gk. *elephas*], the largest four-footed animal.—*a.*, **elephan'tine**, large like an elephant.

el'e-vate, *v.* [L. *ēlevātus*, lifted up (E-, *lēvis*, light)], to raise up; to improve the mind.—*ns.*, **eleva'tion**, the act of raising up; a rising ground; the height to which anything has been raised; the upright plan or drawing of a

- building; **el'elevator**, a machine for raising to a higher floor; a lift; (Amer.) a building for storing grain; a muscle that raises a bone.
- eleven**, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than ten, 11; persons forming a side at cricket, etc.
- elf**, *n.* [A.S.], a little spirit; a fairy; (*pl.*) **elves** (*elvz*).—*a.*, **el'fish** or **el'vish**.
- elic'it** (*elis'it*), *v.* [L. *elicitus*, drawn out], to draw out (facts) bit by bit.
- elide'**, *v.* [L. *elidere*, to strike out], to strike out; to cut off a syllable.—*n.*, **elision** (*elish'on*), the act of striking out or cutting off a syllable.
- el'igible** (*el'ijibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligibilis* (*eligere*, to ELECT)], fit to be chosen; qualified by law; desirable.—*n.*, **eligibility**, fitness to be chosen.
- elim'inate**, *v.* [L. *elimindus*, cast out (E-, *limen*, a threshold)], to put out of doors; to get rid of; to leave out of account.—*n.*, **elimina'tion**.
- elite** (*dilet'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *electa*, ELECTED], the chosen or best part.
- elix'ir**, *n.* [med. L., from Arab.], a liquid supposed to change other metals into gold or to prolong life; refined spirit; anything that gives health and vigour.
- Elizabé'than**, *a.*, pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times.
- elk**, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of large deer.
- ell**, *n.* [A.S. *eln*, the arm], a measure of length (equal to the arm); (English ell) 45 inches; (Scottish ell) 37 inches.
- ellipse'** (*drips'*), *n.* [Gk. *elleipsis*, a leaving out], a regular oval figure; the path of a planet round the sun; **ellip'sis**, a way of writing or speaking in which words are left out, to be supplied by the reader or hearer.—*as.*, **ellip'tic** and **ellip'tical**, belonging to an ellipse; having words left out.
- elm**, *n.* [A.S.], a common forest tree.
- elocu'tion**, *n.* [L. E-, *loqui*, to speak], manner or style of speaking; management of the voice; use of fine words.—*n.*, **elocu'tionist**, one who practises or teaches elocution.
- é'longate**, *v.* [late L. *elongatus* (E-, *longus*, LONG)], to make longer; —*n.*, **elonga'tion**.
- elope'** (*elöp'*), *v.* [E-, and root of LEAP?], to run away.—*n.*, **elope'-ment**.
- el'oquent**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *eloquens*, speaking out], able to speak with grace and power; able to win over by speaking; spoken with eloquence.—*n.*, **el'oquence**, the art of speaking with grace and power; speaking that stirs the feelings.
- else** (*els*), *adv.* [A.S.], besides; otherwise.—*adv.* **else'where**, in some other place.
- elu'cidate**, *v.* [late L. *elucidatus*, made clear (E-, *lucidus*, LUCID)], to make clear or lucid; to make easily understood; to remove difficulties.—*n.*, **elucida'tion**.
- elude'**, *v.* [L. E-, *ludere*, to play], to keep out of one's sight; to avoid; to baffle.—*n.*, **elu'sion** (*elu'zhon*).—*as.*, **elu'sive**, deceptive; **elu'sory**, tending to cheat.
- elvish**. See **ELF**.
- elys'ium**, *n.* [Gk. *Elysion*], the place of happiness; the home of the blessed.—*a.*, **elys'ian**, exceedingly delightful.
- em-**, *pref.* [EN-].
- ema'ciate** (*em'd'shidt*), *v.* [L. E-, *macer*, lean], to make thin; to lose flesh; to waste away.—*n.*, **emacia'tion**, thinness; leanness.
- em'anate**, *v.* [L. *emāndus* (E-, *māndre*, to flow)], to flow out from; to arise.—*n.*, **emana'tion**, a flowing out from; that which flows out.
- eman'cipate**, *v.* [L. *emancipātus*, set free], to set free from slavery or any evil.—*ns.*, **emancipa'tion**, freedom from bondage; **eman'cipator**, one who sets free.
- emas'culate**, *v.* [L. *emascūdus* (E-, *masculus*, a male)], to take away male power; to deprive of vigour.
- embalm** (*embam'*), *v.* [Fr. EM-, BALM], to anoint with balm; to preserve a dead body with spices.

embank, *v.* [Fr. EM-, BANK (1)], to enclose with a bank; to raise a mound.—*n.*, **embankment**, a mound to keep back water or form a road.

embar'go, *n.* [Sp. *embargar*, prob. from late L. *imbarricare* (IN-, BAR)], a stoppage of ships from leaving port; a prohibition put on trade;—*v.*, to hinder ships; to stop trade.

embark', *v.* [Fr. EM-, BARK (3)], to put or go on board; to take part (in).—*n.*, **embarka'tion**.

embar'ra'ss, *v.* [Fr. EM-, and root of BAR], to put difficulties in one's way; to hinder from acting freely; to perplex.—*n.*, **embar'rassment**, hindrance to action; difficulty in getting money; confusion of mind.

em'bassy, *n.* [late L. *embascia*, a message], a message sent by means of an ambassador; the person or persons taking charge of the message; the house in which they live.

embat'tle, *v.* [Fr. EM-, and root of BATTLEMENT], to provide with battlements; [EM-, BATTLE], to range in order of battle.

embel'lish, *v.* [Fr. EM-, *bel*, *bellus*, fine], to set off with ornaments; to add grace or beauty to.—*n.*, **embel'ishment**, decoration; ornament.

em'bers, *n. pl.* [A.S.], cinders or ashes in which there is still some fire.

embezz'le, *v.* [O.Fr. EM-, *besillier*, to ill-treat], to use trust property unfaithfully.—*n.*, **embezz'lement**.

embit'ter, *v.* [EM-, BITTER], to make bitter.

embla'zon, *v.* [EM-, BLAZON], to adorn with heraldic figures; to set out in bright colours.—*n.*, **embla'zonment**, the figures which adorn shields, etc.; **embla'zonry**, the art of making pictures on shields, etc.; the figures on shields, etc.

em'blem, *n.* [Gk. *emblēma* (EN-, *ballein*, to throw)], a figure carved or painted; a picture meaning more than it shows to the eye;

a symbol.—*a.*, **emblematic** or **emblematical**.

embod'y, *v.*, to put into a body; to give a material form to; to join into a whole; to express thoughts in words.—*n.*, **embodiment**.

embold'en, *v.*, to make bold; to give courage to.

embos'om (*embuz'um*), *v.*, to take into the bosom; to shelter closely.

emboss', *v.* [O.Fr. EM-, BOSS], to make bosses or raised work on.—*n.*, **embossment**, figures raised above the surface.

embowel', *v.* [O.Fr. EM-, BOWEL], to take the bowels out of a body; to bury in.—*pres. p.*, **embowelling**; *p.p.*, **embowelled**.

embow'er, *v.*, to set in a bower; to surround with trees, shrubs, etc.

embrace', *v.* [Fr. EM-, *bras*, the arm, from L. *bracchia*], to hold in the arms; to show love by clasping; to contain within; to accept with eagerness;—*n.*, a clasping in the arms, etc.

embra'sure (*embra'shur*), *n.* [Fr. EM-, *braser*, to slope away], a window with slanting sides; an opening in a wall to shoot through.

em'brocate, *v.* [med. L. *embrocatus*, soaked], to moisten or rub a sore with a liquid; to foment.—*n.*, **embroca'tion**, the liquid used for this.

embrog'lio. See IMBROGLIO.

embroid'er, *v.* [Fr. EM-, *broder*, prob. from same root as *border*], to ornament needlework with sewed figures; to decorate; to embellish.—*n.*, **embroid'ery**, the art of sewing figures; ornamental needlework.

embroil', *v.* [Fr. EM-, BROIL], to throw into disorder; to mix up in a quarrel.—*n.*, **embroilment**.

em'bryo, *n.* [med. L., from Gk. *embryon* (EM-, *bryein*, to be full of)], the earliest stage of an animal or a plant; the beginning of anything;—*a.*, in an imperfect state; in the germ.—*a.*, **embryonic**.

emend', *v.* [L. E-, *mendum*, a

fault], to clear of faults; to make better; to make corrections.—*ns.*, **emenda'tion**, correction; amendment; **ē'men-dātor**, one who corrects.

em'erald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*, from Gk. *smaragdos*, a kind of emerald], a precious stone of a green colour; a rich green colour; a small printing type;—*a.*, of a rich green colour.

emerge' (*émérj'*), *v.* [L. E., *emergere*, to dipl., to rise out of anything; to come into view.—*ns.*, **emer'gence**, act of emerging; **emer'gency**, unlooked-for appearance or event; state of great need.—*a.*, **emer'gent**.

emer'itus, *a.* [L. E., *merēri*, to earn or serve], having served out one's time; relieved from duty because of long service; retired.

em'erods, *n. pl.*, hæmorrhoids. See PILES.

emersion (*émēr'shón*), *n.*, act of emerging; the coming again into sight of a star that has been eclipsed.

em'ery, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *smēris*], hard grains or powder, glued on cloth, etc., for grinding and polishing.

emet'ic, *a.* [Gk. *emetikos* (*emein*, to vomit)], causing vomiting;—*n.*, a medicine that causes vomiting.

em'igrate, *v.* [L. *émigrātus*, removed from (*E.*, *migrāre*, to MIGRATE)], to go to another country.—*a.*, **em'igrant**, leaving home for another country;—*n.*, one who has gone to live in a far-off land.—*n.*, **emigra'tion**.

em'inent, *a.* [L. *ēminens* (*ēminere*, to stand out)], outstanding; well-known.—*n.*, **em'inence**, a part rising above the rest; a rising ground; a title of honour.

emir (*émēr'*), *n.* [Arab., *AMEER*], a Turkish ruler or lord; a descendant of Mohammed.

emission (*émish'ón*), *n.*, a sending or throwing out; that which is sent out.

emit', *v.* [L. E., *mittere*, to send], to throw or give out; to issue.—*pres. p.*, **emitting**; *p.p.*, **emitted**.—*n.*, **em'issary** [L.

emissarius], one who is sent out, especially on a private mission; a spy; an outlet for water.

em'met, *n.* [A.S.], an ant.

emoll'ient (*émol'ient*), *a.* [L. E., *mollis*, soft], making soft or supple;—*n.*, something to soften, or allay pain.

emol'ument, *n.* [L. *émolumentum*, profit (*E.*, *moliri*, to work)], payment for work; good or gain in any way.

emo'tion (*émō'shón*), *n.* [L. *émōtio* (*E.*, *movēre*, to MOVE)], a strong movement of the feelings.—*a.*, **emo'tional**, arising from or causing emotion; easily moved.

empale'. See IMPALE.

empan'el, *v.* [O.Fr. *EM-*, *PANEL*], to write names in a list; to put upon a list.—*pres. p.*, **empaneling**; *p.p.*, **empanelled**.

em'peror, *n.* [Fr., from L. *im-perātor*, a commander-in-chief], one who rules an empire;—*f.*, **em'press**.

em'phásis, *n.* [Gk. *EM-*, *phásis*, an appearance], a force of voice laid upon a syllable, word, etc.; stress or importance; accent.—*v.*, **em'phasize**, to mark with emphasis; to lay stress on.—*a.*, **emphat'ic** or **emphat'ical**, marked by special force of voice; requiring emphasis.

em'pire, *n.* [Fr., from L. *imper-ium*], chief power or sovereignty; the country over which an emperor rules.

empir'ic and **empir'ical**, *as.* [Fr., from Gk. *empeirikos*, experienced], known by trial or experience; not known by scientific thought.—*ns.* (**empir'ic**), one whose knowledge is got from experience only; a quack; **empir'icism**, knowledge resting on experience alone; practice without regular training or study.

employ', *v.* [Fr., from L. *implicāre*, to fold in], to keep at work; to give work to; to make use of;—*n.*, fixed work or service.—*ns.*, **employ'er**; **employ'ee**, one who is employed; **employ'ment**, a giving of work to; the work a person has.

empor'ium, *n.* [Gk. *emporion*, a market-place], a place where goods are brought to be sold or exchanged; a place of trade; a commercial city.

empov'erish. See IMPOVERISH.

empow'er, *v.*, to give power to.

em'press. See EMPEROR.

emp'ty, *a.* [A.S.], having nothing within; unfruitful; without reality;—*v.*, to take everything out of; to become empty.—*n.* **emp'tiness**.

empyreal (*emprē'al* or *empir'ial*), *a.* [Gk. *empyros*, on fire], formed of pure fire or light; belonging to the highest heaven.—*n.*, **empyrē'an**, the highest heaven.

emu (*ē'mū*), *n.* [Port.], the Australian ostrich.

em'ulate, *v.* [L. *aemulāri*, to try to equal (*aemulus*, a rival)], to try to be better than; to copy, in order to excel; to strive with.—*n.*, **emūla'tion**.—*as.*, **em'ulous** and **em'ulative**, fond of excelling.

emul'sion (*ēmūl'shōn*), *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to milk out (*E.*, *mulgere*, to milk)], a milk-like mixture of oil and water used as medicine.—*a.*, **emul'sive**, milk-like; giving out a milk-like substance.

en-, *pref.* [Fr., from L. *in-*, or Gk. *en-*], in, into, on (as in ENCLOSE, ENTOMB, ELLIPSE, EMBODY).

ena'ble, *v.* [EN-, ABLE], to make able; to give power to.

enact', *v.* [EN-, ACT], to act the part of; to pass, as a law.—*a.*, **enac'tive**, having the power to enact.—*n.* **enact'ment**, the passing of a law; a law.

enam'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *esmail*, from root of SMELT (2)], a glass-like substance melted and used for coating metal, jewellery, etc.; a smooth, glossy surface; the coating of the teeth;—*v.*, to coat with enamel, or with various colours; to make smooth, —*pres. p.*, **enamelling**; *p.p.*, **enamelled**.

enam'our (*ēnām'ūr*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, AMOUR], to inflame with love; to fill with delight.

encage', *v.* [EN-, CAGE], to put into

a cage; to shut within narrow limits.

encamp', *v.* [EN-, CAMP], to form a camp; to pitch tents; to take up a position for rest.—*n.*, **encamp'ment**, an army at rest; a camp.

encase' [Fr. EN-, CASE], to put into a case.—*n.*, **encase'ment**.

encaus'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *enkautos*, burned (EN-, *kaiein*, to burn)], burned in; painted or decorated when hot;—*n.*, some articles the painting of which is fixed by heat.

enceinte' (*ansant'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *incinctus*, surrounded (IN-, *cingere*, to girdle)], the fortified wall surrounding a fortress;—*a.*, pregnant.

encephalic (*ensefal'ik*), *a.* [EN + Gk. *kephalē*, the head], relating to the brain.—*n.*, **encephali'tis**, inflammation of the brain.

enchain', *v.* [Fr. EN-, CHAIN], to put in chains; to hold firmly in any way.

enchant', *v.* [Fr., from L. *incantare* (IN-, *cantare* to sing)], to act on by charms; to bring under the power of magic; to give great delight to.—*ns.*, **enchant'ment**, the use of magic spells; that which enchants; **enchan'ter**, one who enchants;—*f.*, **enchan'tress**.

encir'cle, *v.* [EN-, CIRCLE], to enclose in a circle; to surround.—*n.*, **encirclement**, the act of encircling, or the state of being encircled.

en'clave, *n.* [Fr.], territory completely surrounded by that of another power.

enclit'ic, *a.* [Gk. *enklitikos*, leaning on (EN-, *klinein*, to bend)], leaning or resting on;—*n.*, a dependent word so unemphatic that it is pronounced as part of that which it follows.

enclose', *v.* [EN-, CLOSE], to shut in on all sides; to put a fence round; to put in a case or wrapper.—*n.*, **enclo'sure**, that which encloses; a fence; the space enclosed, esp. common land enclosed by private persons.

enco'mium, *n.* [Gk. *enkōmion*, a song of praise], a speech prais-

ing a person ; high praise.—*n.*, **enco'miast**, one who praises.

encom'pass (*encūm'pās*), *v.* [EN-, COMPASS], to stretch or go round ; to include.—*n.*, **encom'passment**.

encore' (*ankōr'*), *adv.* [Fr., from L. *in hanc horam*, to this hour], over again ; once more ;—*v.*, to call for a repetition.

encoun'ter, *v.* [O.Fr. EN-, CONTRA, against], to come face to face with ; to meet in fight ; to meet unexpectedly ;—*n.*, a fight ; a contest ; an unexpected meeting.

encour'age (*encūr'āj*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, COURAGE], to put heart or courage into ; to raise one's spirits.—*n.*, **encour'agement**, that which urges one to do well.—*adv.*, **encour'agingly**.

encroach' (*enkrōch'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, and root of CROOK], to invade the rights of another ; to trespass.—*n.*, **encroach'ment**, an invading of another's right ; that which is so got.

enrust', *v.* [prob. through Fr. (IN-, L. *crusta*, CRUST)], to cover with a crust.—*n.*, **enrust'ment** or **enorusta'tion**, a hard coating on the surface of anything ; a layer or facing of marble on a wall.

encum'ber, *v.* [Fr. EN-, CUMBER], to keep from moving freely ; to put a burden on ; to load with debt, etc.—*n.*, **encum'brance**, any hindrance.

encyc'lical (*ensik'likāl*), *a.* [Gk. EN-, *kyklos*, a circle], sent round to many persons or places to be read by a great number ;—*n.*, a circular letter sent by the Pope to bishops, etc.

encyclope'dia (*ensiklōp'e'dia*), *n.* [Gk. EN-, *kyklos*, a circle ; *paideia*, teaching], the circle of the arts and sciences ; a book giving information on many subjects, arranged in alphabetical order.—*n.*, **encyclope'dist**, one who writes in an encyclopedia.—*a.*, **encyclope'dic**, full of information.

end, *n.* [A.S.], the farthest point or line ; the last point in space and

time ; purpose or aim ;—*v.*, to cause to stop ; to come to a stop.—*n.*, **ending**, the last part of anything.—*a.*, **endless**, without end ; unending.—*adv.*, **end'-ways** or **endwise**, standing on end ; with the end forward.

endan'ger (*endān'jēr*), *v.* [EN-, DANGER], to put or bring into danger ; to expose to loss or hurt.

endear', *v.* [EN-, DEAR], to make dear.—*n.*, **endear'ment**, an act showing love.

endeav'our (*endeuv'ūr*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, *devoir*, duty], to try ; to make an effort ; to use power or force ;—*n.*, an effort.

endem'ic, *a.* [Gk. EN-, *dēmos*, people], (disease) commonly found in a district.

en'dogen (*en'dōjen*), *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within ; *gēns*, born or produced], a plant that grows by adding its new wood within the stem, as a palm, rush, etc. ; opposed to EXOGEN.—*a.*, **endog'eous**.

endorse', *v.* [O.Fr. *endorser* (EN-, *dos*, L. *dorsum*, back)], to write one's name on the back of ; to agree with ; to record a breach of law on the back of (licence).—*n.*, **endorse'ment**.

endow', *v.* [EN-, Fr. *douer*, to DOWER], to give a dowry to ; to give what will provide a regular income ; to enrich with any gift or power.—*n.*, **endow'ment**, money given to produce a regular income ; any rich gift.

endue' (*endū'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inducere* (see INDUCE)], to put on ; to clothe ; to furnish (with).

endure', *v.* [Fr., from L. *indurare*, to last (IN-, *dārus*, see DURE)], to last long ; to stand firm ; to bear up under pain, etc.—*a.*, **endūr'-able**.—*n.*, **endūr'ance**, state of enduring ; power of bearing.

enema (*en'ima* or *en'e'ma*), *n.* [Gk. EN-, *hienai*, to send], a medicine injected with a syringe.

en'e'my, *n.* [Fr., from L. *inimicus* (IN-, UN-, *amicus*, friend)], one who hates another ; a country at war with another ; the opposing army or fleet.

en'ergy (*en'érji*), *n.* [Gk. *energeia*,

action (EN-, *ergon*, work), power of working; power producing results; force or expression in words.—*as.*, **energetic** and **energetical**, full of work and action; showing a will and power to work; lively; forcible.

enervate, *v.* [L. *ēnervātus*, weakened (EN-, *nervus*, a NERVE)], to deprive of force or nerve; to weaken.—*a.*, **enervate**.

enfeeble, *v.* [Fr. EN-, *FREEBLE*], to make feeble.—*n.*, **enfeeblement**.

enfeoff (*enfef'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, *FIEF*], to give a fief to; to put in possession of land as a vassal.

enfilade, *n.* [Fr. IN-, *fil*, L. *flum*, a thread], any place open from end to end; gun-fire sweeping along the whole line;—*v.*, to fire from end to end.

enfold, *v.* [EN-, *FOLD*], to fold in; to wrap up; to embrace.

enforce, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *infortiare* (IN-, and root of *FORCE*)], to give force to; to put in force; to cause to be obeyed.—*n.*, **enforcement**, act of enforcing.

enfranchise (*enfrān'chiz*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, *FRANCHISE*], to make or set free; to give the right of voting to.—*n.*, **enfranchisement**, admission to the privileges of voting.

engage (*engāj'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, *GAGE* (1)], to bind by a pledge or promise; to promise to do; to take part in; to bespeak.—*a.*, **engaged**, at work; in the act of fighting; promised in marriage.—*n.*, **engagement**, a promise, esp. to marry; an appointment to meet; a battle.—*a.*, **engaging**, attractive; pleasing.

engender (*enjen'der*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *ingenerāre* (IN-, *genus*, a race)], to bring into being; to beget; to produce.

engine (*enj'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingentum*, invention], a machine fitted to do certain work; a machine used for setting others in motion.—*ns.*, **engineer**, one who makes or manages engines; one who plans fortifications, roads, bridges, etc.; **engineer**-

ing, the work or the science and skill of an engineer.

English (*ing'lish*), *a.* [A.S.], belonging to England;—*n.*, the people of South Britain or their language.

engraft, *v.* [EN-, *GRAFT*], to put a graft or shoot of one tree into another; to make one thing a part of another.

engrain, *v.* [EN-, *GRAIN*], to dye in the *grain* or deeply; to fix deeply in the nature.

engrave, *v.* [EN-, *GRAVE* (1)], to cut a mark deeply; to cut pictures, etc., upon stone or metal; to fix in the memory.—*n.*, **engraving**, art of cutting pictures, etc.; a picture so made.

engross, *v.* [Fr. EN-, and root of *GROSS*], to write a copy in clear writing; to take up one's attention; to buy up in large quantities.—*n.*, **engrossment**, a fair copy in a large hand; a taking up of the whole of a thing.

engulf, *v.* [EN-, *GULF*], to swallow up as in a gulf.

enhance, *v.* [O.Fr. *enhancer*, *enhauer* (IN-, L. *altus*, high)], to raise in price or value; to make higher.—*n.*, **enhancement**.

enigma, *n.* [Gk. *ainigma*], a statement with a hidden meaning; something obscure or hard to be understood.—*as.*, **enigmatic** and **enigmatical**.

enjoin, *v.* [Fr., from L. *injungere* (IN-, *ungere*, to join)], to order or command; to impress earnestly upon.

enjoy, *v.* [Fr. EN-, *JOY*], to feel pleasure in; to get joy from; to be happy in.—*n.*, **enjoyment**, a feeling of joy; happiness; that which gives joy; use or possession.

enkindle, *v.* [EN-, *KINDLE*], to set on fire; to arouse or excite.

enlarge (*enlarj'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, *LARGE*], to make or grow larger; to say more (upon) a thing; to set free.—*n.*, **enlargement**, larger size; a setting free.

enlighten (*enli'ten*), *v.* [EN-, *LIGHTEN*], to cast light upon; to make clear; to give knowledge to.—

- n.**, enligh'tenment, state of having light.
- enlist'**, *v.* [EN-, LIST], to write one's name in a list; to take part or get another to take part in some work; to become a soldier.—*n.*, **enlist'ment**, an engagement to take part or to act as a soldier.
- enliven'**, *v.* [EN-, LIFE], to put life into; to make quick and active; to raise one's spirits.
- en'mity**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *inimicitias*, ill-will (*inimicus*, ENEMY)], the feelings of an enemy; a wishing ill to.
- enno'ble**, *v.* [Fr. IN-, NOBLE], to make noble; to make a peer of; to raise in kind or character.
- ennui'** (*anuvé'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *in odio*, in hatred], a feeling of weariness; boredom.
- enor'mous**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *enormis* (E-, *norma*, a rule)], beyond measure; or more than usual size; very large.—*n.*, **enor'mity**, state of being enormous; anything beyond measure; a great crime.
- enough'** (*ēnūf'*), *n.* [A.S.], that to which nothing more needs to be added; what will just do;—*adv.*, so as to need no more.
- enquire'** and **enquiry**. See INQUIRE.
- enrage'** (*ēnrāj'*), *v.* [Fr. EN, RAGE], to put into a rage; to make angry.
- enrap'ture**, *v.* [EN-, RAPTURE], to transport with pleasure; to fill with delight.
- enrich'**, *v.* [Fr. EN-, RICH], to make rich or fruitful; to adorn with ornaments.—*n.*, **enrich'ment**.
- enrōll**, *v.* [Fr. EN-, ROLL], to put into a roll; to write in a list; to put in writing.—*pres. p.*, **enroll-ing**; *p.p.*, **enrolled**.—*n.*, **enrol'ment**, the list of names enrolled.
- ensam'ple**, old form of EXAMPLE.
- ensconce'**, *v.* [EN-, SCONCE], to cover over with a *sconce* or fort; to hide; to settle in safety.
- enshrine'**, *v.* [EN-, SHRINE], to put into a shrine; to put into a holy place.
- enshroud'**, *v.* [EN-, SHROUD], to wrap in a shroud; to cover up closely.
- en'sign** (*en'sin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *insigne*, well marked (IN-, *signum*, a SIGN)], the flag of a regiment; formerly the officer who carried the flag; ship's flag.
- en'silage** (*en'sildj*), *n.* [Fr. EN-, SILO], a storing of green crops in pits for preservation; the fodder so preserved.
- enslave'**, *v.* [EN-, SLAVE], to make a slave of; to take away one's liberty.—*n.*, **enslave'ment**, state of slavery.
- ensnare'**, *v.* [EN-, SNARE], to catch in a snare; to take by cunning or deceit.
- ensue'** (*ensū'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *insequi*, to follow after], to come or follow after; to flow from as a consequence.
- ensure'** (*enshoor'*), *v.* [O.Fr. EN-, SURE], to make sure or safe; see also INSURE.
- entab'lature**, *n.* [L. *intabulatum*, flooring (IN-, *tabula*, a board)], the part of a building resting on the columns.
- entail'**, *v.* [Fr. IN-, *taiea*, a cutting (see TAIL)], to cause property to descend in a certain line of heirs; to involve; to cause to follow;—*n.*, an estate or property limited as above.
- entangle** (*entānggl'*), *v.* [EN-, TANGLE], to mix confusedly; to catch as in a net; to bring into difficulties.—*n.*, **entangle'ment**, a state of confusion; disorder.
- en'ter**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *intrare* (*intra*, within)], to go into; to pierce; to form part of; to write into a book or roll; (upon) to take possession of.—*ns.*, **en'try**, act or means of entering; a passage into; a writing or something in a book; that which is written; a taking possession (of a house); **en'trance**, a place of entering; the right of entering; **en'trant**, one who enters (building, examination, competition, etc.).
- enter'ic** [Gk. *enteron*, bowel], *a.*, affecting the bowels;—*n.*, ty-

phoid fever; a disease of the bowels caused by infected water.

en'terprise, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *interprehendere* (INTER-, *prehendere* to take in hand)], something taken in hand; a piece of bold or dangerous work; readiness to do such work;—*v.*, to undertake.—*a.*, **en'terprising**, ready to face difficulties.

entertain', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *intertēnere* (INTER-, *tēnere*, to hold)], to receive as guests; to make the time pass pleasantly; to keep in the mind or thought.—*a.*, **entertain'ing**, good at amusing.—*n.*, **entertain'ment**, act of entertaining; supply of wants; a feast; anything that interests, pleases, or amuses.

enthral', *v.* [EN-, THRALL], to make a slave of.—*pres. p.*, **enthralling**; *p.p.*, **enthralled**.—*n.*, **enthral'ment**.

enthron'e, *v.* [Fr. EN-, THRONE], to set on a throne; to put in a place of highest power; to instal (a bishop, etc.).—*n.*, **enthron'e'ment**.

enthū'siasm, *n.* [Gk. *enthousiasmos*, inspiration (EN-, *theos*, a god)], great zeal due to belief in the goodness of a cause; power of the feelings over the mind.—*a.*, **enthū'sias'tic**.—*n.*, **enthu'siast**.

entice' (*entis'*), *v.* [Fr.], to draw on by hope or desire; to lead astray; to induce to sin.—*n.*, **entice'ment**, that which entices.

entire' (*entir'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *integer*, whole], unbroken; without fault; with all its parts or strength.—*adv.*, **entire'ly**.—*ns.*, **entire'ness** and **entire'ty**, completeness; an unbroken state.

entitle, *v.* [Fr. EN-, TITLE], to give one a claim or right.

en'tity, *n.* [L. *ens*, being], real being, whether in thought or fact.

entomb' (*entloom'*), *v.* [Fr. EN-, TOMB], to put in a tomb; to bury out of sight.—*n.*, **entomb'ment**, burial.

entomol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect (*entōmos*, cut in two: -LOGY)], the natural history of

insects.—*n.*, **entomol'ogist**, one who studies insects.

en'trails, *n. pl.* [Fr., from late L. *intrālia*, things within (see INTER-)], the inner parts of an animal's body; the bowels.

entram'mel, *v.* [EN-, TRAMMEL], to trammel.

en'trance (1), *n.* See under ENTER.

entrance' (2), *v.* [EN-, TRANCE], to put into a trance; to fill with great delight.—*n.*, **entrance'ment**.

entrap, *v.* [Fr. EN-, TRAP], to catch as in a trap; to get a person into a difficulty; to entangle or ensnare.—*pres. p.*, **entrapping**; *p.p.*, **entrapped**.

entreat, *v.* [Fr. EN-, TREAT], to beg with earnestness; to pray for.—*n.*, **entrea'ty**, an earnest prayer.

entree' (*antrā'*), *n.* [Fr., ENTRY], right or permission to enter; a side dish served between the courses.

entrench', *v.* [EN-, TRENCH], to dig a ditch round; to cut trenches or furrows in; to enter (upon) that which belongs to another.—*n.*, **entrench'ment**, a rampart and trench around a place; a defence.

entrust, *v.* [EN-, TRUST], to put into someone's trust or care; to charge with a duty or task.

en'try. See under ENTER.

entwine', *v.* [EN-, TWINE], to twine round; to clasp or embrace; to cling to.

enū'merate, *v.* [L. *enumerātus*, counted up (E-, *numerus*, a NUMBER)], to count up one by one; to get the number of; to tell over the names.—*ns.*, **enumeration**, **enu'merator**.

enun'ciate (*enūn'shiāt*), *v.* [L. E-, *nuncius*, a messenger], to speak out; to state clearly; to pronounce distinctly.—*n.*, **enun'cia'tion**, clear speaking; a clear statement.

envel'op, *v.* [Fr.], to wrap or fold in; to cover on all sides; to hide.—*ns.*, **en'velope** (*en'vêlōp*), that which wraps or covers; a paper covering for a letter; **envel'ope'ment**.

enven'om, *v.* [Fr., IN-, *venin*,

VENOM], to put poison into ; to embitter speech or action.

envi'ron, *v.* [Fr., *in-*, and root of VEER], to surround on all sides.—*ns.*, **envi'ronment**, that which surrounds ; **envi'rons**, *pl.*, the places lying around ; outskirts.

envis'age, *v.* [Fr. *envisager* (EN-, VISAGE)], to look in the face ; to consider.

en'voy, *n.* [Fr. *envoie*, sent (L. *in-*, *via*, on the way)], a messenger sent abroad to arrange business ; a minister next in rank to an ambassador.

en'vy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *invidia*, ill-will], a feeling of pain at another's good ; a wish that another's good had been ours ; an object of envy ;—*v.*, to feel pain at another's good ; to wish that another's good were ours ; to hate a person because of success or goodness.—*as.*, **en'viable**, that may be envied ; very desirable ; **en'vious**, feeling envy.

enwrap', *v.* [EN-, WRAP], to wrap or fold round.

ep'aulet, *n.* [Fr. *epaulette*, from L. *spatula*, a shoulder], a shoulder-knot ; a shoulder-badge of an officer.

epergne' (*èpèrn'*), *n.* [etym. ?], an ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

e'phah (*è'fá*), *n.* [Heb.], a Hebrew measure for grain, etc.

ephem'eral (*èsem'érdl*), *a.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *hēmēra*, a day], living only for a day ; short-lived ; transient.

eph'od (*è'fód*), *n.* [Heb.], a part of the Jewish priests' dress.

epi-, *pref.* [Gk.], upon (as in EPI-TAPH, EPISCOPAL, EPODE).

ep'ic, *a.* [Gk. *epos*, a word], told in a lofty style ;—*n.*, an heroic poem.

epi'cure, *n.* [L. *Epicūrus*], one who lives for pleasure, esp. in eating and drinking.—*as.*, **epicūrè'an**, pertaining to Epicurus ; fond of good living ;—*n.*, a follower of Epicurus.

ep'icycle, *n.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *kyklos*, circle], a circle the centre of which moves round the circumference of another circle.

epidem'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *epi-*

dēmios, among the people (EPI-, *dēmos*, people)], falling on many (of diseases) ; general ;—*n.*, a disease that attacks many persons.

epider'mis, *n.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *derma*, skin], the outer skin.

epiglot'tis, *n.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *glōtta*, the tongue], a valve which covers the upper end of the windpipe when food is passing into the throat.

ep'igram, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *epi-gramma*, an inscription (EPI-, *graphein*, to write)], an inscription in verse ; a short poem ending in a witty thought ; a pointed saying.—*as.*, **epigrammat'ic** and **epigrammat'ical**, like an epigram.—*n.*, **epigram'matist**, a writer of epigrams.

ep'igraph, *n.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *graphein*, to write], an inscription on a building, statue, etc. ; a motto.

ep'ilepsy, *n.* [Gk. *epilēpsia*, a seizure (EPI-, *lambanein*, to take)], a disease of the brain causing the sufferer to fall unconscious, and accompanied by convulsions.—*a.*, **epilep'tic**, pertaining to epilepsy ;—*n.*, a person suffering from epilepsy.

ep'ilogue (*èp'ilog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *epilogos* (EPI-, *logos*, a speech)], a speech addressed to the spectators at the end of a play ; the winding up of a speech or book ; conclusion.

Epiph'any (*èpif'and*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *epiphania* (EPI-, *phainein*, to show)], an appearance ; a Church feast on the 6th of January, to commemorate the showing of Christ to the wise men.

epis'copacy, *n.* [Gk. *episkōpos*, BISHOP], Church government by bishops.—*as.*, **epis'copal** and **episcopā'lian** ;—*n.*, a member of an episcopal Church.—*n.*, **epis'copate**, the office of a bishop ; the whole body of bishops.

ep'isode, *n.* [Gk. *EPI-*, *eis*, into ; *hōdos*, a way], an incident or group of events in a story or in real life.

epistle (*èpisl'*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *epistolē*], a letter.—*a.*, **epis'tol-ary**, in the form of a letter.

ep'itaph (ep'itaf), *n.* [Gk. EPI-, *taphos*, a tomb], a writing on a tomb.

epithala'mium, *n.* [Gk. EPI-, *thalamos*, a bride-chamber], a marriage song.

ep'ithet, *n.* [Gk. *epithētos*, added], a word added to a name to describe it; an adjective telling some quality.

epit'ome (ép'i'ōmi), *n.* [Gk. EPI-, *temnein*, to cut], a shortened form of a book, story, etc.; a summary.—*v.*, **epit'omize**.

epoch (ep'ok or ē'pok), *n.* [Gk. *epochē*, a check (EPI-, *echein*, to hold)], a fixed point of time from which dates are counted backwards or forwards; the time of something remarkable.

ep'ode, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *epodos* (EPI-, *ōdē*, a poem)], the last part of a lyric ode.

e'quable, *a.*, the same all over; without variation.—*ns.*, **equabil'ity**, **e'quableness**, and **equal'ity**, state of being equal.—*v.*, **e'qualize**, to make equal.—*ns.*, **equaliza'tion**, a making equal; state of being made equal.

e'qual, *a.* [L. *aequus*], of the same size; as good as another; in the same position; having power enough (to);—*ns.*, one who is as good as another; one of the same rank, etc.;—*v.*, to make or to be the same as another.—*adv.*, **e'qually**.—*pres. p.*, **equalling**; *p.p.*, **equalled**.

equanim'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aequanimitas* (L. *aequus*, **EQUAL**, *animus*, the mind)], evenness of mind; calmness of temper.

equate, *v.* [L. *aequare*, to equalize], to make equal; to bring to an average.—*ns.*, **equa'tion**, a making equal; a statement of equality of two things or quantities; **equa'tor**, an imaginary circle passing round the globe, midway between the poles.—*a.*, **equator'ial**, pertaining to the equator;—*ns.*, a telescope mounted so as to move parallel to the equator.

equ'erry (ek'wéri), *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, a stable], a stableman; the officer

in charge of the sovereign's horses.

eques'trian, *a.* [L. *equestris* (*equus*, a horse)], belonging to horses or riding;—*ns.*, one who rides on horseback.

equi-, *pres.* [L. *aequus*], equal (as in **EQUILATERAL**, **EQUINOX**).

equian'gular, *a.*, having all the angles equal.

equidis'tant, *a.*, equally distant.

equilat'eral, *a.* [L. *latus*, side], having all the sides equal.

equilib'rium, *n.* [L. **EQUI-**, *libra*, a balance], state of rest caused by equal balancing of weights; state of mind inclining to neither side.

equimul'tiple, *n.* [**EQUI-**, **MUL-TIPLE**], a number multiplied by the same number as another.

e'quine, *a.* [L. *equinus* (*equus*, a horse)], belonging to or like a horse.

e'quinox, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aequi-noctium* (**EQUI-**, *nox*, night)], the time (about 21st March and 23rd September) when or the point where the sun crosses the equator, making day and night equal.—*a.*, **equinoc'tial** (*-nok'shal*), pertaining to equal days and nights;—*ns.*, an imaginary circle in the sky, right over the equator, so called because when the sun crosses it day and night are equal.

equip, *v.* [Fr., from Scand. root of **SHIP**], to fit out; to provide with what is needed.—*pres. p.*, **equipping**; *p.p.*, **equipped**.—*ns.*, **eq'uiPAGE** (ek'wipaj), that with which one is fitted for service; servants, horses, etc., of a king; the things needed for an army; **equip'ment**, a fitting out; the things needed for an army; **equip'ment**, a fitting out; that which is made ready.

eq'uiPOISE (ek'wipoie), *n.* [**EQUI-**, **POISE**], an equal weight on both sides; state of rest so caused.

eq'uity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aequitas*], that which is fair between man and man; right by the law of nature; equality of rights.—*a.*, **eq'uitable**, just; fair.

equiv'alent, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *aequivalens* (**EQUI-**, *valēre*, to be

- worth]], of equal worth or force ; having the same meaning ;—*n.*, that which is equal.
- equivocal**, *a.* [L. *aequivocus*, doubtful (AEQUI-, *vocare*, to call)], having two different meanings ; uncertain ; misleading. — *v.*, **equivocate**, to use words of double meaning in order to mislead.—*n.*, **equivocation**.
- era** (*ēr'a*), *n.* [L. *aera*, pieces of brass used as counters], a point of time fixed by some event ; a series of years from a fixed point.
- eradicate**, *v.* [L. *eradicatus* (E-, *radix*, a root)], to take out by the root ; to destroy utterly.—*a.*, **eradicable**.—*n.*, **eradication**.
- erase**, *v.* [L. E-, *radere*, to scrape], to rub out ; to cause to be forgotten.—*ns.*, **eraser**, that which rubs out ; **erasion** and **erasure**, process of rubbing out ; that which is rubbed out.
- Erastian** (*ērās'tiān*), *n.*, one who believes [with Thomas Erastus, a Swiss doctor] that the Church ought to be subject to the State ; —*a.*, relating to Erastians.—*n.*, **Erastianism**, control of the Church by the State.
- ere** (*ār*), *adv.* [A.S.], before ; sooner than ; —*prep.*, before.
- erect**, *a.* [L. *erectus*, set up], straight up ; firm and unbending ; —*v.*, to set straight up ; to raise or build.—*n.*, **erection**, a building.
- eremite**, *n.* [Gk. *erēmos*, solitary], a hermit.
- erg**, *n.* [Gk. *ergon*, work], unit of work.
- er'got**, *n.* [Fr. *argot*, a cock's spur], a disease of cereals, esp. rye.
- er'mine** (*ēr'min*), *n.* [Fr.], the name given to the stoat when it has its white winter coat ; the fur of the ermine used on the robes of judges and magistrates ; the office or dignity of a judge.
- erne**, *n.* [A.S. *earn*], the sea-eagle or the golden eagle.
- erode** *v.* [Fr., from L. *erōdere* (E-, *rōdere*, to gnaw)], to eat away ; to gnaw into.—*n.*, **ero'sion**.—*a.*, **ero'sive**, eating away.
- erotic**, *a.* [Gk. *erōtikos* (*erōs*, love)], speaking or singing of love ; causing or caused by love.
- err**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *errāre*, to wander], to go out of the right way ; to make mistakes.
- er'rand**, *n.* [A.S.], a journey to carry a message ; something which one is sent to do.
- er'rant**, *a.* [O.Fr.], wandering ; looking for adventures.—*n.*, **er'rantry**, a state of wandering.—*a.*, **erratic**, given to wander.
- erra'tum**, *n.* [L. *errātum* (*errāre*, to wander)], a mistake in writing or printing ; (*pl.*) **errata**.
- erro'neous**, *a.* [L. *errōneus*, wandering about, from *erro*, a vagabond], full of error ; wrong.—*n.*, **er'ror**, a going wrong ; a mistake ; an act of wrong-doing.
- er'satz**, *a.* [Ger.], substituted for (a genuine substance).
- Erse**, *n.* [Sc. form of *Irish*], the language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, so called because of its Irish origin ; (*wrongly*) Irish.
- erst** and **erstwhile**, *adv.* [A.S.], before ; formerly.
- erubesc'ent** (*erubes'ent*), *a.* [L. E-, *rubere*, to be red], growing red ; blushing.—*n.*, **erubescence**.
- ēru'ctation**, *n.* [L. *ēru'ctāre*], a throwing out of wind from the stomach, or of gas or other matter from a volcano.
- er'udite**, *a.* [L. *eruditus* (E-, *rudis*, RUDE)], polished ; learned ; deeply read.—*n.*, **erudition** (*-dīsh'ōn*), learning ; knowledge gained from books.
- erupt**, *v.* [L. E-, *rumpere*, to break], to burst out (of a volcano).—*n.*, **eruption**, a breaking or bursting out ; that which is thrown out ; hot spots on the skin.—*a.*, **erup'tive**, breaking forth ; causing or caused by an eruption.
- erysip'elas**, *n.* [Gk. *erusi-*, or *erythros*, red ; *pella*, the skin], a disease of the skin attended by great inflammation.
- escalade**, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *escalada*, from L. *scāla*, a ladder], a scaling of walls ; an attack on a fortified place by means of ladders ; *v.*, to enter by ladders.

es'calātor, *n.* [ESCALADE], a moving staircase.

escape', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *excap-pāre* (EX-, *cappa*, out of one's cloak)], to get or flee away; to get free from restraint or danger; —*n.*, a getting away by flight; freedom from threatened danger or injury.—*ns.*, **escapade'** [Fr., from Sp.], an escape from the restraint of good sense; a wild prank; **escape'ment**, the means in a clock by which the movement is controlled, one tooth of a wheel being allowed to *escape* at each vibration of the pendulum.

escarp' [Fr. *escarper*, to SCARP], to cut or make into a slope; —*n.*, the inner slope of a ditch round a fortress.—*n.*, **escarp'ment**, the side of a hill or rock cut away; a steep slope, natural or artificial; a steep cliff-like part of a fortification.

eschatology (*eskatol'ōj*), *n.* [Gk. *eschatos*, last], the doctrines regarding the final destiny of man and the world.

escheat', *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ex-cādere* (EX-, *cādere*, to fall)], property that falls away to the crown or overlord for want of an heir or for some other reason; —*v.*, to go back to the crown or overlord.

eschew' (*eschoo'*), *v.* [Fr., from root of SHY], to shun; to avoid; to run from.

es'cort, *n.* [Fr., from It. (EX-, L. *corrigere*, to CORRECT)], a guard for protection or honour; soldiers or ships as a protection, etc.—*v.*, **escort'**, to go as a guard.

eseritoire (*eskrētwar'*), *n.* [Fr.], a writing desk with drawers.

es'culent, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, eatable (*esca*, food)], that can be eaten; —*n.*, something that can be used as food.

escutch'eon (*eskūch'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scūtum*, a shield], a family shield on which a coat of arms is painted; the middle part of a ship's stern with the name on it.

Es'kimo, *n.*, one of a race inhabiting Greenland, etc.; (*pl.*) **Eskimos**.

esoter'ic, *a.* [Gk. *esōteros*, inner], secret; shown or taught only to a few. Opposed to EXOTERIC.

espal'ier, *n.* [Fr.], a trellis on which fruit trees and shrubs are trained; a tree so trained.

espar'to, *n.* [Sp., from Gk. *spar-ton*], a kind of grass used in making paper, etc.

especial (*espesh'āl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *specialis*, SPECIAL], having qualities of its own; better than others; outstanding. — *adv.*, **especially**, most of all.

Esperan'to [Sp. *esperanza*, hope], an artificial language for international use, for commercial purposes, invented by Dr. Zamenhof of Warsaw.

espi'al, *n.* [as ESPY], the act of spying; spying.

espionage (*es'pēonij*), *n.* [Fr.], the practice of spying.

esplanade', *n.* [Fr., from L. *ex-plānāre*, to smooth out], a level space between a citadel and the houses of a town; a broad walk or drive by the seaside.

espouse', *v.* [Fr., from L. *sponsa*, a SPOUSE], to take as husband or wife; to give in marriage; to take up a cause.—*n.*, **espou'sal**, a promise of marriage; the taking up of a cause; (*pl.*) the ceremony of betrothing two people.

espy', *v.* [Fr., from root of SPY], to see at a distance; to catch sight of.—*n.*, **es'pionage**, a making use of spies; a secret watching for information.

Esquimau (*pl.* -**maux**). See **ESKIMO**.

esquire', *n.* [O.Fr. *escuyer*, from L. *scūtum*, a shield], a shield-bearer attending on a knight; a title next below that of knight; a title of courtesy or office given to a gentleman.

es'say, *n.* [O.Fr., as ASSAY], a trial or testing; an attempt to do; a composition; a piece of writing.—*v.*, **essay**, to make trial; to attempt to do.—*n.*, **es'sayist**, one who writes an essay.

es'sence, *n.* [Fr., from L. *essentia*, being (*esse*, to be)], being; that quality which makes a thing

what it is; the distinctive part or parts of a thing; a perfume. —*a.*, **essen'tial** (*ésen'shál*), necessary.

estab'lish, *v.* [Fr., from *L. stabilis*, firm], to set up firmly; to make sure. —*n.*, **estab'lishment**, a setting firmly up; that which is so set up; the arrangements of a person's house or business; a Church set up by law.

estate', *n.* [Fr., from *L. stáтус*, STATE], the circumstances in which a person or a thing is; that which belongs to a person, as land or other property.

esteem', *v.* [Fr., from *L. aestimáre*, to ESTIMATE], to put a value upon; to think highly of; —*n.*, high value. —*a.*, **es'timable**, worthy of regard.

esthet'ic. See AESTHETIC.

es'timate, *n.* [*L. aestimáre*, to value], a reckoning of cost or price; —*v.*, to fix the value or price; to count what a thing will cost. —*n.*, **estima'tion**, opinion of.

estrange' (*estránj'*), *v.* [Fr., from *L.* root of STRANGE], to make strange; to make unfriendly; to turn a thing from its proper use. —*n.*, **estrange'ment**, a making strange; alienation.

es'tuary, *n.* [*L. aestuáre*, to boil], the mouth of a river up which the tide runs.

etcet'era (or etc.) [*L.*], and the rest.

etch (*ech*), *v.* [Du., from root of EAT], to make figures on metal by means of acids which eat out the lines. —*n.*, **etch'ing**, a picture so made.

eter'nal, *a.* [Fr., from *L. aeternus*, everlasting], without beginning or end; never-changing; —*n.*, a name of God. —*n.*, **eter'nity**, duration without beginning or end; existence after death.

eth'ane, *n.* [as ETHER], a colourless, odourless gas, that burns with a luminous flame.

é'ther, *n.* [Gk. *aíther*, upper air], air purer than the common air; the fine matter supposed to fill all space; a fluid formed from spirit of wine, and used as an

anaesthetic. —*a.*, **ether'eal**, belonging to the ether; heavenly. —*v.*, **ether'ealize**, to make like ether; to make like a spirit.

eth'ic and **eth'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *éthikos*, moral], belonging to morals or conduct; describing the rules of duty. —*n.*, *pl.* **eth'ics**, the rules which regulate duty or conduct; the science which explains them.

Éthio'pian, *a.* [Gk. *Aíthiops*], belonging to *Ethiopia*; —*n.*, an inhabitant of *Ethiopia*.

eth'nic and **eth'nical**, *as.* [Gk. *ethnikos* (*ethnos*, a nation)], pertaining to a nation or people. —*ns.*, **ethnog'raphy**, a description of the races of men, their manners, customs, etc.; **ethnol'ogy**, the science of the different races of men; **ethnol'ogist**, one who studies the races of men. —*a.*, **ethnolog'ical**.

ethyl (*eth'íl*), *n.* [as ETHER], a hydrocarbon radicle which forms the base of many compounds, esp. alcohol.

et'iquette (*et'ikel*), *n.* [Fr., from root of TICKET], the unwritten forms of social intercourse; ceremony; decorum.

etymol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *etymos*, true; -LOGY], an account of the origin of a word; the science that treats of the meanings, history, and inflection of words. —*n.*, **etymol'ogist**, one who studies etymology. —*a.*, **etymolog'ical**.

eu-, *pref.* [Gk.], well, good (as in EULOGY, EUPHONY, EVANGELIST).

eucalyp'tus, *n.* [Gk. *eu-*, *kalyptein*, to cover], an Australian evergreen tree which yields an aromatic gum.

Eu'charist (*ú'krist*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *eucharistia* (*eu-*, *charizesthai*, to give thanks)], the Lord's Supper.

eugen'ic (*újen'ík*), *a.* [Gk. *eu-*, *genés*, born], bettering the race. —*n.* *pl.*, **eugen'ics**, the science of improving the human race, esp. by developing children.

eulo'gium (*úló'gíum*) and **eulogy**, *ns.* [Gk. *eulógia* (*eu-*, -LOGY)], a speech or writing in a person's praise. —*as.*, **eulogis'tic** and

eulogis'tical.—*v.*, **eu'logize**, to praise; to speak well of.—*n.*, **eu'logist**, one who praises or speaks well of.

eu'nuch (*ū'nūk*), *n.* [Gk. *eunouchos*, a chamberlain (*eunē*, bed)], a person in charge of the women's apartments in an Eastern palace, who often became the king's chief minister.

eu'phemism (*ū'phēmizm*), *n.* [Gk. *EU-*, *phēmī*, I say], a soft expression used instead of a harsh one, as *departed for dead*.—*a.*, **euphe'mis'tic**, using a soft expression instead of a harsh one.

eu'phony, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *eu-phōnía* (*EU-*, *phōnē*, a sound)], a pleasing pronunciation of a word.—*as.*, **euphon'ic** and **euphon'ical**, having an agreeable sound; **eupho'nious**, sweetly sounding.

eu'phuism (*ū'fūizm*), *n.* [Gk. *EU-*, *phyein*, to grow], an affected refinement in speaking; high-flown speech.—*n.*, **eu'phulist**.

Eura'sian, *n.* [from *European* and *Asian*], a person one of whose parents is a European and the other an Asian.

eurhyth'mics (*ērith'miks*), *n. pl.* [*EU* + *RHYTHM*], the science of rhythmical movement of the body.

Europe'an, *a.*, belonging to *Europe*;—*n.*, an inhabitant of Europe.

euthana'sia, *n.* [Gk. *EU-*, *thanein*, to die], an easy or painless death.

evac'uate, *v.* [L. *E-*, *vacuus*, empty], to make empty; to cast out; to withdraw from.—*n.*, **evacua'tion**, that which is cast out; discharge.

evade, *v.* [Fr., from L. *evādere* (*E-*, *vādere*, to go)], to slip away from; to avoid by an artful turn.—*n.*, **eva'sion**, an artful attempt to avoid; a subterfuge.—*a.*, **eva'sive**, trying to evade; not giving a straight answer.

evanes'cent (*evānes'ēnt*), *a.* [L. *E-*, *vānus*, VAIN], fading away; short-lived.—*n.*, **evanes'cence**.

evangel'ic and **evangel'ical**, *as.* [L. from Gk. *euangelikos* (*EU-*, *angēlos*, a messenger)], bringing or relating to *good tidings*; drawn

from the gospels; according to New Testament teaching; defending gospel truth.—*n.*, **evan'gelist**, one of the writers of the gospels; a preacher of the gospel.—*v.*, **evan'gelize**, to teach the truth of the gospel; to instruct in the knowledge of Christ.—*n.*, **evangeliza'tion**.

evap'orate, *v.* [L. *E-*, *vapor*], to fly off in vapour; to be made invisible by heat; to make into steam or gas.—*n.*, **evapora'tion**.—*a.*, **evap'orable**.

eve and **even** (1) (*ēvn*), *n.* [A.S.], time between the day and the night; evening; (*eve*) the night or day immediately before some great event.—*ns.*, **evening** (*ēv'ning*) and **eventide**, the close of the day; **Evensong**, the evening service in the Church of England, etc.; **eventide**, time of evening.

e'ven (2) (*ēvn*), *a.* [A.S.], equal, level, or smooth in surface; the same all over; not easily put out of temper; having no remainder when divided by 2;—*v.*, to make smooth or level; to put on a level (with);—*adv.*, in like manner; exactly; at the very time; so much as; as might not be expected.

event', *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *eventus* (*E-*, *venire*, to come)], that which happens; that which comes from an action; result.—*as.*, **event'ful**, full of events; causing many changes; **even'tual**, coming as a consequence.—*n.*, **eventu'al-ity**.

ev'er, *adv.* [A.S.], at all times; at any time; without end.—*a.*, **ev'ergreen**, always green;—*n.*, a plant always green.—*a.*, **everlast'ing**, lasting for ever.—*adv.*, **evermore**, always.

ev'ery, *a.* [A.S.], each; all, taken one by one.—*n.*, **ev'erybody**, every one, every person.—*adv.*, **ev'erywhere**.

evict', *v.* [L. *E-*, *vincere*, to conquer], to put out by law.—*n.*, **evic'tion**.

evident, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ēvidens* (*E-*, *videre*, to see)], easily or clearly seen; clear to the mind; fully understood.—*n.*, **ev'idence**, that which makes clear; informa-

tion that proves ; the persons who give proof ;—*v.*, to make clear.

e'vil, *a.* [A.S. *yfel*], bad ; wicked ; harmful ; unfortunate ; — *n.*, wickedness.

evin'ce, *v.* [L. *ēvincere*, to overcome (see **EVICT**)], to prove quite clearly ; to bring to light.—*a.*, **evin'cive**.

evis'cerate (*ēvis'érāt*), *v.* [L. *E-, viscera*, the bowels], to take out the bowels ; to gut.—*n.*, **evis'cera'tion**.

evoke, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ēvocāre* (*E-, vocāre*, to call)], to call out ; to summon.

evolve (*ēvolv'*), *v.* [L. *E-, volvere*, to roll], to unroll ; to open out ; to grow out in proper order.—*ns.*, **evolu'tion**, an unfolding in proper order ; the steps by which life has unfolded or developed ; an ordered movement of soldiers or ships ; the finding of the roots of numbers ; **evolu'tionist**, one who studies evolution.

evul'sion, *n.* [L. *ēvulsio* (*E-, vellere*, to pluck)], a plucking out by force.

ewe (*ū*), *n.* [A.S.], the female sheep.

ew'er (*u'ér*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *aquārium* (*aqua*, water)], a water jug ; a vessel on a wash-stand for holding water.

ex-, *pref.* [L. and Gk.], out, out of ; without, -less (as in **EXCEPT**, **EXHAUST**, **EXONERATE**, **EMERGE**, **ECCENTRIC**, **EFFACE**).

exac'erbate (*egzās'ərbāt*), *v.* [L. *EX-, acerbus*, sour], to make bitter ; to sour a person's feelings ; to make (a disease) more violent or severe.—*n.*, **exacer'ba'tion**.

exact, *a.* [L. *exactus*, measured out (*EX-, agere*, to drive)], properly measured or tested ; nicely fitted ; according to rule ; careful ;—*v.*, to bring out by force ; to compel a person to do a thing ; to demand as one's right.—*pres. p.*, and *a.*, **exacting**, demanding and compelling ; hard to please.—*ns.*, **exac'tion**, a demanding and compelling ; money or tribute taken or paid unjustly ; **exac'titude** or **exact'ness**, state

of being exact ; habit of doing things carefully ; **exac'tor**, a person who compels another to pay what is unjust.

exag'gerate (*egzāj'érāt*), *c.* [L. *exaggerātus*, heaped up ; *ex*, out or up ; and *agger*, a heap], to intensify ; to describe things as greater than they are ; to say more than the truth.—*n.*, **exag'gera'tion**.—*a.*, **exag'gerative**.

exalt (*egzalt'*), *v.* [L. *EX-, altus*, high], to lift high up ; to put into a place of power ; to praise.—*n.*, **exalta'tion**, high position ; ecstasy ; rapture.

exam'ine (*egzām'in*), *v.* [L. *examināre*], to weigh carefully ; to look closely into a thing ; to test by questions.—*n.*, **examina'tion**, a looking closely into ; a trial by questions.

exam'ple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *exemplum*], that which is pointed to as a guide or copy to be followed, or as a warning to be avoided ; something done to show how a rule is to be used.

exas'perate, *v.* [L. *exasperātus*, provoked (*EX-, asper*, rough)], to make rough in temper ; to rouse angry feelings.—*n.*, **exaspera'tion**, state of anger.

ex'cavate, *v.* [L. *EX-, cavus*, hollow], to hollow or dig out.—*ns.*, **excava'tion**, a digging out ; the hole made ; **ex'cavator**.

exceed, *v.* [Fr., from L. *excēdere* (*EX-, cedere*, to go)], to go beyond the bounds ; to go too far ; to be more or greater than.—*pres. p.* and *a.*, **excee'ding**, great in amount.—*adv.*, **excee'dingly**.

excel (*eksel'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *excellere*, to rise out or beyond (*EX-, celsus*, high)], to rise above another ; to be better than ; to do things unusually well.—*pres. p.*, **excelling** ; *p.p.*, **excelled**.—*ns.*, **ex'cellence** and **ex'cellency**, a rising above others in worth or value ; power of doing things unusually well ; a high rank or title given to governors, etc.—*a.*, **ex'cellent**, rising above others ; having the very best qualities.

except' (*eksept'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *exceptāre* (EX-, *capere*, to take)], to take or leave out; to make objection (to);—*prep.* (also **except'ing**), leaving out; with-out;—*conj.* (*colloq.*), unless.—*n.*, **except'ion**, a person or a thing left out or treated differently; fault found with a person or a thing.—*as.*, **except'ionable**, that can be found fault with; **except'ional**, treated differently; not according to rule.

excerpt (*ekserpt'* or *ek'-*), *n.* [L. *excerptus* (EX-, *capere*, to gather)], a passage copied out;—*v.*, to copy out.

excess' (*ekses'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *excessus* (EX-, *cedere*, to EXCEED)], a going too far; more than enough; the amount by which one thing is greater than another.—*a.*, **excess'ive**, going too far; too great.

exchange (*ekschānj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *excambiāre* (EX-, and root of CHANGE)], to give or take one thing for another;—*n.*, act of giving or taking one thing for another; that which is thus given or received; a place where men meet to settle business; a central telephone office with switches.—*a.*, **exchange'able**, that can be exchanged.—*n.*, **exchangeabil'ity**, fitness to be exchanged.

Exchequer (*ekschek'er*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CHEQUER], an old English court for dealing with national money or revenue, with a chequered cloth on its table, afterwards a court of law, but no longer separately existing; the treasury of a country.

excise' (1) (*eksiz'*), *n.* [Du., from Fr. and late L. (AD-, *census*, a tax)], a tax paid on certain things made and used within the country; the body of men who collect the excise;—*v.*, to cause an excise tax to be paid on.—*n.*, **excise'man**, a man who collects the excise.

excise' (2), *v.* [L. *excisus*, cut out], to cut out or off.—*n.*, **excis'ion**.

excite' (*eksit'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L.

excitare (EX-, *ciere*, to summon)], to rouse up; to cause to act with more than usual life.—*a.*, **excit'able**, easily excited.—*as.*, **excitabil'ity**, state of being easily excited; **excite'ment**, state or cause of being excited.

exclaim', *v.* [Fr., from L. *exclamāre* (EX-, *clamāre*, to cry)], to cry aloud.—*n.*, **exclama'tion**, something loudly spoken; an earnest expression; a point (!) marking this in writing.—*a.*, **exclam'atory**.

exclude' (*eksklood'*), *v.* [L. EX-, *cludere*, to shut], to shut out; to keep from coming in.—*n.*, **exclu'sion**, a shutting out.—*a.*, **exclu'sive**, tending to exclude; leaving out of account.—*n.*, **exclu'siveness**, tendency to keep others outside.

excog'itate (*ekskog'itāt*), *v.* [L. EX-, *cogitare*, to think], to find out by thinking; to think closely and deeply.—*n.*, **excogita'tion**, a thinking out; close and deep thought.

excommu'nicate, *v.* [L. *excommūnicātus*, put out of fellowship with], to put out of a company or a Church; to make no longer a member.—*n.*, **excommuni-ca'tion**.

excor'iate, *v.* [L. EX-, *corium*, skin], to take the skin off.—*n.*, **excoria'tion**.

ex'crement, *n.* [L. *excrēmentum*, refuse], matter cast out of the bodies of animals as useless.—*v.*, **excrete'**, to separate and push out matter from the animal body.—*n.*, **excre'tion**, that which is excreted.—*as.*, **excre'tive** and **excre'tory**, having the power of excreting.

exeres'cence (*ekskres'ens*), *n.* [L. EX-, *crecere*, to grow], anything growing unnaturally out of something else; an unhealthy growth.—*a.*, **exeres'cent**.

exeru'ciate (*ekskroo'shiāt*), *v.* [L. *excruciātus*, tortured], to torture; to cause great pain to.—*n.*, **exercucia'tion**, great torture.

excul'pate, *v.* [L. *exculpātus* (EX-,

culpa, blame)], to free from fault or blame ; to declare not guilty.

—*n.*, **exculpa'tion**.—*a.*, **exculpatory**, freeing from blame.

excur'sion (*ekskēr'shōn*), *n.* [L. *excursio* (EX-, *currere*, to run)], a going out ; a going from home for pleasure ; a wandering from the point.—*n.*, **excur'sionist**, one who goes on pleasure.—*a.*, **excur'sive**, given to wandering.

excuse' (*ekskūz'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *excusare* (EX-, *causa*, a CAUSE)], to free from blame or obligation ; to accept an explanation ; to let one off ; to express regret or ask pardon for some action.—*n.*, **excuse'** (*-kūz'*), an explanation given.—*a.*, **excus'able**.

ex'ecrate, *v.* [L. *execrātus* (EX-, *sacer*, SACRED)], to utter curses on ; to call down evil upon ; to hate bitterly.—*a.*, **ex'ecrable**, deserving to be hated bitterly ; accursed.—*n.*, **execra'tion**, a curse uttered ; a person bitterly hated.

ex'ecute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *execūtus* (EX-, *sequi*, to follow)], to carry out a thing to the end ; to finish ; to sign a legal document ; to give effect to ; to put to death by law.—*ns.*, **execu'tion**, a carrying into effect ; manner or style of doing work ; a putting to death by law ; **execu'tioner**.—*a.*, **exec'utive**, appointed to carry out a law or purpose ;—*n.*, a body of men who do so ; the government of a country.—*ns.*, **exe'cutor**, one who carries out or performs a will, etc. ; *f.*, **exec'utrix** ; **exec'utorship**, the office of an executor.

exege'sis, *n.* [Gk., interpretation], explanation of the meaning of writings, esp. of the Bible.—*as.*, **exegetic** and **exeget'ical**.

exem'plar (*egzem'plār*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *exemplar*, a copy (*exemplum*, an EXAMPLE)], a person or a thing fit to be copied.—*a.*, **exem'plary**, worthy of being followed as an example ; drawing attention for warning.—*v.*, **exem'plify**, to show by example.

—*n.*, **exemplifica'tion**, a showing by example ; that which is shown.

exempt', *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *exemptus* (EX-, *emere*, to take)], freed from ; not liable to ;—*v.*, to free from ; to make not liable.—*n.*, **exemption**, state of being exempt ; freedom from what others have to do.

ex'equies (*ek'sékwēs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *exequiae*], the ceremonies at a funeral ; a funeral procession.

ex'ercise, *n.* [Fr., from L. *exercitus* (EX-, *arcere*, to drive)], use or training of the limbs, etc. ; a putting in practice ; anything given as a lesson or task ; anything done to train the body or mind ;—*v.*, to train by use ; to put into practice ; to strengthen by use ; to keep in action ; to vex.

exert' *v.* [L. *exsertus*, thrust out (EX-, *serere*, to put or join)], to put into active use.—*n.*, **exer'tion**, a putting into active use ; a use of power.

exfo'liate, *v.* [L. EX-, *folium*, a leaf], to come off in scales ; to free from scales.—*n.*, **exfolia'tion**.

exhale, *v.* [Fr., from L. *exhalāre* (EX-, *halāre*, to breathe)], to send out as breath or vapour ; to rise or to cause to rise in vapour.—*n.*, **exhala'tion**, a sending out of breath or vapour ; that which is breathed out.

exhaust' (*egzawst'*), *v.* [L. *exhaustus* (EX-, *haurire*, to draw)], to drain out ; to leave nothing within ; to use up all a person's strength ; to say all that can be said on a subject.—*as.*, **exhausted**, empty ; worn out ; **exhaust'ible**, that can be exhausted.—*n.*, **exhaust'ion**, a wearing out ; state of being worn out ; great weakness.—*as.*, **exhaust'less**, that cannot be exhausted.

exhibit' (*egzib'it*), *v.* [L. *exhibitus* (EX-, *habere*, to hold)], to hold out so as to be seen ; to show ;—*n.*, something exhibited.—*ns.*, **exhibition**, that which is ex-

hibited; a display of goods or interesting things; a scholarship or bursary; **exhib'itor**, one who exhibits; **exhibi'tioner**, one who has gained an exhibition.

exhil'arate, *v.* [L. *ex-*, *hilaris*, cheerful], to make merry or joyful; to cheer; to gladden.—*as.*, **exhil'arating** and **exhil'arant**, making glad or joyful.—*n.*, **exhilara'tion**, a making glad; state of being made glad.

exhort', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *exhortari* (L. *ex-*, *hortari*, to urge)], to urge by words; to give strong advice.—*n.*, **exhorta'tion**, the words used to exhort.—*as.*, **exhor'tive** and **exhor'tatory**, fitted to exhort.

exhume', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *exhumare* (EX-, *humus*, the ground)], to take out of the ground; to dig up a dead body.—*n.*, **exhuma'tion**.

ex'igent (*ek'sijént*), *a.* [L. *exigens* (EX-, *agere*, to drive)], pressing; needing help at once.—*ns.*, **ex'igence** and **ex'igency**, great need; a sudden call; distress.

ex'ile, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *exilium*, banishment (EX-, *salire*, to leap)], an enforced dwelling away from home; the person who is sent away;—*v.*, to drive from home or from one's country.

exist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *existere* (EX-, *sistere*, to set)], to be; to continue to be.—*n.*, **exis'tence**, state of being; anything that exists.—*a.*, **exis'tent**.

ex'it *n.* [L. *exitus* (EX-, *ire*, to go)], a going out; a means of going out; departure from the stage; death.

exo- *pref.* [Gk.], without, outside (as in EXOGEN, EXOTERIC).

ex'odus, *n.* [Gk. EX-, *hodos*, a way], a going out; a departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt; **Ex'odus**, the second book of the Bible.

ex'ogen (*ek'sojén*), *n.* [EXO-, Gk. root, *gen*, produced], a plant that grows by adding its new wood under the bark, as most of our forest trees, etc.; opposed to ENDOGEN.—*a.*, **exog'enous**.

exon'erate, *v.* [L. *exoneratus* (EX-, *onus*, a burden)], to free from a burden; to remove blame or obligation from.—*n.*, **exonera'tion**.—*a.*, **exon'erative**, freeing from blame.

exor'bitant, *a.* [L. EX-, *orbita*, a path], going beyond bounds; asking far too much.—*ns.*, **ex-or'bitance** and **exor'bitancy**.

ex'orcize, *v.* [Gk. *exorkizein*, to bind by an oath (EX-, *horkos*, oath)], to cast out devils by prayers or by some holy name; to free from unclean spirits.—*ns.*, **ex'orcism**; **ex'orcist**, one who drives out evil spirits.

exor'dium, *n.* [L., from *exordiri*, to begin], the first part of a speech or a book; an introduction.—*a.*, **exor'dial**, belonging to the exordium.

exoter'ic, *a.* [Gk. *exōterikos*, outer (comp. *deg.* of EXO-)], on the outside; fit to be taught to all; opposed to ESOTERIC.

exot'ic *a.* [Gk. *exōtikos*, foreign, from EXO-], brought from a foreign country;—*n.*, a plant from a foreign country; a foreign word in a language.

expand', *v.* [L. EX-, *pandere*, to open], to open out; to lay open or unfold; to spread out all round; to make or grow larger.—*n.*, **expanse'**, a flat surface; a wide extent.—*a.*, **expan'sible**, that can be expanded.—*ns.*, **expansibil'ity**, power of being expanded; **expan'sion**, state of being spread out; that which is expanded; space.—*a.*, **expan'sive**, tending to spread.—*n.*, **expan'siveness**.

expa'tiate (*ekspá'shiāt*), *v.* [L. *expatiatus*, wandering (EX-, *spatium*, SPACE)], to move about over a large space; to talk or write much.

expa'triate, *v.* [L. *expatriatus*, banished (EX-, *patria*, a native country)], to send out of one's country; to banish.—*n.*, **ex-patria'tion**.

expect', *v.* [L. *expectare*, to look for], to look out for; to wait for; to look forward to as com-

ing or going to happen ; to count upon.—*ns.*, **expectance** and **expectancy**, the state of one who expects ; that which is expected.—*a.*, **expectant**, looking or waiting for ;—*n.*, one who expects something good.—*n.*, **expectation**, a looking forward to something coming, etc. ; the reason for expecting ; promise of something good.

expectorate, *v.* [L. *expectorāre* (*EX-*, *pectus*, the breast)], to cast out from the chest or lungs ; to cough up ; to spit.—*a.*, **expectorant**, helping to expectorate ;—*n.*, a medicine that does so.—*n.*, **expectoration**.

expedient, *a.* [Fr., from L. *expedire*, to EXPEDITE (*EX-*, *pes*, the foot)], helping forward ; useful in bringing some end to pass ; fit or proper ;—*n.*, a means of helping forward or promoting ; the best means at hand.—*ns.*, **expedience** and **expediency**, fitness for bringing about ; action not founded on principle.

expedite, *v.*, to free from anything that would hinder ; to help on more quickly ; to make easier.—*n.*, **expedition**, freedom from hindrances ; quickness of motion ; men or ships sent out on some service ; a march against an enemy.—*a.*, **expeditions**, moving quickly.

expel, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *pellere*, to drive], to drive out of or from ; to remove from membership.—*pres. p.*, **expelling** ; *p.p.*, **expelled**.—*n.*, **expulsion**, state of being driven out.—*a.*, **expulsive**, able to drive out.

expend, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *pendere*, to weigh], to pay out (money, etc.) ; to use up (life, time, etc.) ; to waste or destroy.—*ns.*, **expenditure**, a laying out of money ; waste or using up ; money spent or paid out ; **expense**, that which is spent ; the price paid ; loss or damage suffered.—*a.*, **expensive**, requiring much money ; costing a large price.—*n.*, **expensiveness**.

experience, *n.* [O.Fr., from L.

experientia, a proof or trial (*experiri*, to try thoroughly)], trial of a thing for a long time ; knowledge or skill gained by practice ; wisdom gained by trial or suffering ;—*v.*, to make trial of ; to prove by use ; to suffer or enjoy.—*a.*, **experienced**, tried ; wise or skilful by practice.

experiment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *experimentum* (see EXPERIENCE)], something done to find out the truth ; a trial ;—*v.*, to seek to find out by trial.—*a.*, **experimental**, known from or taught by experiment.—*n.*, **experimentalist**, one who makes experiments.

expert, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *expertus* (*experiri*, see EXPERIENCE)], taught by long use ; skilful from much practice.—*ns.*, **expert**, one who has exceptional knowledge or skill ; **expertness**.

expiate, *v.* [L. *expiāre* (*expiare*, to atone for)], to make up for an evil deed by suffering or repentance ; to ward off punishment by after-acts of duty and suffering.—*a.*, **expiable**, that can be atoned for.—*ns.*, **expiation**, an atonement ; reparation ; **expiator**.—*a.*, **expiatory**, intended or able to make atonement.

expire, *v.* [Fr., from L. *expirare* (*EX-*, *spirare*, to breathe)], to breathe out ; to breathe out the last breath ; to die.—*ns.*, **expiration**, a breathing out ; a dying away ; something breathed out ; **expir'y**, the last breath ; the end.

expiscate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *pisces*, a fish], to fish out ; to find out by artful means.

explain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *explānare* (*EX-*, *plānus*, PLAIN)], to make plain or clear ; to show the meaning or reason of ; to remove difficulties.—*n.*, **explanation**, process of making clear ; the words by which a difficulty is removed ; something said which removes anger or misunderstanding.—*a.*, **explanatory**, giving explanation.

expletive, *a.* [L. *expletivus* (*EX-*, *plere*, to fill)], used to fill up a

space or for ornament;—*n.*, a word or syllable not needed for the sense, but used to fill up a space; an oath.—*a.*, **ex'pletory**.
ex'plicate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *plicāre*, to fold], to unfold or open out; to explain the meaning of.—*a.*, **ex'plicable**, that can be explained.—*n.*, **explica'tion**, process of explaining; the meaning given.—*as.*, **ex'plicative** and **ex'plicatory**, fitted to explain.
explic'it (*eksplic'it*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *explicitus*, unfolded], clearly and fully stated.
explode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *explōdere* (*EX-*, *plaudere*, to clap hands)], to drive an actor off the stage by clapping hands; to burst into a passion; to burst with a loud noise; to cause to be no longer believed.—*n.*, **explo'sion**, a sudden bursting with loud noise; an outburst of passion.—*a.*, **explo'sive**, causing to explode;—*n.*, that which explodes or causes explosion.
exploit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *explicitus*, *EXPLICIT*], something done, esp. a brave or noble deed; an heroic action;—*v.*, **exploit'**, to make use of; to use for one's own advantage.—*n.*, **exploita'tion**.
explore', *v.* [Fr., from L. *explōrāre*, to examine thoroughly], to search out; to examine all over; to go through and examine with care.—*n.*, **explora'tion**, an exploring or searching out; a careful examination; a going over an unknown country.—*a.*, **explōr'atory**, serving to explore.—*n.*, **explor'er**.
expo'nent, *n.* [L. *EX-*, *pōnere*, to place], the person or thing that explains; a quantity or figure which shows how often another is to be multiplied by itself, as in a^3 , where 3 is the exponent.—*a.*, **exponen'tial**.
expōrt', *v.* [L. *EX-*, *portāre*, to carry], to send out from one country to another; to send goods abroad.—*n.*, **ex'pōrt**, a sending of goods to other countries; that which is sent abroad; (*pl.*) the whole amount sent from

a country.—*a.*, **expōr'table**, that can be exported.—*ns.*, **expōrta'tion**, **expōr'ter**.
expose' (*ekspōs'*), *v.* [Fr. *exposer* (*EX-*, and root of *POSE*)], to lay out so as to be seen; to take away the covering or shelter from; to bring to light; to show the faults of; to put into danger.—*ns.*, **expos'ition**, a laying open to view; an opening up of the meaning of a passage; **expos'itor**, one who explains, etc.—*a.*, **expos'itory**, giving explanation; opening up the meaning.—*n.*, **expo'sure**, a laying open to view or to danger; state of being so open; position with regard to the sun or weather; action of exposing a photographic film to the light.
expos'tulate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *postulāre*, to demand], to show a person the wrong he has done or is doing, and press him to make up for it or to stop doing it.—*ns.*, **expostūla'tion**, effort to turn a person from the wrong he is doing; **expostūla'tor**, one who expostulates.—*a.*, **expos'tulatory**, containing expostulation.
expound', *v.* [Fr., from L. *expōnere* (see *EXPO'NENT*)], to lay out the meaning; to make clear.
express', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *expressus* (*EX-*, *premēre*, to *PRESS*)], to press or force out; to make a thought known by words; to show one's meaning by a look or motion; to show by a copy or likeness;—*a.*, clearly stated; exactly like; intended for a purpose; travelling with great speed;—*n.*, a message or messenger sent straight and quickly; a quick conveyance.—*n.*, **expres'sion**, a pressing or forcing out; the form of words by which a thought is made known; the look on a person's face; a bringing out of the finer shades of meaning in music, painting, etc.; form in algebra.—*a.*, **expres'sive**, full of expression; showing the meaning clearly.—*adv.*, **expres'sively**.—*n.*, **expres'siveness**, the power of expression.

expul'sion and **expul'sive**. See EXPEL.

expunge' (*ekspünj'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *pungere*, to prick], to mark or blot out.

ex'purgate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *purgare*, to purify (*pūrus*, PURE)], to make pure or clean; to clear of anything wrong or hurtful.—*ns.*, **expurga'tion**; **ex'purgator**, one who clears or purifies.—*a.*, **expur'gatory**, purifying.

ex'quisite (*eks'kwizit'*), *a.* [L. *exquisitus* (*EX-*, *quaerere*, to seek)], chosen with care; beautifully made; of the best quality; most keen, as pain or pleasure; hard to please;—*n.*, one who dresses finely.

exsang'uinous (*eksäng'guinus*), *a.*, with little or no blood; bloodless.—*n.*, **exsanguin'ity**, want of blood, esp. red blood.

exscind' (*eksind'*), *v.* [L. *EX-*, *scindere*, to out], to cut out or off.

ex'tant, *a.* [L. *exstans* (*EX-*, *stare*, to stand)], standing out or above; still living or existing; not lost.

ex'tasy and **extat'ic**. See ECSTASY.

extempora'neous and **extem'porary**, *as.* [L. *EX-*, *tempus*, time], done on the spur of the moment; without preparation.

extem'pore (*ekstem'pore*), *adv.* [L. *ex tempore*], on the spur of the moment; without study or thought.—*v.*, **extem'porize**, to speak or act without preparation.

extend', *v.* [L. *EX-*, *tendere*, to stretch], to stretch out; to make longer or broader; to give by holding out; to reach (to); to be in length or breadth.—*a.*, **exten'sible**, that can be extended.—*n.*, **exten'sion**, a stretching out; a making longer or broader; space within.—*a.*, **exten'sive**, taking up much room; of great extent.

extent', *n.*, distance or space which a thing covers; the room anything fills.

exten'uate, *v.* [L. *extenuatus* (*EX-*, *tenuis*, thin)], to make thin or slender; to make less; to weaken the force of.—*ns.*, **extenua'tion**, a making thin or fine; an excuse

or explanation; **exten'uator**.—*a.*, **exten'uatory**, tending to extenuate.

extér'ior, *a.* [L. *comp.* of *exter*, *outer*], on the outside;—*n.*, the outside.

exter'minate, *v.* [L. *exterminatus* (*EX-*, *terminus*, a boundary)], to drive out of; to destroy utterly; to root out.—*ns.*, **extermi'na-tion**, a rooting out; complete destruction; **exter'minator**.—*a.*, **exter'minatory**, tending to root out.

exter'nal, *a.* [L. *externus*, out-ward], belonging to the outside; that can be seen; not essential; foreign;—*n. pl.*, outside parts or forms.—*n.*, **external'ity**.—*adv.*, **exter'nally**.

extinct', *a.* [L. *extinctus*, **EXTINGUISHED**], put out; brought or come to an end; without force.—*n.*, **extinc'tion**, a putting out; a ceasing to be.

extin'guish (*eksting'gwish*), *v.* [L. *extinguere*], to put out; to put an end to; to quench.—*n.*, **extin'guisher**, a device for putting out a candle.

ex'tirpate, *v.* [L. *EX-*, *stirps*, a stem)], to take out by the root; to destroy entirely.—*ns.*, **extir'pa-tion**, total destruction; **ex'tirpator**.

extol', *v.* [L. *EX-*, *tollere*, to lift], to raise up by words; to praise.—*pres. p.*, **extolling**; *p. p.*, **ex-tolled**.

extort', *v.* [L. *extortus* (*EX-*, *torquere*, to twist)], to get by injustice, or by using force.—*n.*, **extor'tion**, a wresting by force; unjust use of force; that which is taken by force.—*a.*, **extor'tionate**, using extortion.—*n.*, **extor'tioner**.

ex'tra, *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond], more than is needed; over and above;—*n.*, something over and above.

extra-, *pref.* (as in EXTRAORDINARY, EXTRAVAGANT).

extract', *v.* [L. *extractus* (*EX-*, *trahere*, to draw)], to draw out; to bring out by force; to choose or select; to work out (the root of a number or quantity).—*ns.*, **ex'**

tract, that which is drawn out ; a selection from a book ; the distilled spirit of anything ; **extrac-tion**, a taking or drawing out by force ; descent ; something ex-tracted ; **extrac'tor**.

extradition (*ekstrádish'ón*), *n.* [Fr., EX-, TRADITION], a giving up of persons who have fled to a foreign country to escape punish-ment.

extra-judicial (*ekstrá-júdish'ál*), *a.*, beyond the control of a court.

extra-mural, *a.*, beyond the walls.

extra-neous, *a.* [L. *extrāneus* (*extrā*, without)], on the outside of a thing ; not properly belong-ing to it.

extraor'dinary (*ekstrór'dináry*), *a.* [L. EXTRA-, ORDINARY], out of the common course ; not in the usual way ; for a special purpose.

extrav'agant, *a.* [L. EXTRA-, *va-gári*, to wander], going beyond bounds ; spending or using too much ; unreasonable or very unlikely.—*n.*, **extrav'agance**, a going beyond bounds ; too great expenditure.

extravagan'za, *n.* [It.], a wild or irregular piece of music or language.

extreme', *a.* [Fr., from L. *extré-mus*], at the farthest point or edge ; farthest away ; last ; highest in degree ; most pres-sing ; very strong in opinion.—*ns.*, **extreme'** and **extrem'ity**, the outmost point or edge ; the highest degree ; the first or last term of anything ; greatest need or danger.

extri'cate, *v.* [L. *extricātus*, disen-tangled (EX-, *triacae*, obstacles)], to free from hindrances ; to disentangle.—*a.*, **ex'tricable**.—*n.*, **extrica'tion**.

extrin'sic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *extrin-secus* (EXTRA-, *secus*, beside)], belonging to the outside only ; not contained in or properly belonging to ; not essential ; opposite of INTRINSIC.

extrude' (*ekstrood'*), *v.* [L. EX-, *trūdēre*, to push], to force or press

out ; to drive off.—*n.*, **extru'-sion**.

exu'berant, *a.* [L. EX-, *überāre*, to be fruitful (*über*, an udder)], flowing over ; having great plenty.—*ns.*, **exu'berance** and **exu'berency**, great fruitfulness.

exude, *v.* [L. *exūddre* (EX-, *sudor*, sweat)], to let out moisture through pores ; to press out through the skin ; to flow out in many small drops.—*n.*, **exu-da'tion**, a letting out of mois-ture by pores ; moisture which comes out in drops, etc.

exult', *v.* [Fr., from L. *exultare* (EX-, *salire*, to leap)], to leap for joy ; to rejoice greatly ; to be in high spirits.—*a.*, **exul'tant**, rejoicing greatly.—*n.*, **exulta'tion**, great delight.

exu'vine (*eksū'viē*), *n.* [L., from *exuēre*, to strip off], the cast-off skins or shells, as of serpents, shell-fish, etc.

eye (*ī*), *n.* [A.S.], that by which men and animals see ; the power of seeing ; anything like an eye, as of a needle ; the bud of a plant ; a catch for a hook ;—*v.*, to look at closely.—*ns.*, **eye'-ball**, the ball of the eye ; **eye'-bright**, a small flower once used as a medicine for the eye ; **eye'-brow**, the arch of hair above the eye ; **eye'lash**, the hairs along the edge of the eyelid ; **eye'let**, a little eye ; a small hole for letting a cord pass through ; **eye'lid**, the cover that opens and shuts over the eye ; **eye'-salve**, a medicine for the eye ; **eye'sight**, the power of seeing ; **eye'sore**, something that causes pain or uneasiness when seen ; **eye'tooth**, a tooth between the front teeth and the grinders, the root of which points towards the eye ; **eye'witness**, one who has seen a thing done.

eyre (*är*), *n.* [O.Fr. *eire*, from L. *iter*, a journey], a journey of judges in circuit, to hold a court ; the court so held.

ey'ry. See **AERIE**.

F

fa'ble, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fābūla*, from *fārī*, to talk], a story made up to teach or amuse; a tale not really true; the events in a poem, etc.; —*v.*, to tell stories; to tell untruths.—*n.*, **fab'ulist**, one who makes up fables.—*a.*, **fab'ulous**, not really true; far from the truth.

fāb'ric, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fabrica*, a workshop (*faber*, a workman)], the manner in which anything is made up; anything built up of parts; a framework; woven cloth, etc.

fab'ricate, *v.*, to make by putting parts together; to form or build up; to invent falsely.—*n.*, **fabrica'tion**, a framing or constructing; that which is framed; a false story.

façade' (*fāsād'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *façciata* (L. *facies*, a FACE)], the face or chief front of a building.

face (*fās*), *n.* [L. *facies*], the front of the head; the part shown to view; the upper and outer part; a person's looks; boldness; presence; —*v.*, to meet in front; to turn towards; to oppose firmly; to cover or polish in front; to have a false appearance.—*as.*, **fa'cial** (*fā'shāl*), belonging to the face; **fa'cing**, with the face towards; —*n.*, a covering in front; (*pl.*) trimmings for dress.

fac'et (*fās'ēt*), *n.* [Fr.], a little face; the small face of a cut diamond or crystal; one of the parts of the eye of an insect.

face'tiae (*fās'ēshē*), *n. pl.* [L., from *facētus*, witty, witty sayings or writings.—*a.*, **face'tious** (*fās'ēshūs*), meant to amuse; jocular.

fac'ile (*fās'il*), *a.* [L. *facilis*, easy], easy; have no great difficulty; easily persuaded; able to do a thing easily.—*v.*, **facil'itate**, to make easy; to clear away difficulties; to lessen labour.—*n.*, **facil'ity**, ease in being done; freedom from difficulty; power

of doing a thing easily; ease of being approached or persuaded; (*pl.*) means of getting a thing easily done.

facsim'ile (*fāksim'ilē*), *n.* [L. *fac*, make (*facere*, to make), *similis*, like], an exact copy.

fact, *n.* [L. *factum*, (*facere*, to do)], something which has really happened; reality; truth.

fac'tion [Fr., from L. *factio*, a doing], a band of persons taking a side, regardless of the public good.—*a.*, **fac'tious**, given to causing dissension.—*n.*, **fac'tiousness**, fondness for strife.

factitious (*fāktish'ūs*), *a.* [L. *factitius*, artificial], made by man and not by nature.—*n.*, **facti'tiousness**.—*a.*, **fac'titive** (grammar, of a verb), acting as a cause.

fac'tor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factor* (*facere*, to make)], a person that carries on business for another; a manager of an estate; one of the causes of a result; any number or quantity that will divide another without a remainder.—*ns.*, **fac'torage**, money paid to a factor; **fac'torship**, the business of a factor; **fac'tory**, a place where things are manufactured; (historically) a trading-station.

facto'tum, *n.* [L. *facere*, to do; *tōtum*, all], a person who does every kind of business for another.

fac'ulty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *facultas* (*facere*, to do)], ability to act; power of mind or thought; natural power; a body of men to whom a privilege is granted; (*pl.*) powers of mind.

fad, *n.* [etym. ?], an opinion urged without good reason; a hobby; a craze.

fade, *v.* [Fr., from L. *rapidus*, RAPID], to grow weak; to lose colour or freshness; to die away; to grow dim; to wear away.—*a.*, **fade'less**.

fag, *v.* [etym. ?], to work till one is weary; to tire by labour; to

make (a schoolfellow) toil for one;—*n.*, drudgery; schoolboy who fags.—*pres. p.*, **fagging**; *p.p.*, **fagged**.

fag'got, *n.* [Fr.], a bundle of sticks for fuel; a bundle of brushwood, iron rods, etc.—*n.*, **fag'got-vote**, a vote created for party purposes.

Fah'renheit (*fa'rénhít*), *n.*, method of marking thermometers, invented by G. D. *Fahrenheit* (its freezing point is 32°, and its boiling point 212°).

fail (*fál*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *fallère*, to deceive], to fall short or miss the mark; to be unable or unwilling to do what one ought; not to keep an appointment; to be wanting; to grow weak; to be unable to pay one's debts.—*ns.*, **failing**, want of strength; a fault; **fai'lure**, a breaking down; a falling short; a loss of supply; bankruptcy.

fain, *a.* [A.S.], well-pleased; joyful; contented;—*adv.*, gladly; with joy.

faint, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fungere*, to fling], without strength; like to fall; wanting brightness; timid;—*v.*, to grow weak or dull; to lose consciousness or courage.—*n.*, **faint'ness**, want of strength; dullness of colour, etc.

fair (1), *a.* [A.S.], pleasing or restful to the eye; beautiful; without blemish; of a light colour; free from rain; straightforward; just; moderately good;—*adv.*, clearly; honestly; openly.—*n.*, **fair'ness**, freedom from spot or blemish; honesty of dealing; beauty; justice.

fair (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *feriae*, a holiday], a special place or time for buyers and sellers to meet, with shows and entertainments; a market regularly held.—*n.*, **fair'ing**, a present bought at a fair.

fair'y, *n.* [O.Fr. *faerie*, enchantment (see **FAY**)], a spirit supposed to appear in a human form, and to influence the affairs of men either for the better or the worse;—*a.*, pertaining to fairies.—*n.*, **fair'y-land**.

faith, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *fides*], a taking of what another says or does as true and right; belief in God's word; trust in God; the truth which one believes; a keeping of one's word or promise.—*a.*, **faith'ful**, full of faith; holding to what one believes; doing one's duty; loyal.—*n.*, **faith'fulness**, a firm holding to duty.—*a.*, **faith'less**, without faith; not keeping one's word.—*n.*, **faith'lessness**, want of faith; neglect of duty.

fake, *v.* [slang, etym. ?], to steal; to make up so as to hide defects.—*n.*, anything so made up.

fakir' (*fákēr'*), *n.* [Arab.], one of an order of religious mendicants in India.

fal'chion (*fawl'shón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *falx*, a sickle], a small curved sword.

fal'con (*faw'kón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *falco*, perhaps from *falx*, a hook], a bird of prey, with hooked claws, trained to chase other birds.—*ns.*, **fal'coner**, a person who breeds and trains falcons; **fal'conry**, the practice of training falcons.

fall (*fawl*), *v.* [A.S.], to come from a higher to a lower place by force of gravity; to go down in value; to be destroyed or die; to go wrong; to lose strength; to come to pass;—*n.*, the act of falling; the distance a thing falls; a lowering in place or value; a going wrong; a sinking of the voice; the slope of a river; the season when the leaves fall.—*pres. p.*, **falling**; *p.p.*, **fallen**; *past*, **fell**.

fal'lacy, *n.* [L. *fallácia* (*fallère*, to deceive)], something that misleads the mind; a mistake in reasoning.—*a.*, **falla'cious**, misleading; not well founded.

fal'lible, *a.* [late L. *fallibilis* (*fallère*, to deceive)], that can be deceived; liable to error.—*n.*, **fallibil'ity**.

fal'low (*fál'ō*), *a.* [A.S. *fealu*, pale], ploughed but not sown; left to rest;—*n.*, land ploughed but not sown (so called from its colour).

- n.*, **fal'low-deer**, a deer of a yellowish-brown colour, smaller than the red deer.
- false** (*fawls*), *a.* [A.S. and O.Fr., from L. *falsus* (see FALLACY)], untrue; misleading; ill-founded; not keeping one's word.—*ns.*, **falsehood**, a lie; a false appearance; **false'to** [It.], a false or forced voice.
- fal'sify**, *v.* [L. *falsus*, FALSE; *facere*, to make], to make false; to tell lies about; to give a wrong appearance or nature to; to prove to be false.—*ns.*, **falsifica'tion**, giving a thing a misleading appearance.—*ns.*, **fals'ity**, state of being false.
- fal'ter** (*fawlt'er*), *v.* [etym. ?], to be unsteady in speaking or acting; to stumble, flinch, or hesitate.
- fame**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fama* (*fāri*, to speak)], what is said about a person; a great name; renown.—*as.*, **famed** (*fāmd*) and **fā'mous**, much talked of.
- fam'ily**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *famīlia*, a household], those who live in the same house; children of the same parents; a group of animals or plants.—*a.*, **famil'iar**, belonging to a family; acting like one of a family; well known or understood;—*n.*, a close friend; a spirit supposed to come to a person when called.—*n.*, **famil'iar'ity**, state of being well acquainted; ease of manner; absence of ceremony.—*v.*, **famil'iarize**, to make well acquainted with.
- fam'ine** (*fām'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fames*, hunger], long-continued hunger; great want of food.—*v.*, **fam'ish**, to wear out with hunger.
- fan**, *n.* [A.S., from L. *rannus*, a winnowing-fan], an instrument for blowing away chaff; an instrument for moving the air to cause coolness;—*v.*, to blow away chaff; to cool the air or blow a fire; to excite or stir up.—*pres. p.*, **fanning**; *p.p.*, **fanned**.—*n.*, **fan'ner**, a machine with fans to winnow corn.
- fanat'ic** and **fanat'ical**, *as.* [Fr., from L. *fanaticus*, inspired by a god], having too strong feelings, esp. in religion; with unreasonably strong opinions;—*n.*, one who carries his religious feelings to excess; one who holds strong opinions without good reasons.—*n.*, **fanat'icism**.
- fan'cy**, *n.* [FANTASY], a picture formed by the mind; the power of the mind to form pictures;—*v.*, to picture in the mind; to imagine; to have a great desire for;—*a.*, pleasing the taste; not useful; fanciful; absurd.—*a.*, **fan'ciful**, caused by fancy; unreal; fantastic; whimsical.
- fane**, *n.* [L. *fanum*], a temple.
- fan'fare**, *n.* [Fr., imit. ?], a sounding of trumpets.—*n.*, **fanfaro'nade'** [Fr.], arrogant and vain boasting.
- fang**, *n.* [A.S., to seize], the long tooth of a snake, wolf, etc.; that by which a thing grips.
- fantasy**, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phantasia* (*phainein*, to show)], a wild or strange fancy.—*ns.*, **fan'tasm** (see PHANTASM); **fan'tasia** [It.], a fanciful piece of music.—*as.*, **fantas'tic** and **fantas'tical**, existing only in fancy; not real; absurd.
- far**, *a.* [A.S.], a long way off; different from one's meaning or purpose;—*adv.*, a great way off; to a great extent; very much.—*comp.* **farther** or **further**; *sup.* **farthest** or **furthest**.—*a.*, **far-fetched'**, not natural; forced.
- farce** (*fars*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *farcire*, to stuff], a play stuffed with broad wit and humour; a silly or absurd thing.—*a.*, **far'cical**, unreal; futile.
- fare**, *v.* [A.S.], to go; to be in a state either good or bad; to happen well or ill; to conduct oneself;—*n.*, price paid for a journey; the person carried in a vehicle; provisions.—*pres. p.*, **faring**; *p.p.*, **fared**.—*v.* and *int.*, **farewell'** or **fare'**, go well; be happy;—*n.*, a wish for good at parting; a good-bye;—*a.*, parting; final.
- fari'na**, *n.* [L. *far*, corn], ground

corn; meal; starch.—*a.*, **fari-na'ceous**, like meal; starchy.

farm, *n.* [O.Fr. *ferme*, from med. L. *firma*, a fixed payment (L. *firmus*, FIRM)], land cultivated by the owner, or let out to another; —*v.*, to act as a farmer; to accept or to pay rent for land or for the right to gather and keep taxes.—*ns.*, **far'mer**, one who farms land or taxes; **farm'-yard**, the space surrounded by the farm buildings.

fär-ra'go, *n.* [L. mixed fodder (*far*, grain)], a confused mass.

far'rier, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ferrārius* (*ferrum*, iron)], one who shoes horses or cures the diseases of animals.—*n.*, **far'riery**, the art or duties of a farrier.

far'row (*fär'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a litter of pigs; —*v.*, to bring forth pigs; —*a.*, barren for a season (of cows).

far'ther and **far'thest**. See **FAR**.

far'thing, *n.* [A.S., *fēorthing* (*fēorh*, FOURTH)], the fourth part of a penny.

far'thingale, *n.* [O.Fr. *verdugale*], a stiff hooped petticoat worn in the 16th century.

fasc'inate, *v.* [L. *fascināre*, to enchant], to work on by charms; to hold by a glance or spell.—*n.*, **fascina'tion**, power to charm; that which fascinates.

fascism (*fash'izm*), *n.* [L. *fascēs*, a bundle], political party, originally Italian, national, anti-communist, headed by a dictator.—*n.*, **fascist**, member of this party.

fash'ion (*fāsh'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *factio* (*facere*, to make)], the cut or make of anything; the way in which one acts or dresses; the common style of dress; high society; —*v.*, to give shape to.—*a.*, **fash'ionable**, according to the proper style or form; set up by custom; like those in high rank.

fast (1), *a.* [A.S.], strongly fixed; that cannot be moved; moving quickly; fond of pleasure; living wildly; —*adv.*, firmly; soundly; quickly; wildly.—*v.*, **fasten** (*fashn*), to make fast or firm; to unite firmly; to fix

oneself.—*n.* **fast'ness**, a strong-hold or fortress.

fast (2), *v.* [A.S.], to do without food; to be hungry; —*n.*, a doing without food; a day or other period of fasting.

fastid'ious, *a.* [L. *fastidīōsus*], hard to please; refusing what others are pleased with.

fat, *a.* [A.S.], having much flesh; fertile; rich; —*n.*, the soft oily part of an animal's body; the best or richest part of anything; —*v.*, to make or grow fat.—*pres. p.*, **fattening** or **fattening**; *p.p.*, **fattened** or **fatted**.—*ns.*, **fat'ling**, a young animal fattened for slaughter; **fat'ness**, fulness of flesh.—*v.*, **fat'ten**, to make or grow fat; to make fertile.—*a.*, **fat'ty**, containing fat.

fāte, *n.* [L. *fātum*, from *fārī*, to speak], that which is destined or fixed; appointed lot for each life; death.—*a.*, **fa'tal**, fixed by fate; causing death or ruin.—*ns.*, **fa'talism**, a belief that all things come to pass by fate; **fa'talist**, a believer in fatalism.—*a.*, **fatalis'tic**.—*n.*, **fātal'ity**, a state fixed by fate; a deadly or destructive event.—*as.*, **fat'ed**, fixed by fate; doomed; **fate'-ful**, of great importance; decisive.—*n. pl.*, **fates** (*fāts*), the three goddesses supposed to fix the course of human life.

fa'ther, *n.* [A.S.], a male parent; an old man, or one to whom respect is due; a minister of the Church, esp. a priest or abbot; —*v.*, to take as one's own child; to act as a father.—*a.*, **fa'ther-hood**, state of being a father; the character or rights of a father.—*ns.*, **fa'ther-in-law**, the father of one's husband or wife; **fa'therland**, one's native country.—*a.*, **fa'therly**, like a father.

fāth'om, *n.* [A.S.], the length of the outstretched arms; a measure of six feet; —*v.*, to reach to the bottom; to measure the depth; to comprehend.—*as.*, **fath'omable** and **fath'omless**.

fatigue (*fātīg'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fātīgāre*, to weary], weariness

from overwork ; loss of strength ; the cause of weariness :—*v.*, to wear out with hard work ; to bring to a state of weakness.—*pres. p.*, **fatiguing** ; *p.p.*, **fatigued**.

fat'uous, *a.* [L. *fatuus*, silly], feeble in mind ; silly.—*n.*, **fatuity**.

fau'cet, *n.* [Fr.], a pipe inserted in a barrel, etc., for drawing off liquid.

fault, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fallere*, to deceive], a wrong done by mistake or carelessness ; a weakness that leads one to do wrong ; something that spoils beauty or excellence ; a break in a layer of rock.—*as.*, **faulty**, having fault ; **fault'less**, without fault.

Faun, *n.* [L. *Faunus*], a Roman god, the protector of shepherds and farmers.—*n.*, **fau'na**, the animals of any given age or district collectively.

fa'vour (*fā'vūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *favor* (*favēre*, to show goodwill)], a kindly act or feeling ; state of being looked on with kindness ; a deed of kindness ; a gift to show good-will ; countenance ; a knot of ribbons :—*v.*, to act kindly towards one ; to act for one's good ; to treat tenderly ; to help on.—*a.*, **fa'vourable**, acting for the good of others ; helping.—*n.*, **fa'vourite**, one towards whom favour is shown ; —*a.*, looked on with favour.—*n.*, **fa'vouritism**, the practice of showing undue favour.

fawn (1), *n.* [Fr. *faon*, from L. *foetus*, the young of an animal], a young deer ; a light-brown colour like that of a fawn ;—*v.*, to bring forth a fawn.

fawn (2), *v.* [A.S., from same root as *FAIN*], to pay attentions to in order to gain favour ; to frisk about one like a dog.—*n.*, **faw'ning**.—*adv.*, **faw'ningly**.

fay, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fata*, *FATE*], a fairy or elf.

fe'alty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fidelitas*, faithfulness], faithfulness to duty ; the vassal's oath to his feudal lord.

fear, *n.* [A.S.], painful feeling

caused by danger ; a feeling of evil going to happen ; the thing feared ; (worship) of God ;—*v.*, to feel that evil is coming ; to serve and worship (God).—*as.*, **fear'ful**, full of fear ; **fear'less**, without fear.

fea'sible (*fē'zibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *facere*, to do], that can be done ; fit to be used ; practicable.—*n.*, **feasibil'ity**.

feast, *n.* [Fr., from L. *festus*, joy'ful], a joyous meal, prepared with care ; a joyous commemoration ;—*v.*, to give or share in a feast.

feat, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factum*], a difficult or uncommon action ; a deed of skill.

feather' (*feth'ēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a stalk of horn, fringed with hairs, forming part of a bird's wing or the covering of its body ; (rowing) to turn the oar so as to pass through the air edgewise ;—*v.*, to dress with feathers.—*a.*, **feath'ery**, like feathers.

fea'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *factūra* (*facere*, to make)], the make or shape of any part of the human face, or of the surface of a country ; (*pl.*) the face ;—*v.*, to portray ; to show as in a cinematograph film.

feb'rifuge (*-fūj*), *n.* [Fr., L. *fēbris*, *FEVER* ; *fugāre*, to drive away], a medicine for curing fever.

fē'brile, *a.*, showing fever ; feverish.

Feb'ruary (*fēb'rūāri*), *n.* [L. *Februārius*], the second month of the year.

fec'kless, *a.* [?], feeble ; futile.

fec'und, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fecundus*], fruitful ; fertile ; productive.—*v.*, **fec'undate**, to make fruitful ; to cause to bear.—*n.*, **fecun'dity**, fruitfulness.

fed'eral, *a.* [Fr., from L. *foedus*, a treaty], belonging to a treaty or agreement ; constituted by an agreement between different states.—*a.*, **fed'erate**, bound together by treaty ;—*v.*, to bring together by agreement under one government.—*n.*, **federa'tion**, a joining together by agreement ;

a number of states under one supreme government.

fee, *n.* [O.Fr., from same root as A.S. *feoh*, property], right of holding land; a grant of land in return for service; money paid for service;—*v.*, to pay for work; to hire.—*pres. p.*, **feeling**; *p.p.*, **feed**; *past*, **feed**.

fee'ble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *febilis*, tearful], having little strength; weak.

feed, *v.* [A.S.], to give or take food; to make fat;—*n.*, an allowance of food.—*past* and *p.p.*, **fed**.

feel, *v.* [A.S.], to know by the touch; to be conscious of; to perceive.—*past* and *p.p.*, **felt**.—*ns.*, **feel'er**, that by which one feels; something said or done to find out what others are thinking; (*pl.*) the antennae of insects; **feel'ing**, the sense of touch; softness of heart; state of mind; (*pl.*) the affections or emotions;—*a.*, tender-hearted.

feign (*fān*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *fingere*, to pretend], to make up in the mind; to make a mere show of; to pretend.—*n.*, **feint** (*fānt*), something pretended; a make-believe; a pretended blow or movement intended to mislead;—*v.*, to make a feint.

feld'spar or **fel'spar**, *ns.* [Ger. *feld*, a field; *spath*, SPAR], a crystalline rock-forming mineral.

felic'ity (*fēlis'iti*), *n.* [L. *felicitas*], happiness; great joy.—*v.*, **felic'itate**, to make happy; to wish joy to.—*a.*, **felic'itous**, happy; prosperous; well and fitly said.

fē'line, *a.* [L. *fēlis*, a cat], belonging to the cat tribe; like a cat.

fell (1), *v.* [A.S. *fiellan*, trans. form of FALL], to cause to fall; to knock or cut down; also *past* of FALL.

fell (2), *a.* [O.Fr. *fel*, from late L. *fello*, FELON], cruel; ruthless.

fell (3), *n.* [A.S.], a skin with the wool or hair on.

fell (4), *n.* [Scand.], a wild, barren hill.

fellah, *n.* [Arab.], an Egyptian peasant; *pl.*, **fellahen**, **fellahin**.

felloe (*fel'ō*) or **felly**, *n.* [A.S.], the

rim or part of the rim of a wheel.

fellow (*fel'ō*), *n.* [Scand., from root of FEET], a sharer with another; an equal in power, etc.; one of two suited to each other; a member of a college or learned society; a worthless person.—*n.*, **fellowship**, state of being a fellow; close companionship; likeness of thought and feeling; a scholarship at college; membership of a learned society.

fel'on, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *fello*, a traitor], a wicked person; one who has committed a serious crime.—*a.*, **felo'nious**, wicked; done with intention.—*n.*, **fel'ony**, great wickedness; a serious crime.

fel'spar. See FELDSPAR.

felt (1), *n.* [A.S.], cloth made of wool not woven but mixed with thin glue and rolled together;—*v.*, to cover with felt.

felt (2), *past* of FEEL.

fe'male, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fēmella*, a young woman], one of the young-bearing sex; a woman;—*a.*, belonging to women.

fem'inine (*fem'inin*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fēmīna*], belonging to a woman; (grammar) marking the gender of the female sex.

fe'mur, *n.* [L. *femur*, *femōris*, the thigh], the thigh bone.—*a.*, **fem'oral**, pertaining to the thigh.

fen, *n.* [A.S.], low land partly or wholly covered with water; boggy land.

fence (*fens*), *n.* [short for DEFENCE], that which defends; the art of defending; a railing enclosing a field; a receiver of stolen goods.—*v.*, to use weapons or arguments in defence; to shut in; to surround.—*a.*, **fen'cible**, able to be defended;—*n. pl.*, soldiers for home service only.—*a.*, **fen'cing**, defending;—*n.*, self-defence; fighting with swords or rapiers; the putting up of a fence.

fend, *v.* [short for DEFEND], to keep off; to support; to provide for.

fen'der, *n.*, an iron bar or plate before a fire to keep the ashes,

etc., from spreading ; something to protect a ship from rubbing against the pier.

Fenian *n.* [O.Ir. *féne*, the ancient Irish, a member of an Irish society hostile to the British government.—*n.*, **Fenianism**.

fen'nel, *n.* [A.S., from L. *foenum*, hay], a plant with a pleasant smell, fine leaves, and yellow flowers.

feoff (*fef*), *v.* [Fr. (see FIEF)], to give possession of a grant of land ;—*n.*, a fief.

fer'ment *n.* [L. *fermentum*, leaven], that which causes fermentation ; motion among the parts of a fluid.—*v.* **ferment'**, to be in a state of fermentation ; to be angry or excited.—*n.*, **fermen-ta'tion**, process of decomposition in a liquid which produces alcohol.

fern, *n.* [A.S.], a plant with leaves usually like feathers, having the seed or spores on the back.

fero'cious (*féro'shús*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *ferox*], fierce ; wild ; cruel.—*n.*, **feroc'ity**, fierceness.

fer'ret, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fūr*, thief], an animal of the weasel kind used for hunting rabbits ;—*v.*, to hunt out, as a ferret does ; to seek out quietly and patiently.

fer'ric, **fer'rous**, *as.* [L. *ferrum*], pertaining to iron.

ferru'ginous (*féroo'jínús*), *a.* [L. *ferrūgo*, rust], of the colour of iron-rust ; brownish red.

ferrule (*fer'ul*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *viridula*, a little bracelet], a guard of metal on the end of a staff.

fer'ry, *v.* [A.S. *ferian*, to carry over], to carry across in a boat ;—*n.*, the place where a boat crosses ; the right to ferry people across ; a boat.

fer'tile (*fer'til*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fertilis* (*ferre*, to bear)], able to bear fruit ; having plenty of fruit ; rich in thought or invention.—*n.*, **fertil'ity**, power to bear fruit ; richness of thought and imagination.—*v.*, **fer'tilize**, to make fertile ; to cause to bear fruit.—*ns.*, **fertiliza'tion** ; **fer-tilliz'er**.

fer'ule, *n.* [L. *ferula*, a rod, fen-nel], a cane or rod for punishing children.

fer'vent, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *fervere*, to boil], boiling ; hot ; warm in feeling ; earnest.—*a.*, **fer'vid**.—*n.*, **fer'vour** (*fer'vur*), warmth of feeling ; zeal.

fes'tal and **fes'tive**, *as.* [L. *festum*, a FEAST], belonging to joy and gladness ; of the nature of a feast.—*ns.*, **fes'tival**, a festive time ; a feast ; **fes'tiv'ity**, rejoicings.

fes'ter, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *FISTULA*], to become inflamed and gather matter ;—*n.*, a suppurating sore.

festoon', *n.* [Fr., prob. from L. *festum*, a FEAST], an ornament of flowers hanging in a curve ; a carved ornament like a wreath ;—*v.*, to deck with festoons.

fetch, *v.* [A.S. *feccan*], to go and bring a thing ; to bring, as its price ; to bring about ; to get within reach.

fête (*fät*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *festum*, a FEAST], a time of rejoicing ;—*v.*, to entertain with great show.

fetid (*fet'id* or *fe'tid*), *a.* [L. *fetidus*, ill-smelling], having a strong offensive smell.

fetish (*fet'ish* or *fe'tish*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascilius*, made up], a thing supposed to have magical power, and worshipped ; a charm ; an idol.

fet'lock, *n.*, the tuft of hair above and behind a horse's foot ; the joint where this tuft grows.

fet'ter, *n.* [A.S., from root of *foot*], a chain for the feet ; anything that hinders motion ;—*v.*, to the feet ; to keep from moving.

fet'tle, *n.*, order, condition.

feu (*fä*), *n.* [FEE], a grant of land for building in return for an annual payment ; the land so granted ;—*v.*, to take or give land in this way.—*ns.*, **feu'ar**, one who takes a feu ; **feu-duty**, annual payment by holder of land granted.

feud (1) (*fäd*), *n.* [E., from root of *foel*, ill-feeling ; a prolonged quarrel.

feud (2) (*fäd*), *n.* [med. L. *feudum*,

from root of *FEE*, land paid for by service.—*a.*, **feu'dal**, belonging to feuds or fiefs.—*ns.*, **feu'dalism**, the custom of paying rent in military service; **feu'datory**, one who holds a fief;—*a.*, held on condition of service.

fe'ver, *n.* [A.S., from L. *febris*], an illness causing great heat and quick beating of the heart; great excitement;—*v.*, to grow ill of a fever.—*a.*, **fe'verish**, slightly ill, or showing signs of fever.

few (*fū*), *a.* [A.S.], not many.

fey (*fā*), *a.* [A.S.], doomed; fated for death.

fez, *n.* [*Fez*, a town in Morocco], a close-fitting brimless red hat with tassel.

flas'co, *n.* [It. *flask*], a breakdown; an attempt that fails badly.

fl'at, *n.* [L. *flāt*, let it be done], a command; a decree.

fib, *n.* [form of *FABLE*?], something said not true; a soft name for a lie;—*v.*, to tell lies.—*pres. p.*, **fibbing**; *p.p.*, **fibbed**.

fi'bre (*fī'bēr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fibra*, a thread], a thin thread; the fine parts of a thread; the thread-like parts in the tissue of animals or plants; strength (of body or mind).—*a.*, **fi'brous**, made up of fibres.

-fic, *suff.* [L., from *facere*, to make, to do], forming adjectives (as *TERRIFIC*, *PACIFIC*).

fickle (*fīkl*), *a.* [A.S.], moving about; not fixed; always changing.

fic'tion (*fīk'shōn*), *n.* [L. *fictio*, a pretence (*fi'gēre*, to FEIGN)], a made-up story; something not real but imagined.—*a.*, **ficti'tious**, not real; only imaginary.

fiddle (*fīdl*), *n.* [A.S.], a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow; a violin;—*v.*, to play on a fiddle.

fidel'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fidelitas* (*fidelis*, faithful)], faithfulness; carefulness in duty; closeness to truth; honesty; loyalty.

fidg'et (*fīj'ēt*), *v.* [etym. ?], to move by fits and starts; to be unable to rest;—*n. pl.*, a state of restlessness; inability to rest.—*a.*, **fidg'ety**.

fidu'cial (*fīdū'shīal*), *a.* [L. *fiducia*, confidence], showing confidence; of the nature of a trust.—*a.*, **fidu'ciary**, held in trust;—*n.*, one who holds a thing in trust.

fil (*fī*), *int.* [O.Fr. and L. *fil*], expressing disgust.

fief (*fēf*), *n.* [O.Fr., as *FEE*], land held from a superior and paid for in military service.

field (*fīld*), *n.* [A.S.], an open piece of ground; fenced land for growing crops; a wide surface; a place where something takes place;—*v.*, to catch, stop, or throw the ball at cricket.—*ns.*, **field'-day**, a day when troops are in the field for exercise; **field'fare**, a bird of the thrush kind; **field'-glass**, a small telescope for both eyes; **field'-mar'shal**, an officer of the highest rank in the army; **field'-of'ficer**, an officer above the rank of captain, and under that of a general; **field'-work**, a fortification thrown up in the field.

fient (*fēnd*), *n.* [A.S. *fēond*], one who hates with cruel wickedness; an evil spirit or devil.—*a.*, **fien'dish**.

fierce (*fērs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *ferus*, wild], like a wild beast; ready to kill; violent.—*n.*, **fierce'ness**.

fife, *n.* [Fr. *fiſre* or Ger. *pfeife*], a small musical instrument like a flute.

fifteen', *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than fourteen.

fifty, *a.* and *n.*, five times ten.—*n.* and *a.*, fifty per cent to each of two; share and share alike.

fig, *n.* [Fr., from L. *figus*], a fruit-tree with large leaves; the fruit of the fig-tree; a term of contempt.

fight (*fīt*), *v.* [A.S.], to try for victory; (with) to try to get the better of; to act against; to force one's way; to carry on war;—*n.*, an effort to get victory.—*past* and *p.p.*, **fought**.

fig'ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, a fiction (*fi'gēre*, to FEIGN)], an invented story.

figure, *n.* [Fr., from L. *figūra*

- (*figère*, to FEIGN), the shape or form of a thing; any likeness; an Arabic numeral; a form of words not to be understood literally; (*colloq.*) value or price;—*v.*, to form or shape; to mark with figures; to make figures, or work with numbers; to appear as some one great.—*a.*, **fig'urative**, described by pictures; expressed in words not intended literally.—*n.*, **fig'ure-head**, the figure in front of a ship, etc.
- fil'ament**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *filum*, a fine thread], anything thread-like.
- fil'bert**, *n.* [Fr.], a hazel-nut.
- filch**, *v.* [etym. ?], to steal.
- file** (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *filum*, a thread], a thread or wire upon which papers are put in order; papers kept in order; newspapers bound in order; a line of soldiers marching one behind another; a list or roll;—*v.*, to put on a file; to bring a case before a court by putting it among the records.
- file** (2), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of steel made rough for smoothing wood or metal;—*v.*, to smooth with a file.—*n.*, **fil'ing**, a small bit rubbed off with a file.
- fil'ial** (*fil'ial*), *a.* [L. *filus*, a son], becoming to a son or daughter.
- fil'ibeg**, *n.* [C., a little fold], a kilt worn by the Scottish Highlanders.
- fil'ibuster**, *n.* [Sp., corruption of Du. *vrijbuitèr*, FREEBOOTER], a soldier or sailor who sailed about in search of plunder; a pirate.
- fil'iform**, *a.* [L. *filum*, a thread; FORM], in the form of a fine thread.
- fil'igree**, *n.* [Fr., from It., from root of FILE (1) and GRAIN], fine thread-like work made of gold or silver wire.
- fill**, *v.* [A.S.], to make or become full; to give enough; to perform the duties of (an office); to spread out (sails);—*n.*, that which fills.
- fil'let**, *n.* [Fr., a little thread, from L. *filum*], a band for tying round the head; meat cut from a fleshy part; boned meat or fish; a flat band between two rows of mouldings;—*v.*, to bind with a fillet; to divide fish into fillets.
- fil'lip**, *v.* [E., another form of FLIP], to strike with the nail of the finger suddenly jerked from the front of the thumb;—*n.*, a slight blow by a jerk of the finger; stimulus; impulse.
- fil'y**, *n.* [from root of FOAL], a female foal; a young mare.
- film**, *n.* [A.S., from root of FELL (3)], a very thin skin or covering; a roll of celluloid on which instantaneous pictures are made for exhibition by cinematograph; a slender thread;—*v.*, to make a film.—*a.*, **fil'my**, resembling gauze.
- fil'ter**, *v.* [Fr., from root of FELT (1)], to purify water by passing it through felt or other substance; to flow through a filter;—*n.*, any substance through which liquid can pass and be cleared; a vessel for clearing water.—*v.*, **fil'trate**, to filter;—*n.*, liquid that has been passed through a filter.—*n.*, **filtration**.
- filth**, *n.* [A.S.], dirty matter; anything that defiles.—*a.*, **fil'thy**, dirty; using foul thoughts or foul words.—*n.*, **fil'thiness**, state of being filthy; that which makes filthy; foulness of thought or speech.
- fin**, *n.* [A.S.], the part of a fish by which it balances itself and moves forward in the water.—*a.*, **fin'ny**, having fins.
- fin'al**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *finālis* (*finis*, an end)], at the end; referring to something aimed at.—*ns.*, **fin'ale** (*fin'a'lā*) [It.], the end; the last part of a piece of music or of a play; **fin'al'ity**, state of being final; completeness.—*adv.*, **fin'ally**, lastly; in conclusion.
- finance'**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *fiandia*, payment (L. *finis*, an end)], revenue of a government or of a private person; the art of managing public money; (*pl.* or FUNDS) money in hand;—*v.*,

to manage money matters ; to provide money.—*a.*, **finan'cial**, pertaining to finance.—*n.*, **finan'cier** (*finān'siēr*), one skilled in managing money.

finch, *n.* [A.S.], the name of a family of singing-birds.

find, *v.* [A.S.], to come upon or meet with ; to discover by looking for ; to learn by experience ; to learn to be true ; to supply something needed ;—*past* and *p.p.*, **found** ;—*n.*, something found.

fine (1), *a.* [Fr., from L. *finitus*, finished (*finis*, an end)], free of everything not required ; pure ; thin ; polished ;—*v.*, to make pure.—*ns.*, **fine'ness** ; **fi'nery**, fine things ; ornaments or dress.—*a.*, **fin'ical**, **fin'icking**, over-fine ; fine for the sake of show ; over-precise about details.

fine (2), *n.* [L. *finis*, an end], a payment which settles a claim ; a payment ordered as a punishment ;—*v.*, to punish by ordering to pay a sum of money.

finesse' (*fines'*), *n.* [Fr., from root of FINE (1)], artful action ; a clever plan ;—*v.*, to use a clever plan.

finger (*fin'gér*), *n.* [A.S.], the part that catches ; one of the five divisions of the hand ; anything that points ;—*v.*, to touch ; to play on an instrument.—*n.*, **fin'gering**, manner of touching musical keys.

fin'ial, *n.* [L. *finis*, an end], the ornament on the top of a pinnacle or spire.

fin'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *finire*, to end], to bring or come to an end ; to complete ;—*n.*, the end ; fineness of work.

fi'nite, *a.* [L. *finitus*, limited], having bounds or limits ; (grammar) marked by person and number, as the verb.

fjord or **fjord** (*fe-ord'*), *n.* [Norwegian], a long narrow arm of the sea between steep cliffs.

fir, *n.* [M.E., prob. from Scand.], a cone-bearing tree of several kinds, producing valuable timber.

fire, *n.* [A.S.], that which burns and

gives light and heat ; something being burned ; the discharge of a gun or guns ; heat of passion or feeling ; brightness of fancy ;—*v.*, to put fire to ; to cause to burn ; to discharge (a gun) ; to take fire.—*a.*, **fi'ery**, full of or like fire ; easily roused ; very active.—*ns.*, **fire'-arms**, weapons for shooting with by means of gunpowder ; **fire'-brand**, a piece of wood on fire ; a person who goes about making mischief ; **fire'-brigade**, a company of men for putting out fires ; **fire'-damp**, a dangerous explosive gas found in coal-mines, chemically called marsh-gas or methane ; **fire'-engine**, an engine for putting out fires ; **fire'-escape**, a long ladder for saving people from burning houses ; **fire'-fly**, a small insect giving out a bright light in the dark ; **fire'lock**, an old gun fired by a lock with flint and steel ; **fire'-man**, a man who tends fires ; one employed in putting out fires.—*a.*, **fire'proof**, proof against fire.—*ns.*, **fire'-ship**, a ship filled with things that burn easily, used for setting fire to an enemy's ships ; **fire'-water**, a term applied by the N. Amer. Indians to intoxicating liquors ; **fire'-works**, preparations of gunpowder which show figures of different kinds when set on fire ; **fir'ing**, a setting off of guns, etc. ; firewood.

fir'kin, *n.* [Du. *vier*, four ; *kin*, small], the fourth part of a barrel, or nine imperial gallons ; a cask containing fifty-six pounds of butter.

firm, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *firmus*, strong], strongly fixed ; not easily moved ; closely packed ;—*n.*, two or more partners in business ;—*v.*, to make steady.

fir'mament, *n.* [L. *firmamentum*], the sky above the clouds, in which the stars seem to be.

fir'man, *n.* [Pers.], an order or decree of an Eastern government.

first, *a.* [A.S., *sup.* of *FORE*], before all others ; highest in rank or

quality;—*adv.*, before everyone or everything else.—*a.*, **first'-born**, born first; eldest;—*n.*, the eldest child.—*a.*, **first'-class**, of the best kind; the best railway or other accommodation; highest division in an examination list.—*ns.*, **first'-fruits**, the fruits first ripe; the first earnings; **first'-ling**, the first-born.—*a.*, **first'-rate**, of the best kind.

firth (*férth*), *n.* [Sc., prob. from Scand. *flord*], an arm of the sea; the wide mouth of a river.

fis'cal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *fiscus*, a money-basket], belonging to the revenue of the country;—*ns.*, a treasurer; a law officer in Scotland.—*ns.*, **fisc**, public treasury.

fish, *n.* [A.S.], an animal that lives in water and breathes through gills;—*v.*, to catch fish; to seek for in a cunning way.—*ns.*, **fish'er** and **fish'erman**, a catcher of fish; **fish'ery**, the business of catching fish; a place for catching fish; **fish'-monger**, one who buys and sells fish.—*a.*, **fish'y**, like a fish; having the taste or smell of fish; abounding in fish; (*colloq.*) doubtful in character.

fissile (*fis'il*), *a.* [L. *fissilis* (*findère*, to split)], easily split.

fissure (*fish'úr*), *n.* [L. *fissūra*], a narrow opening; a long and deep crack.

fist, *n.* [A.S.], the clenched or closed hand;—*v.*, to strike with the closed hand.

fist'ula, *n.* [L. *fistūla*, a pipe], a reed or pipe; a narrow running sore.—*a.*, **fist'ular**, hollow.

fit (1), *v.* [M.E., etym. ?], to make or to be of the right size, shape, or kind; to supply with something needed; to make ready; to be suitable.—*pres. p.*, **fitting**; *p.p.*, **fitted**;—*a.*, made to suit.—*a.*, **fit'ting**, suitable; proper;—*ns.*, anything used in fitting up. often in *pl.*; *n.*, **fitness**, suitability.

fit (2), *n.* [A.S.], a stroke or blow; a sudden attack of illness; a passing state of mind; a sudden effort, soon over.—*a.*, **fit'ful**,

acting or moving by fits and starts; irregular in movement.

five, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than four.—*n.*, **fives**, a ball-game, like tennis, played against a wall.

fix, *v.* [Fr., from L. *fixus* (*figère*, to fix)], to tie or fasten; to keep from moving; to become firm; to settle;—*ns.*, a position of difficulty.—*a.*, **fixed**, firmly set.—*ns.*, **fix'ity**, state of being fixed; **fix'ure**, that which is fixed; a piece of permanent furniture.

fizz and **fix'zle**, *vs.* [imit.], to make a hissing noise like ginger-beer escaping.

flab'bergast, *v.* [?], to dumb-found; to astonish.

flab'by, *a.* [E., from root of FLAP], easily moved or shaken; hanging loose.

flac'cid (*flák'sid*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *flaccus*, loose], giving way to pressure; easily pushed out of shape; lacking in vigour.

flag (1), *v.* [E., imit. ?], to grow slack or loose; to hang down; to lose spirit.—*pres. p.*, **flag-ging**; *p.p.*, **flagged**.

flag (2), *n.* [imit.], a banner; a water-plant with a broad leaf.—*ns.*, **flag'day**, day on which small flags are sold for a charitable purpose; **flag'ship**, the ship in which an admiral sails and hoists his flag.

flag (3), *n.* [see FLAKE], a slab of stone used in paving; any stone that easily splits into slices;—*v.*, to cover with flags.—*pres. p.*, **flagging**; *p.p.*, **flagged**.

flag'ellate (*fláj'élát*), *v.* [L. *flagellum*, a whip], to whip or lash.—*ns.*, **flag'ellant** and **flag'ellator**, one who flogs himself as a punishment for sin; **flagella'tion**.

flageolet (*fláj'ólet*), *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], a flute, with the mouthpiece at the end.

flagitious (*flájish'ús*), *a.* [L. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act], disgracefully wicked; deeply criminal.

flag'on, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, from root of FLASK], a narrow-necked vessel for liquids.

fla'grant, *a.* [L. *flagrāre*, to blaze], coming into clear notice; openly wicked; going on before one's eyes.—*n.*, **fla'grancy**, openness of crime.

flail, *n.* [A.S., from L. *flagellum*, a whip], an instrument for thrashing corn.

flair, *n.* [Fr. *flairer*, to smell], natural aptitude (for).

flake, *n.* [etym. ?], a thin slice; a little bit of falling snow;—*v.*, to form into flakes; to come off in flakes.—*a.*, **flā'ky**, coming off in flakes.

flamboy'ant, *a.* [Fr. *flamboyer*, from L. *flamma*, a flame], with showy colour; making gorgeous display.

flame, *n.* [Fr., from L. *flamma*], that part of fire which shoots up; heat of passion; activity of mind;—*v.*, to burn with light and heat; to be angry.—*a.*, **flām'ing**, bright red or yellow; zealous.

flamin'go (*flām'ing'gō*), *n.*, a tropical bird of a bright red colour with long legs and a long neck.

flange (*flānj*), *n.* [corruption of O.Fr. *flanch*, FLANK], a raised rim to strengthen a wheel or guide it on a rail; a wider part on the end of a pipe.

flank, *n.* [Fr.], the fleshy part of the side below the ribs; the side of a body of troops;—*v.*, to pass round or be posted at the side.

flan'nel, *n.* [Welsh ?], a soft, loosely woven cloth made of wool.—*n.*, **flannelette**, cotton material treated to resemble wool.

flap, *n.* [imit. ?], anything broad and loose, or the sound or stroke made by it;—*v.*, to strike with something loose; to hang down like a flap; to move like wings.

flare, *v.* [Scand. ?], to blaze up with a bright unsteady light; to show bright colours;—*n.*, a bright unsteady light; a light that pains the eyes.

flash, *v.* [imit. ?], to break suddenly into flame; to be bright and then disappear; to come suddenly into the mind; to

cause to flash;—*n.*, a blaze appearing for a moment; a bright thought;—*a.*, showy and cheap; vulgar.—*a.*, **flash'y**, all show.

flask, *n.* [Fr. *flasque*], a vessel with a narrow neck for liquids or gunpowder.

flat, *a.* [Scand.], having no hills or valleys; smooth and even; lying all its length; level; without spirit; tasteless; without interest; below the right pitch in music;—*n.*, ground even and level; the flat side; a mark (b) to lower a note half a tone; a story of a building; one easily deceived.—*adv.*, **flat'ly**.—*n.*, **flat'ness**.—*v.*, **flatten**, to make or grow flat; to smooth out; to lower the pitch.

flat'ter, *v.* [etym. ?], to deceive by fair words; to praise too highly; to take much notice of.—*n.*, **flat'tery**, false praise.

flat'ulent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *flatūs*, a breath], filled with wind.—*n.*, **flat'ulence**, gas in the stomach.

flaunt (*flawnt*), *v.* [etym. ?], to spread to the wind; to make an impudent show of.

fla'vour (*flā'vūr*), *n.* [prob. O.Fr., from L. *flagrāre* (see FRAGRANT)], smell or taste; that which pleases the taste;—*v.*, to give a pleasant taste to.

flaw, *n.* [Scand. ?], a break in anything; a weak spot; a blemish;—*v.*, to make a flaw.

flax, *n.* [A.S.], a plant from the fibres of which linen is made; the fibres dressed and ready for spinning.—*a.*, **flax'en**, made of or like flax.

flay, *v.* [A.S.], to take the skin off.

flea (*flē*), *n.* [A.S.], a small troublesome insect that moves by leaping.

fleck, *n.* [Scand. ?], a spot or streak; a little bit;—*v.*, to spot or streak.

flec'tion. See under FLEXIBLE.

fledge (*flej*), *v.* [A.S.], to make ready to fly; to supply with feathers or wings.—*n.*, **fledg'-ling**, a bird newly fledged.

flee, *v.* [A.S., from same root as FLY], to run away; to escape.—

- pres. p.*, **fleeing**; *p. p.*, **fled**; *past*, **fled**.
- fleece** (*fles*), *n.* [A.S.], the woolly covering of a sheep;—*v.*, to cut off the wool from; to plunder.—*as.*, **fleece** (*flest*), having a fleece; robbed; **flee'cy**, like a fleece; soft.
- fleet** (1), *n.* [A.S.], a number of ships together; the warships of a country.
- fleet** (2), *v.* [A.S.], to pass quickly;—*a.*, moving quickly.—*b.*, **fleet'ness**.—*a.*, **flee'ting**, passing quickly.
- Flem'ish**, *a.* belonging to the people of Flanders;—*n.*, their language.
- flesh**, *n.* [A.S.], the muscles covering the bones; the body apart from the soul; mankind.—*a.*, **flesh'ly**, pertaining to the flesh; human; worldly; **flesh'y**, plump; fat.—*n.*, **flesh'er** [Sc.], one who sells flesh.
- fleur-de-lis** (*flier'-dê-lê*), *n.* [Fr.], the lily, part of the royal arms of France.
- flex'ible** and **flexile** (*flek'sil*), *as.* [L. *flexibilis* (*flectere*, to bend)], that can be easily bent; easily changed in opinion.—*ns.*, **flex**, a piece of flexible wire for an electric current; **flexibility**; **flexion** (*flek'shôn*), state of being bent; the change on the ends of words in grammar.—*a.*, **flex'ious**, full of windings.—*n.*, **flex'ure**, a bend or turning.
- flick**, *n.* [imit. ?], a light sharp blow.
- flick'er**, *v.* [A.S.], to flutter the wings without flying; to shake rapidly; to quiver; to vibrate;—*n.*, the golden-winged woodpecker, common in eastern N. America.
- flight** (*flit*), *n.* [A.S.], act of flying or fleeing; a running away; a number of birds (or arrows) flying together; a row of steps; high motion of thought or fancy.—*a.*, **fligh'ty**, fanciful; somewhat disordered.
- flim'sy** (*flim'zi*), *a.* [etym. ?], not able to bear weight; easily broken or pushed aside; without strength.
- flinch**, *v.* [Fr.], to shrink back; to lose courage; to fail.
- fling**, *v.* [Scand. ?], to throw; to throw with force;—*n.*, a throw.—*pres. p.*, **flinging**; *p. p.*, **flung**; *past*, **flung**.
- flint**, *n.* [A.S.], a very hard stone, used to strike fire; anything very hard.—*a.*, **flinty**.
- flip**, *v.* [imit. ?], to strike or jerk lightly;—*n.*, a light stroke or jerk.—*a.*, **flip'pant**, having a quick tongue; saucy; disrespectful.
- firt**, *v.* [imit. ?], to throw or jerk about; to play at love-making;—*n.*, a trifier in love; a foolish, giddy girl.—*n.*, **firta'tion**.
- flit**, *v.* [see **FLEET** (2)], to fly quickly; to move from place to place; to pass to and fro.—*pres. p.*, **flitting**; *p. p.*, **flitted**.
- flich**, *n.* [A.S.], the side of a pig salted and cured.
- float**, *v.* [A.S.], to rest or move on the surface of a liquid; to keep from sinking; to set agoing, as a business;—*ns.*, the cork used in fishing to support the line; **floata'tion**, the act of floating.
- flock** (1), *n.* [A.S.], a number of birds or beasts together; a company;—*v.*, to come in crowds.
- flock** (2), *n.* [L. *floccus*], a lock of wool or hair; the refuse of wool and cotton.
- floe** (*flô*), *n.* [Norse *flo*, a layer], floating ice.
- flog**, *v.* [perhaps from L. (see **FLAGELLATE**)], to beat with a rod or whip; to punish with blows.—*pres. p.*, **flogging**; *p. p.*, **flogged**.
- flood** (*flûd*), *n.* [A.S.], a great flow of water; a swollen river; the flowing tide; the deluge of Noah;—*v.*, to cover with water.—*n.*, **flood'gate**, a gate to let water pass or to stop it.
- floor** (*flôr*), *n.* [A.S.], the part of a room on which one walks; the parts of a house on one level;—*v.*, to put on a floor; to knock down.—*n.*, **floor'ing**, a floor; wood or planks for a floor.
- flop**, *v.* [see **FLAP**], to fall awkwardly or heavily.

Flor'a, *n.* [L.], the goddess of flowers; **flor'a**, the flowers of a district collectively.—*a.*, **flor'al**, pertaining to or made of flowers.

flores'cence, *n.* [L. *florescere*, to begin to FLOWER], a bursting into flower; the time of bursting into flower.

flor'et, *n.*, a little flower; a single part of a head of flowers.

flor'id, *a.*, bright in colour; tinged with red; flowery.

flor'in, *n.* [O.Fr.], a coin first made in Florence; two-shilling piece.

flor'ist, *n.*, a seller or grower of flowers.

floss, *n.* [perhaps from root of FLOCK (2)], the soft, silky stuff in the pods of beans and other plants; untwisted fibres of silk.

flotation or floatation. See FLOAT.

floit'il'la, *n.* [Sp., from same root as FLOAT], a fleet of small vessels.

flot'sam, *n.* [O.Fr., from root to FLOAT], goods found floating at sea after a shipwreck.

flounce (1) (flouns), *n.* [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, from L. *frons*, the forehead], a border sewed to the skirt of a dress;—*v.*, to ornament with flounces.

flounce (2) [Scand. ?], to jump or throw oneself about;—*n.*, a sudden throw or jerk.

floun'der, *v.* [Scand. ?], to toss the limbs about; to struggle, as in water;—*n.*, a flat fish found near river mouths.

flour, *n.* [form of FLOWER], the flower or finest part of meal; ground wheat; any fine powder;—*v.*, to grind to fine powder; to sprinkle with flour.

flour'ish (flūr'ish), *v.* [Fr., from L. *florēre* (*flōs*, FLOWER)], to bloom or flower; to thrive; to wave about in the hand;—*n.*, a flowery or ornamental turn in writing or music; a great show.—*a.*, **flour'ishing**.

flout, *v.* [FLUTE ?], to mock; to talk to scornfully; to treat with contempt;—*n.*, mockery; a sneer.

flow (flō), *v.* [A.S.], to run like water; to rise like the tide; to be abundant; to hang loose;—*n.*, a stream of water.

flower, *n.* [L. *florem* (*flos*, a flower)], a blossom.—*v.*, to bloom;—*a.*, **flowery**.

flown (flōn). See FLY.

fluc'tuate, *v.* [L. *fluctus*, a wave], to rise and fall; to be always changing.—*n.*, **fluctua'tion**.

flue (floo), *n.* [etym. ?], a passage for air or smoke.

flu'ent (floo'ent), *a.* [L. *fluēre*, to flow], flowing smoothly; speaking easily.—*n.*, **flu'ency**.

flu'id (floo'id), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fluidus* (*fluēre*, to flow)], flowing; moving like a liquid;—*n.*, that which flows, as water, gas, air, etc.—*n.*, **fluid'ity**, the state of a liquid or gas.

fluke (1) (flook), *n.* [A.S.], a flounder; a parasitic worm.

fluke (2), *n.* [etym. ?], the part of an anchor that grips; a chance hit.

flum'mery, *n.* [Welsh], a thin jelly made from meal; empty talk.

flunk'ey, *n.* [FLANK, at one's side ?], a footman; a servant wearing livery; a toady.

flu'orine, *n.* [L. *fluere*, to flow], a chemical element in the form of a pale yellow gas.

flur'ry, *n.* [imit.], a blast of wind; a sudden windy shower; a scare;—*v.*, to agitate.—*pres. p.*, **flurrying**; *p.p.*, **flurried**.

flush (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to flow swiftly and suddenly; to wash with a stream of water; to become or to make red in the face;—*n.*, a sudden flowing; a rush of blood to the face.

flush (2), *a.* [FLUSH (1) ?], glowing; full of life; well supplied, as with money; having two adjacent surfaces level.

flus'ter, *v.* [Scand. ?], to make confused; to bustle;—*n.*, hurry; confusion.

flute (floo), *n.* [Fr., prob. imit.], a wind-instrument with the blow-hole on the upper side near the end; a groove in a pillar;—*v.*, to play on a flute; to make grooves.

flut'ter, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly to and fro; to flap wings with-

out flying; to throw into confusion;—*n.*, unsteady motion; confusion of mind.

flux, *n.* [Fr., from *L. fluxus* (*fluere*, to flow)], fluid-like movement; things coming closely in succession; that which flows; substance which assists melting;—*v.*, to make fluid; to melt.—*n.*, **flux'ion**, the act of flowing.

fly, *v.* [A.S.], to move in the air with wings; to run away; to cause to fly;—*n.*, a small insect properly with two transparent wings; a fish-hook dressed to imitate a fly.—*pres. p.*, **flying**; *p.p.*, **flown**; *past. flow.*—*v.*, **fly-fish**, to fish with a hook dressed like a fly.—*ns.*, **fly'catcher**, the name of several species of birds which catch insects on the wing; **fly-fisher**; **fly'ing-fish**, a fish that can leap into the air as if flying; **fly'ing-squir'el**, a squirrel that can leap as if it were flying; **fly'-leaf**, a white leaf at the beginning or end of a book; **fly'-wheel**, a large heavy wheel on an engine to keep its motion regular.

foal, *n.* [A.S.], a young horse or ass;—*v.*, to give birth to a foal.

foam, *n.* [A.S.], the white froth that gathers on water when greatly agitated;—*v.*, to gather foam; to be in a rage.—*a.*, **foa'my**.

fob (1), *n.* [?], a small pocket in the waistband of the breeches.

fob (2), *v.* [Ger. *foxpen*, to befool], (off) to cheat.

fo'c'sle. See FORECASTLE.

fo'cus, *n.* [L., a fire-place], a point where many rays of light meet; a meeting point; the principal point of a conic section; (*pl.*) **fo'cuses** and **fo'el**;—*v.*, to cause rays to meet in a point.—*p.p.*, **focused** or **focussed**.—*a.*, **fo'cal**.

fod'der, *n.* [A.S.], dry food for cattle;—*v.*, to give food to cattle.

foe (*fō*), *n.* [A.S., from *foegan*, to hate], an enemy; one who hates another.—*n.*, **foe'man**.

foe'tus, *n.* [L. *foetus*, offspring], a young animal in the womb or egg.

fog (1), *n.* [etym. ?], rank grass growing after hay.

fog (2), *n.* [*FOG* (1) ?], a thick mist;—*v.*, to cover with mist.—*pres. p.*, **fogging**; *p.p.*, **fogged**.—*a.*, **fog'gy**.—*ns.*, **fog'-bell**, **-horn**, **-signal**, means of sounding an alarm of danger during a fog.

fo'gy, *n.* [*FOGGY* ?], a dull old fellow.

foi'ble, *n.* [Fr., from root of *FEEBLE*], a weak point in a person's character.

foil (1), *v.* [Fr., from late *L. fullāre*, to dress cloth by beating], to trample under foot; to defeat; to disappoint;—*n.*, a failure on the point of success; a blunt sword with a button at the end used in fencing.

foil (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. folium*, a leaf], a thin plate of metal; a leaf of metal put under a precious stone to increase its brightness; the coating of a looking-glass; any framing or background that makes a thing look better.

foist, *v.* [Du.], to bring in without just right or warrant.

fold, *v.* [A.S.], to lay one part over another; to wrap up; to put sheep into a fold;—*n.*, a part turned over; an enclosure for sheep.

fo'llage (*fō'liāj*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. folium*, a leaf], the leaves of a tree.

fo'liate, *v.* to beat thin like a leaf; to cover with a coating of metal.—*a.*, **fo'liated**, covered with thin plates; consisting of thin plates.—*n.*, **folia'tion**, a bursting out into leaf; the arrangement of leaves within the bud; a beating out of metal into thin plates; ornamental tracery.

fo'lio, *n.* [L. *folium*, a leaf], a sheet of paper once folded; a book with four pages to the sheet; a single or double page of an account book;—*a.*, formed of paper once folded.

folk (*fōk*), *n.* [A.S.], people; the inhabitants of a country.—*n.*, **folk'-lore**, tales passing among the people about their forefathers, etc.

follicle, *n.* [L. *folliculus*, a little bag], a small bag; a seed vessel; a gland.

follow, *v.* [A.S.], to go or come after; to act in the same way as; to result from; to keep attention fixed on; to go in pursuit of; to understand the meaning of; to adopt as an opinion; to practise (a trade).—*ns.*, **follower**, one who follows; a disciple; **following**, followers.

folly, *n.* [O.Fr., from *fol*, FOOL], want of understanding; foolish conduct; weakness of mind.

foment, *v.* [Fr., from L. *fōmentum*, a bathing with warm water (*forēre*, to warm)], to bathe with warm water; to soften with heat; to encourage; to excite.—*n.*, **fomentation**.

fond, *a.* [etym.?], loving too much; greatly pleased with.—*n.*, **fondness**.—*v.*, **fondle**, to caress.

fondant, *n.* [Fr.], a soft kind of sweetmeat.

font, *n.* [A.S., from L. *fons*, a FOUNT], a spring; a basin holding water for baptism.

food, *n.* [A.S.], what one feeds upon; that which enables plants and animals to grow; that which feeds the mind.

fool, *n.* [Fr., from L. *foliis*, a wind-bag], one who is weak in mind; a person who acts without thinking, or who does wrong knowing it to be so; a jester;—*v.*, to deceive; to play the fool.—*n.*, **foolery**, conduct of a fool; act of folly.—*as.*, **foolhardy**, hardy or bold from want of thought; **foolish**, without sense; **foolproof**, that cannot be misunderstood; (of machinery, etc.) that cannot be misused.

fool's cap, *n.*, a size of paper, 17×13½ inches, which used to have as its watermark a *fool's cap* and bells.

foot, *n.* [A.S.], that upon which a person or thing stands; the lower part of anything; a length of 12 inches; soldiers on foot; two or more syllables in a verse; (*pl.*) **feet**;—*v.*, to dance or walk.

—*ns.*, **football**, a ball kicked by the foot; the game of football; **foothold**, a place to set the foot; **footing**, a firm foundation; a settlement; **footman**, a soldier on foot; a man-servant; **footnote**, a note at the foot of a page; **footpad** [see PAD], a robber on foot; **footprint**, the impression left on the ground by a foot; **footrule**, a measure a foot in length; **footstep**, the mark of a foot; the sound of a step.

fop, *n.* [f], a person very fond of dress.—*n.*, **foppery**, behaviour of a fop; fondness for dress.—*a.*, **foppish**, vain in dress; too fine in manners.

for, *prep.* [A.S.], in place of; on account of; in the direction of; in search of; during;—*conj.*, because.

for-, *pref.* [A.S.], away; without; ill; amiss (as in FORBID, FORGET, FORSWEAR).

forage (*for'āj*), *n.* [Fr., from low L. *fodrum*, straw], food for horses or cattle;—*v.*, to search for food.—*n.*, **foray**, a sudden invasion for plunder.

forasmuch, *conj.*, because that.

forbade (*forbād'*). See FORBID.

forbear (*forbār*), *v.* [A.S. FOR-BEAR], to bear with; to hold oneself in check.—*n.*, **forbearance**, patience; command of oneself.

forbears, *n.* ancestors.

forbid, *v.* [A.S. FOR-, BID], to tell one not to.—*p.p.* **forbidden**; *past*, **forbade**.—*a.*, **forbidding**, grim; uninviting.

force (*fōrs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fortis*, strong], that which causes or stops motion; power to act; strength; power used against a person; men prepared for action; (*pl.*) armies or ships;—*v.*, to compel; to strain hard.—*a.*, **forcible**, having or using force; difficult to stand against.

forceps, *n.* [L.], a pair of tongs or pincers for taking hold of hot metal, etc.; an instrument used by dentists, surgeons, etc.

ford, *n.* [A.S. (see FARE)], a place in a river where one can wade

- across;—*v.*, to cross a stream on foot.—*a.*, **for'dable**.
- fore** (1), *a.* [A.S.], in front; coming first;—*adv.*, in the front; before; formerly.—*pref.*, **fore-** (as in FORESEE).—*n.*, **fore'-arm**, the arm between the elbow and the wrist.—*v.*, **forearm'**, to arm or prepare beforehand.
- fore** (2), *int.* (short for BEFORE), (in golf) beware!
- forebode'**, *v.*, to have a feeling that something ill is going to happen.—*n.*, **forebô'ding**.
- forecast'**, *v.*, to plan beforehand; to predict.—*n.*, **fore'cast**, a plan or idea beforehand.
- fore'castle** (*fôr'kasl* or *fôk'sl*), *n.*, an upper deck before the foremast, which formerly had a turret near the prow; the front part of a ship.
- foreclose'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *forâs*, outside; *claudere*, to CLOSE], to shut out; to prevent; to force a person to pay up a mortgage or to lose his right of doing so.—*n.*, **foreclô'sure**.
- fore'father**, *n.*, a father some generations back; an ancestor.
- fore'finger**, *n.*, the finger next the thumb.
- fore'front**, *n.*, the very front; the foremost part.
- forego'** (1), *v.*, to go before, mostly used in *pres. p.*, **foregoing** and *p.p.*, **foregone**.
- forego'** (1). See FORGO.
- fore'ground**, *n.*, the part of a picture which seems to be in front.
- fore'head** (*for'ed*), *n.*, the part of the face above the eyes.
- fore'ign** (*for'in*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *forâs*, out of doors], at a distance; belonging to another country; coming from abroad; strange; out of place.—*n.*, **for'eigner**, one who belongs to another country.
- forejudge'**, *v.*, to judge before hearing the facts.
- foreknow'**, *v.*, to know a thing before it happens.—*n.*, **fore-knowledge**.
- fore'land**, *n.*, land stretching into the sea; headland; cape.
- fore'lock**, *n.*, the lock of hair on the forehead.
- fore'man**, *n.*, an overseer of workmen; the spokesman of a jury.
- fore'mast**, *n.*, the mast nearest the bow of a ship.
- foremen'tioned**, *a.*, already spoken of.
- fore'môst**, *a.*, first in place or time.
- fore'noon**, *n.*, the part of the day before twelve o'clock.
- foren'sic**, *a.* [L. *forensis*, belonging to the *forum* or court], belonging to courts of law; used in pleading.
- foreordain'**, *v.*, to appoint or arrange beforehand.—*n.*, **fore'-ordina'tion**.
- forerun'ner**, *n.*, one who runs before to tell that someone is coming; a sign of something coming on.—*v.*, **fore'run**.
- fore'sail**, *n.*, the chief sail on the foremast.
- foresee'**, *v.*, to see or know beforehand.—*pres. p.*, **foreseeing**; *p.p.*, **foreseen**; *past*, **foresaw**.—*n.*, **fore'sight**, knowledge of the future; great prudence.
- foreshadow'**, *v.*, to shadow beforehand.
- fore'shore**, *n.*, the part of the shore lying between high and low water marks.
- foreshor'ten**, *v.*, to shorten those lines in a picture which seem to run in the direction of the person looking at it, so as to give the idea of distance; to apply the rules of perspective.
- foreshow'**, *v.*, to show beforehand.
- for'est**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *forâs*, out of doors], a large piece of country covered with trees; unenclosed land on which deer, etc., live and are hunted.—*ns.*, **for'ester**, one who dwells in or has charge of a forest. **for'estry**.
- forestall'** (*fôr'stacl'*), *v.* [A.S. FORESTALL], to buy up goods before they have been placed on a stall; to be before one in any attempt.
- fore'taste** (*fôr'täst*), *v.*, to taste before full possession;—*n.*, **anticipation**.
- fore'tell**, *v.*, to tell of a thing

before it happens.—*pres. p.*, **foretelling**; *p.p.*, **foretold**; *past*, **foretold**.

fore'thought (*för'thawt*), *n.*, a thinking of what is to come; a caring for the future.

fore'token, *n.*, a token or sign beforehand;—*v.*, to give a sign beforehand.

forev'er, *adv.*, never to end.

forewarn', *n.*, to give warning beforehand; to put upon one's guard. — *n.*, **forewar'ning**, a warning beforehand.

for'feit (*för'fit*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from late *L. foris factum*, done beyond (permission)], a right lost by bad conduct; payment for doing wrong; a fine;—*v.*, to lose by wrong-doing; to pay as a penalty.—*n.*, **for'feiture**, a loss by wrong-doing; the thing so lost.

forge (*förj*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fabrica*, a workshop], a smith's workshop; the fire in which the iron is heated;—*v.*, to form or work out; to hammer heated metal into shape; to make or write what is false; to sign another person's name.—*ns.*, **for'ger**; **for'gery**, the signing of another person's name; something falsely done; an alteration to deceive.

forget', *v.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *GET*], to lose from the memory; to overlook; (oneself) to do something unworthy.—*pres. p.*, **forgetting**; *p.p.*, **forgot** or **forgotten**; *past*, **forgot**.—*n.*, **forget'-me-not**, a small plant with blue flowers; a keepsake.—*a.*, **forget'ful**, easily forgetting; inattentive.—*n.*, **forget'fulness**, habit of forgetting.

forgive' (*förgiv'*), *v.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *GIVE*], to give up a claim; to overlook a fault.—*pres. p.*, **forgiving**; *p.p.*, **forgiven**; *past*, **forgave**. — *n.*, **forgive'ness**, willingness to forgive.—*a.*, **for-giv'ing**, ready to pardon.

for'go, *v.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *GO*], to give up; to leave off the use of.

fork, *n.* [*A.S.*, from *L. furca*], an instrument with two or more prongs for lifting meat, straw, etc.; one of the parts of any-

thing divided like a fork; the place where two roads, rivers, or branches meet;—*v.*, to lift with a fork; to divide into two; to make like a fork.—*a.*, **forked**, shaped like a fork.

forlorn', *a.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *lor*, *lost*], altogether lost; deserted; wretched.—*n.*, **forlorn'-hope**, soldiers undertaking some action of great danger.

form, *n.* [*L. forma*], the appearance or shape of anything; mould or pattern; the order of arrangement; a long seat; a class in a school; a document to be filled in; behaviour according to accepted rules;—*v.*, to shape; to put in order.—*a.*, **for'mal**, according to form; having the form and not the reality.—*ns.*, **for'malism**, too great attention to forms; **for'malist**, one who attends too closely to forms; **formal'ity**, too close attention to forms; stiffness of manner; **forma'tion**, the way in which a thing is made up.—*a.*, **for'mative**, giving form;—*n.*, that which merely gives form to a word; a derived word.

for'mer, *a.* [*comp. of FOR*], before in time or order; the first of two.—*adv.*, **for'merly**, in times past; some time ago or long ago.

for'midable, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. formido*, fear], causing fear.—*adv.*, **for'midably**.

for'mula, *n.* [*L.*, a small *FORM*], a set form or rule; a clear method according to which anything is to be done; a statement of doctrine or belief; expression in algebra showing how certain questions are to be worked out; (*pls.*) **for'mulae** and **for'mulas**.—*v.*, **for'mulate**, to put in a *for'mula*; to give clear instructions.

forsake', *v.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *sacan*, to quarrel], to come no longer near; to turn one's back upon; to desert.—*pres. p.*, **forsaking**; *p.p.*, **forsaken**; *past*, **forsook**.

forsooth', *adv.* [*A.S. FOR-*, *sooth*], for or in truth; in fact.

forswear' (*försvär'*), *v.* [*A.S. FOR-*,

SWEAR, to deny on oath ; (one-self) to swear falsely.

fört, *n.* [Fr., from *L. fortis*, strong], a stronghold ; a place of defence.

fortalice (-*alis*), *n.* [med. *L. fortalitia*], a small fort or outwork of a fortification.

forte (*fört*) [Fr.], *n.*, a strong point ; the thing a person can do best.

förth, *adv.* [A.S., from root of **FORE**], to the front from within ; out into view.—*a.*, **förthcoming**, ready to appear.—*adv.*, **förthwith**, without delay.

fortify, *v.* [Fr., from *L. fortificare* (*fortis*, strong ; *facere*, to make)], to make strong against attack ; to build walls and forts around.—*n.*, **fortification**, a place made strong by walls and forts ; (*pl.*) the walls, etc., themselves.

fortissimo, *adv.* [It., from *L. sup. of fortis*, strong], very strong or loud.

fortitude, *n.* [*L. fortitudo*, strength], strength of mind ; power of bearing pain or sorrow with calmness.

fortnight, *n.* [FOURTEEN, NIGHT], two weeks or fourteen days.—*a. and adv.*, **fortnightly**, once a fortnight.

fortress, *n.* [Fr. *fortresse*, as **FORTALICE**], a fortified place.

fortuitous, *a.* [*L. fortuitus* (*fortis*, chance)], happening by chance.

fortune, *n.* [Fr., from *L. fortuna*], that which comes or happens to one, either of good or bad ; a person's means of living ; great riches.—*a.*, **fortunate**, coming by good luck ; causing or receiving unexpected good.

forty, *n.* [FOUR], four times ten.—*a.*, **fortieth**.

förüm, *n.* [*L.*, the market-place, where business was done and the courts were held], a court of justice.

forward, *a.* [A.S. **FORE**-, **-WARD**], near or at the front ; far in front ; before the usual time ; too quick in word or action ;—*v.*, to push to the front ; to send persons or things on their way ; to help on ;—*adv.*, (also **forwards**), to the

front ; onwards.—*n.*, **forwardness**, readiness to act ; too great eagerness.

fossil, *n.* [Fr., from *L. fossus*, dug], hardened remains of animals or plants found in rocks ;—*a.*, dug up ; like a fossil.—*v.*, **fossilize**, to make into or become a fossil ; harden ; petrify.—*a.*, **fossiliferous**, bearing or containing fossils.

foster, *v.* [A.S.], to feed ; to bring up ; to encourage.—*ns.*, **foster-brother** or **-sister**, a child nursed along with one of a different family ; **foster-child**, a child nursed by one who is not its parent ; **foster-parent**, one who brings up the child of another.

foul, *a.* [A.S.], dirty ; unclean ; wet or stormy ;—*v.*, to dirty ; to hit against.

found (1), *v.*, *past and p.p.*, of **FIND**.—*n.*, **foundling**, a child found deserted.

found (2), *v.* [Fr., from *L. fundere*, to pour], to shape by pouring melted metal into a mould ; to cast.—*n.*, **foun'dry**, a workshop for founding.

found (3), *v.* [Fr., from *L. fundus*, the bottom], to lay the foundation of ; to set up on something firm or solid ; to start by giving a grant of money ; to begin to build.—*ns.*, **foundation**, that upon which anything rests ; a fund for carrying on work ; **founditioner**, one supported by funds of a school or college ; **foun'der**, one who founds.

foun'der, *v.*, to become filled with water and sink ; to fail in any attempt ; to disable (a horse) by hurting the feet.

fount and foun'tain, *ns.* [Fr., from *L. fons*, a fountain], a spring of water ; the beginning of anything.

four (*för*), *a. and n.* [A.S.], one more than three.—*as.*, **fourfold**, folded four times ; **four-square**, having four equal sides and angles ; square.

fowl, *n.* [A.S. *fugol*], a bird ; one of the farm-yard birds :—*v.*, to

kill birds by shooting or snaring.—*ns.*, **fowler**, one who kills wild birds; **fowling-piece**, a light gun for shooting birds.

fox, *n.* [A.S.], a wild animal noted for its cunning; a sly person;—*v.*, to act cunningly; to lie low.

foxglove (*-glöv*), *n.*, a large plant with beautiful bell-like flowers, spotted inside.

foxhound, *n.*, a dog for hunting foxes.

fracas' (*fräka'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *fracasso*], a noisy quarrel; a row.

frac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fractus*, broken], a bit broken off; something less than the whole.—*a.*, **frac'tional**, representing a part less than 1.

frac'tious (*frä'kshüs*), *a.*, ready to break out or quarrel; ill to manage.

frac'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fractūra*], a break in something hard; the breaking of a bone;—*v.*, to break or crack.

frag'ile (*frä'j'ül*), *a.* [L. *fragilis*, (*frangere*, to break)], easily broken or destroyed; weak.—*n.*, **fragil'ity**.

frag'ment, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*], a bit broken off; an unfinished part.—*a.*, **frag'mentary**, made up of bits; not finished.

fra'grant, *a.* [L. *frāgrāre*, to smell (*flāre*, to blow)], giving a sweet smell; sweet-scented.—*ns.*, **fra'grance** and **fra'grancy**.

frail (*fräl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *fragilis*], easily broken; of weak health; easily led into sin.—*n.*, **frail'ty**.

frame, *v.* [A.S., *fram*, forward], to put together; to fit one thing to another; to plan in the mind; to put a border round; to victimize; to trump up a charge against;—*ns.*, anything made of fitted parts; that which gives shape or support to a building, etc.; the build of a person's body; a border round anything; state of mind.—*n.*, **frame'work**, that which gives shape, support, etc.

franc (*fränk*), *n.* [Fr.], a coin used in France, worth about tenpence before 1914.

fran'chise (*frän'chis*), *n.* [Fr., from

franc, *frec*, **FRANK**], freedom; rights granted by a sovereign; right of voting, esp. in a parliamentary election;—*v.*, to give liberty to.

Francis'can, *a.*, belonging to *St. Francis*;—*n.*, a monk of this order; a grey friar.

frank (*fränk*), *a.* [Fr.], free in spirit; saying what one thinks; open; candid.—*v.*, to send a letter free of postage.—*n.*, **frank'ness**, plainness of speech; openness of mind.

frankincense (*fräng'kinsens*), *n.* [Fr. *franc* + *encens*], a gum or resin with a sweet smell, got from a tree in Arabia.

frank'lin, *n.* [see **FRANK**], an English farmer whose farm was his own.

fran'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *phrenitikos*], full of rage; mad with sorrow or pain.

frater'nal, *a.* [L. *fraternus* (*frater*, a brother)], belonging to a brother; becoming brothers.—*n.*, **frater'nity**, state of being brothers; men of the same brotherhood.—*v.*, **frat'ernize**, to come together as brothers; to hold intercourse.—*n.*, **frater'niza'tion**.

fratricide (*frä'-* or *frät'-*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fratricidium* (*frater*, -*cide*)], the murder of a brother; one who kills his brother.

fraud, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *fraus*], deception planned and carried out; wrong done by false dealing; cheating.—*a.*, **frau'dulent**, using fraud; got by fraud.

fraught (*frawt*), *a.*, [from same root as **FREIGHT**], loaded; filled; involving (risk, etc.).

fray (1), *n.* [short for **AFFRAY**], a fight.

fray (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *fricare*, to rub], to wear away by rubbing.

freak, *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden change of mind; a whim; a piece of fun; a monstrosity.—*a.*, **frea'kish**, fond of freaks.

freck'le, *n.* [Scand.], a yellowish-brown spot on the skin; any small spot;—*v.*, to mark with small spots.—*a.*, **freck'led**.

free, *a.* [A.S.], able to do what one likes; unhindered; unbound; at liberty; with nothing to pay; open to all;—*v.*, to take away anything that hinders; to set at liberty; to let off.—*ns.*, **free'-booter**, one who seeks plunder; **freed'man**, a man once a slave but now free; **free'dom**, state of being free; power to act as one likes; right to certain privileges; a going beyond bounds.—*a.*, **free'hand**, drawn by the hand, without aid of an instrument.—*ns.*, **free'hold**, a property held free of payment except to the sovereign; **free'-lance**, journalist working independently; **free'man**, a man who is free; one who enjoys certain rights; **Free'mason**, one of a society united to assist each other; **Free'masonry**, the rules and practices of Freemasons; **free'stone**, a soft stone composed of sand; **free-thinker**, one who is not influenced by the religious opinions of others; a rationalist; **free trade**, imports free from tolls or duties; **free wheel**, a device for disconnecting the back wheel of a cycle from the driving-gear; **free will**, a will free from anything but its own laws; liberty of choice;—*a.*, of a person's own accord.

freeze, *v.* [A.S.], to become stiff with cold; to turn into ice; to make or grow cold with fear.—*pres. p.*, **freezing**; *p.p.*, **frozen**; *past*, **froze**.—*ns.*, **freezing-point**, the temperature at which a liquid freezes, esp. water.

freight (*frāt*), *n.* [prob. from Du. *vrecht* or *vracht*, FRAUGHT], goods carried, especially by a ship; the price paid for carrying goods;—*v.*, to load with goods.—*ns.*, **freighter**, cargo ship; **freight-car**, **freight-train**.

French, *a.*, belonging to France;—*n.*, the people or the language of France.

fren'zy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain (see FRANTIC)], a disorder of the

mind nearly amounting to madness; passion.—*a.*, **fren'zied**.

fre'quent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *frequens*, crowded], happening often; with short time between.—*v.*, **fre'quent'**, to be often at a place.—*n.*, **fre'quency**.

fres'co, *n.* [It., root of FRESH], painting on fresh plaster;—*v.*, to paint so.

fresh, *a.* [A.S.], having lost none of its goodness, beauty, or strength; healthy and pure in look; new; easily remembered; not salt or stale; not frosty.—*v.*, **fresh'en**, to make fresh; to grow brisk or strong; to free from saltiness.—*ns.*, **fresh'et**, a flood of fresh water caused by heavy rains; **fresh'man**, a college student in his first year.

fret (1), *v.* [A.S.], to wear by rubbing; to eat into; to make rough; to vex; to mourn about a thing;—*n.*, roughness of the surface of water; disturbance of mind.—*pres. p.*, **fretting**; *p.p.*, **fretted**.—*a.*, **fret'ful**, disposed to fret.

fret (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *freter* ?], to ornament with carved work;—*n.*, carved work; figures or scrolls cut in wood; a piece of wire to mark where the finger is to be placed in playing.—*pres. p.*, **fretting**; *p.p.*, **fretted**.—*n.*, **fret'work**.

fri'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *friāre*, to crumble], easily crumbled; tending to come away in small pieces.

fri'ar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frater*, a brother], a member of a religious order; a monk.

fricassee, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a dish of fowls cut to pieces and fried with sauce;—*v.*, to cut to pieces, etc.—*pres. p.*, **fricasseeing**; *p.p.*, **fricasseed**.

fric'tion (*frik'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *frictio* (*friāre*, to rub)], the rubbing of one body against another; difficulty of motion caused by rubbing; disagreement between persons acting together.

Fri'day, *n.* [A.S. *Frigu*, goddess of love], the sixth day of the week.

friend (*frend*), *n.* [A.S.], one who

has a kindly feeling towards another ; a close companion ; a member of the Society of Friends (i.e. Quakers).—*a.*, **friend'ly**, acting as a friend ; on good terms.—*n.*, **friend'ship**, a feeling of kindness or affection.

frieze (1) (*frēz*), *n.* [Fr., from root of FRIZZ], a coarse woollen cloth.

frieze (2) (*frēz*), *n.* [Fr.], the flat or carved band below the cornice of a building.

frig'ate, *n.* [Fr. and It.], a swift-sailing warship.

fright (*frīt*), *n.* [A.S.], a state of sudden fear, soon passing away ; a person or a thing with an ugly appearance.—*v.*, **frigh'ten**, to cause fear to ; to alarm.—*a.*, **fright'ful**, full of what causes fright ; dreadful.

frig'id (*frī'īd*), *a.* [L. *frigidus*], cold ; stiff with cold ; without feeling, spirit, or energy.—*n.*, **frigid'ity**, coldness ; stiffness ; want of life.

frill, *n.* [etym. ?], a crimped, gathered, or plaited border ; a fluted fringe ;—*v.*, to put a frill on.

fringe (*frīnj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *frenge*, from L. *fibria*], a border of loose threads ; any broken edge ;—*v.*, to border with a fringe ; to become like a fringe.

frisk, *v.* [Fr., same root as FRESH ?] to skip about ; to show joy by leaping ;—*n.*, lively sport.—*a.*, **fris'ky**.

frith. See FIRTH.

frit'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *frictus* (*frigate*, to FRY)], fried meat ; a kind of pancake ; a thin slice or fragment ;—*v.*, to break into bits ; to trifle away.

friv'olous, *a.* [L. *frivōlus*, silly], of little weight or use ; fond of trifling ; light in manner or conduct ; silly.—*n.*, **frivol'ity**, lightness of conduct.

frizz, *v.* [Fr. *friser*], to curl ; to make rough or tangled.

fro, *adv.* [Scand., from root of FROM], from ; back ; (to and fro, backwards and forwards).

frock, *n.* [Fr.], a monk's gown ; an upper garment worn by women

and children ; a loose overcoat worn by workmen ;—*v.*, to clothe in a frock.

frog, *n.* [A.S.], a small animal living both on land and in water ; the ridge of horn in the middle of a horse's foot.

frol'ic, *a.* [Du.], glad ; full of fun ; gay ;—*n.*, a bit of joyous fun ;—*v.*, to play merry tricks.—*pres. p.*, **frol'icking** ; *p.p.*, **frol'icked**.—*a.*, **frol'icsome**, full of fun and gaiety.

from, *prep.* [A.S.], out of ; forward and away ; at a distance from ; by reason of.

frond, *n.* [L. *frons*, a leaf], a leaf-like branch, esp. of a fern.

frondes'cence, *n.* [L. *frondescere*, to grow leafy], a coming into leaf ; the time of bursting into leaves.

front (*frūnt*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *frons*], the forehead ; the part which is first seen ; the face ; the fore part of anything ;—*v.*, to be face to face with ; to oppose ; to look towards.—*n.*, **fron'tage**, the part facing the front or street.—*a.*, **fron'tal**, pertaining to the front or forehead ;—*n.*, an ornament for the forehead, or over a window.—*n.*, **front'let**, a small band worn on the forehead.

fron'tier (*frūn'-* or *fron'tēr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *fronteria*], the part of a country that fronts another ; the lands along the boundary line ; the boundary line ;—*a.*, lying on the boundary.

fron'tispiece (*frūn'ti'pēs*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *frontispicium* (L. *frons*, *specere*, to see)], the part on which the eye first lights ; a picture at the beginning of a book.

frost, *n.* [A.S.], the degree of cold required to form ice ;—*v.*, to hurt by frost ; to cause to glitter as if with hoar-frost ; to sharpen a horse's shoes.—*as.*, **frost'-bitten**, nipped by frost ; **fros'ted**, covered with hoar-frost ; white as if with frost.—*n.*, **frost'-work**, the figures which frost makes on window-panes ;

work like hoar-frost on leaves, etc.—*a.*, **fros'ty**, having a feeling of frost; white like hoar-frost.

froth, *n.* [Scand. ?], the bubbles on boiling liquids; foam; silly talk;—*v.*, to throw up froth.—empty or foolish.

fro'ward, *a.* [A.S. *FRO-*, -WARD], going from the right way; hard to guide; perverse.

frown, *v.* [Fr.], to wrinkle the eyebrows; to show displeasure by a look;—*n.*, a look of displeasure.

frowst, *n.* [?], stuffy heat in a room.—*a.*, **frowsty**.

frow'zy, *a.* [?], musty and slatternly.

fructes'cence, *n.* [L. *fructescere*, to bear fruit], the time when fruit ripens.

fruc'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *fructificare* (*fructus*, FRUIT, -FY)], to make fruitful; to cause to bear fruit; to bear fruit.—*n.*, **fructifica'tion**, the process of bringing forth fruit; the parts of a plant needed to form the seed.

frugal (*froo'gál*), *a.* [L. *frugalis*, temperate], making the most of everything; careful in using or spending.—*n.*, **frugal'ity**.

frugif'erous, *a.* [L. *fruges*, fruits; *ferre*, to bear], bearing fruit.

frugiv'orous, *a.* [L. *vorare*, to devour], feeding on fruits, seeds, etc.

fruit (*froot*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fructus*], that which grows for food; that which is produced; the part of a plant containing the seed; result.—*n.*, **fruit'erer**, one who buys and sells fruit.—*as.*, **fruit'ful**, bringing forth much fruit; profitable; **fruit'less**, without fruit; vain; without result.

fruition (*froo'ish'ón*), *n.*, the stage of fruit-bearing; ripeness; use or enjoyment of anything.

frump, *n.* [?], a dowdy woman.

frustrate (*frustrat'* or *frús'-*), *v.* [L. *frustrā*, in vain], to make of no use; to keep a person from getting or reaching what he aims at.—*n.*, **frustra'tion**.

frus'tum, *n.* [L., a bit], a piece of

a solid body; the lower part of a divided cone, etc.

frutes'cent (*frootes'ent*), *a.* [L. *frutex*, a shrub], growing like a shrub.

fru'ticose, *a.*, shrubby; like a shrub.

fry (1) (*frí*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *frigere*, to roast], to cook with fat in a pan over a fire; to be so cooked;—*n.*, anything fried.

fry (2) (*frí*), *n.* [E., from root of Scand. *fríð*, an egg], a young fish; a swarm of fry or anything small.

fu'chsia (*fú'shà*), *n.* [*Fuchs*, a German botanist], a shrub having long drooping flowers of different colours.

fudge (*fűj*), *v.* [imit.], to fake or patch;—*n.*, a made-up story; nonsense; a kind of soft sweetmeat;—*int.*, stuff.

fu'el, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *foecile*, stuff for burning (L. *focus*, a fire-place)], stuff for burning; food for fire; that which keeps alive any strong feeling.

fuga'cious (*fűgà'shűs*), *a.* [L. *fugax* (*fugere*, to flee)], flying or ready to fly away; fleeting, short-lived.

fu'gitive (*fű'jítiv*), *a.* [L. *fugitivus*], running away; fleeting; not firmly fixed; volatile;—*n.*, one who runs away; something hard to catch.

fű'gleman, *n.* [for Ger. *flűgel-mann*, *flűgel*, a wing], a soldier who stands in front of the rank during drill, to show the others how it is to be done; the leader of a band.

fugue (*fűg*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fuga*, a flight], a piece of music in which the theme is taken up by different parts or instruments one after another.

fűhrer (*fű'r'er*), *n.* [Ger.], a leader, esp. of Nazi Germany.

ful'crum, *n.* [L., a prop], the fixed point on which a lever rests; any point of support; (*pl.*) **ful'era**.

fulfil' (*fűl'fűl*), *v.*, to fill full; to bring to pass; to do fully; to perform a promise; to be fitted for (a purpose).—*pres. p.*, **fulfilling**; *p.p.*, **fulfilled**.—*n.*, **ful-**

- fil'ment**, a bringing to pass ; a performance, etc.
- ful'gent**, *a.* [L. *fulgens* (*fulgère*, to shine)], shining ; bright ; dazzling.
- fulig'inous** (*fuli'jinis*), *a.* [L. *fuligo*, soot], sooty ; dark ; smoky.
- full** (1) (*ful*), *a.* [A.S.], that can hold no more ; with no part empty ; leaving nothing out ;—*n.*, state of having no part empty ; the highest amount or degree ;—*adv.*, to the whole amount ; completely.—*as.*, **full-blown** (*-blōn*), fully opened out ; **full-faced**, having a broad, full face ; **full-orbed**, having the round complete ; in a complete circle.
- full** (2) (*ful*), *v.* [O.Fr. *fouler*, from L. *fullo*, a fuller], to whiten cloth ; to thicken cloth by beating and pressing it.—*ns.*, **fuller** ; **fuller's earth**, a kind of earth that takes grease out of cloth.
- ful'minate** (*fūl'mināt*), *v.* [L. *fulmināre*, to thunder (*fulmen*, lightning)], to thunder ; to burst with a loud noise ; to speak with a threatening voice ; to utter violent orders or rebukes ; to explode. — *ns.*, **fulmina'tion** ; **fulminant**, an explosive.
- ful'some** (*fūl'sūm*), *a.* [FULL, -some], overdone ; disgusting by too much praise ; nauseous.
- fum'ble**, *v.* [Du., from root of PALM ?], to feel or grope about ; to do awkwardly.
- fume**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fūmus*], smoke ; vapour from burning ;—*v.*, to give forth smoke or vapour ; to be in a rage.
- fu'migate**, *v.* [L. *fūmigātus*, smoked], to blow smoke upon ; to expose to fumes for disinfection.—*n.*, **fumiga'tion**.
- fun**, *n.* [etym. ?], sport ; jesting.—*a.*, **fun'ny**, causing fun.
- func'tion** (*funk'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *functio*, performance (*fungi*, to perform)], the doing of anything ; what one is fitted to do ; the work of any profession or office ; a mathematical quantity

variably connected with another.—*v.*, to act ; to fulfil a function.—*a.*, **func'tional**.—*n.*, **func'tionary**, one who performs some function.

fund, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fundus*, bottom], a sum of money for work or business ; anything stored up to be used ; (*pl.*) the National Debt, for which interest is paid to the lenders ;—*v.*, to gather into a fund ; to lay by money to produce interest.

fundamen'tal, *a.* [L. *fundāmentum*, foundation], belonging to the foundation ; forming that on which a thing rests ;—*n.*, an essential part.

fu'neral, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *fūnerālis* (*fūnus*, burial)], used at burials ;—*n.*, a burial ; the service then performed ;—*a.*, **funēr-eal**, funeral-like ; mournful.

fun'gus (*fūng'gūs*), *n.* [L., from root of Gk. *sphonggos*, a SPONGE], an order of soft, flowerless plants, as toadstools, mushrooms, etc. ; a growth on an animal or plant, in decay or disease ; (*pl.*) **fun'gi** or **fun'guses**.—*a.*, **fun'gous**, like a fungus ; soft ; spongy.

funic'ular, *a.* [L. *funiculus* (*fūnis*, a rope)], worked by a cable ; a funicular railway, in which a train is pulled by a cable.

fun'nel, *n.* [prob. through O.Fr., from L. *fundere*, to pour], a wide-mouthed vessel ending in a tube for pouring liquids into a bottle or barrel ; a tube for air or smoke.

fur (*fēr*), *n.* [Fr.], the soft hair of certain animals ; a skin covered with this ; a mineral deposit in kettles, etc. ; (*pl.*) articles of clothing made of fur ;—*v.*, to line or cover with fur.—*n.*, **fur-rier**, a worker in furs.—*a.*, **fur'ry**, covered with fur.

fur'below (*fēr'bēld*), *n.* [etym. ?], a plaited border on a gown or petticoat.

fur'bish, *v.* [Fr.], to rub a thing till it grows bright.

furl (*fēr'l*), *v.* [?], to roll up a sail close to the yard or mast ; to roll up.

fur'long, *n.* [A.S. *furlang*, the length of a furrow], 220 yards; forty poles; the eighth of a mile.

fur'lough (*fēr'lō*), *n.* [Du. *verlof* (*ver-*, FOR-, and root of LEAVE)], leave of absence;—*v.*, to grant leave of absence.

fur'nace, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fornax*, an oven], a closed fire-place for melting, baking, etc.; a time of great trial.

fur'nish, *v.* [Fr. *fournir*, to give what is necessary; to fit up for any purpose; to supply for use.—*n.*, **fur'niture**, the things needed, especially to make a house habitable.

fūrōre, *n.* [L. *furere*, to be mad], a craze; wild enthusiasm.

fur'row (*fūr'ō*), *b.* [A.S.], a long narrow hollow cut by a plough; a wrinkle;—*v.*, to cut into long hollows; to cause wrinkles.

fur'ther, *a.* [A.S., comp. of FORTH], farther; more far; greater or higher in degree; to be added;—*adv.*, farther; in addition;—*v.*, to help forward; to assist.—*n.*, **fur'therance**, a helping forward.—*adv.*, **fur'thermore**, besides, moreover; **fur'thermost**, most distant;—*adv.*, **fur'thest**, at the greatest distance;—*a.*, most distant.

fur'tive (*fēr'tiv*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *furtivus*, thievish (*fūr*, a thief)], in the manner of a thief; stealthy; sly.

fu'ry, *n.* [L. *furia*, madness], anger causing loss of self-command; an uncontrollably angry woman; **Furies**, the three fabled goddesses of vengeance.—*a.*, **fu'rious**.

furze (*fērz*), *n.* [A.S.], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; gorse, whin.

fuse (*fūz*), *v.* [L. *fusus* (*fundere*, to pour out)], to melt by heat; to join or blend as if by melting;—*n.*, a tube filled with an explosive for firing mines, etc.; an easily melted wire in an electric circuit.

—*a.*, **fu'sible**, that can be melted.—*n.*, **fu'sion**, state of being melted; a close union.

fusee' (1) (*fūzē'*), *n.* [corruption of FUSIL], a match for lighting a pipe or cigar.

fusee' (2) (*fūzē'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *fusus*, a spindle], the wheel in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound.

fu'selage, *n.* [Fr. *fusseau*, a spindle], the body of an aeroplane.

fu'sil (*fū'zil*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *focile*, a steel for striking fire, from L. *focus*, a hearth], a small musket fired by a flint and steel.

fu'silade, *n.*, a number of guns fired at the same time;—*v.*, to shoot down many at once.

fusilier' (*fūzilēr'*), *n.*, a soldier armed with a *fusil*; (*pl.*) a name given to certain foot-regiments.

fuss, *n.* [imit. ?], much motion for little result; a great ado about trifles;—*v.*, to make much ado.—*a.*, **fus'sy**.

fust'ian, *n.* [Fr., from *Fustat*, part of Cairo], a coarse twilled cotton first made at Cairo; a pretentious style of speaking;—*a.*, made of fustian; high-sounding.

fus'ty, *a.* [O.Fr. *fust*, a cask, from L. *fustis*, a stick], smelling of the cask; old or musty.

futile (*fū'til* or *-tīl*), *a.* [L. *fūtilis*, easily poured (*fundere*, to pour)], of little use; serving no purpose; of no importance.—*n.*, **futil'ity**, uselessness.

fu'ture, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *futurus*, about to be], that will be; coming hereafter;—*ns.*, **fu'turist**, one of a school of painters and other artists whose work is highly extravagant; **fu'tur'ity**, time to come.

fuzz, *v.* [imit.], to fizz off in dust;—*n.*, fine dust;—**ball**, a puff-ball.—*a.*, **fuz'zy**.

fyrd (*fērđ*), *n.* [A.S. (see FARE)], early English militia, consisting of all males capable of bearing arms.

G

gab'ble, *v.* [imit. ?], to speak without meaning;—*n.*, fast or unmeaning talk.

gab'erdine, *n.* [Sp.], a coarse cloak; a mean dress.

gab'ion, *n.* [Fr., from It. *gabbia*, from L. *cavea*, a CAGE], a frame of basket-work filled with earth, to shelter men from the fire of the enemy.

gab'le, *n.* [O.Fr., from Teut.], the pointed top of the end of a house; the end wall.

gad, *n.* [Scand.], a staff with a sharp point; a goad; the point of a spear or arrow; a kind of wedge;—*v.*, to drive by using a gad; to roam about without aim.—*pres. p.*, **gadding**; *p.p.*, **gadded**.

gad'fly, *n.* [etym. ?], a fly that lays its eggs in the skin of animals.

gadget (*gaj'et*), *n.* [?], any ingenious small tool or device.

Gael (*gāl*), *n.* [C.], a Scottish Celt or Highlander.—*a.*, **Gaelic** (*gā'lik* or *gāl'ik*), belonging to the Gaels;—*n.*, their language.

gaff, *n.* [Fr.], a spear or hook used for lifting fish out of the water; a fork-shaped spar resting against a mast for extending the edge of a sail.

gaffer, *n.* [corruption of GRAND-FATHER], an old man; an overseer of workmen;—*f.*, **gam'mer**.

gag, *v.* [imit. ?], to stop a person's mouth by force;—*n.*, something put into the mouth to cause silence.—*pres. p.*, **gagging**; *p.p.*, **gagged**.

gage (1) (*gāj*), *n.* [Fr., from root of WAGE], something given to ensure the fulfilment of a promise; a glove thrown as an offer to fight;—*v.*, to pledge.

gage (2). See GAUGE.

gain, *v.* [O.Fr., from Teut.], to get by effort; to come off best; to bring over to one's side; to reach something striven after; to get forward;—*n.*, also **gai'nings**, something got by effort; an

addition to what one has.—*a.*, **gain'ful**.

gain-, *pref.* [Scand.], against (as in GAINSAY).

gain'say, *v.* [GAIN-, SAY], to speak against; to contradict.

gait, *n.* [Scand.], style of going or walking.

gai'ter, *n.* [Fr.], a covering for the ankle.

gala (*gā'la* or *gā'la*), *n.* [Fr.], mirth and joy; signs of rejoicing; a festive occasion;—**day**, a day of rejoicing.

galantine (*gal'an'tēn*), *n.* [It.], white cooked meat free from bone, spiced, jellied, and served cold.

gal'axy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk], a whitish band across the night sky, made up of immense numbers of stars; any splendid gathering.

gale, *n.* [E.], a strong rushing wind.

gall (1) (*gawl*), *n.* [A.S.], a greenish-yellow and very bitter fluid, found in the gall-bladder; anything very bitter.

gall (2), *v.* [A.S., perhaps from same root], to rub; to hurt by rubbing; to fret;—*n.*, a sore caused by rubbing.

gall (3) [O.Fr., from L. *galla*], a hard growth on oaks and other plants; an oak-apple.

gal'lant, *a.* [Fr.], gay; showy; noble in spirits or looks; brave; attentive to women;—*n.*, a man of spirit; a man of gay, lively manners; one fond of the society of women.—*n.*, **gal'lantry**, fineness of appearance; bravery; politeness to women.

gal'leon, *n.* [Sp., as GALLEY], a large ship with high decks at both ends.

gal'lery, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *gal-eria*], a long narrow passage; a passage on which the doors of several rooms open; a passage in a mine; a collection of pictures or statues; the upper floor of a church or theatre.

gal'ley, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *galea*], a low-built ship or boat driven by oars or sails; a boat in which criminals were chained to the oars; a cooking room in a ship.

galliard (*găl'iard*), *n.* [Fr.], a lively dance.

Gal'lic, *a.*, belonging to Gaul or France. — *n.*, **gal'licism**, a French idiom.

gallina'ceous (*-nă'shūs*), *a.* [L. *gallina*], belonging to birds of the domestic fowl variety.

gal'liot, *n.* [Fr., from L. *galea*, galley], a small galley; a Dutch trading-vessel.

gal'lipot, *n.* [GALLEY POT?], a glazed pot of earthenware.

gal'lon, *n.* [Fl.], a measure for liquids holding four quarts or eight pints.

galloon, *n.* [Fr.], a narrow ribbon for binding cloth; a rich kind of lace.

gal'lop, *v.* [Fr.], to run by leaping; to ride at a very quick pace; — *n.*, full pace.

gal'loway (*găl'lôwă*), *n.*, a small horse of a kind bred in Galloway.

gal'laws (*gal'ūs*, *-lôz*), *n.* [A.S.], a framework for hanging criminals.

gal'op, *n.* [Fr. (see GALLOP)], a lively dance; the music for the dance.

galore (*galôr'*), [C.], *n.*, plenty, abundance. — *adv.*, abundantly.

gal'vinism, *n.* [from *Galvani*, the discoverer], electricity produced by liquid acids acting upon metals; the science treating of electric currents. — *a.*, **galvan'ic**, causing or caused by such currents. — *v.*, **gal'vanize**, to cause an electric current to pass through; to cover with metal by means of electricity; to restore to life when seemingly dead.

galvanom'eter, *n.* [-METER], an instrument for measuring the force of an electric current.

gam'bit, *n.* [It.], opening play in chess in which a pawn is sacrificed.

gam'ble, *v.* [E., from GAME], to play for money; (away) to lose in gambling. — *ns.*, **game'ster** and **gam'bler**, a person much

given to gaming; **ga'ming**, playing for money.

gamboge' (*-bôj'*), *n.* [from *Cambodia*], a gum used for colouring and in medicine.

gam'bol, *v.* [Fr., from It. *gamba*, a leg], to dance or skip about; — *ns.*, a skipping or leaping in sport. — *pres. p.*, **gambolling**; *p.p.*, **gambolled**.

game, *n.* [A.S.], sport; a trial of skill or strength for sport or amusement; animals hunted for sport; — *v.*, to take part in sport; to play for money. — *ns.*, **game'-keeper**, a person who protects game-animals; **game'-laws**, laws regulating and protecting game.

gam'mer, *n.* [corruption of GRANDMOTHER], an old woman. See GAFFER.

gam'mon, *n.* [O.Fr., from *gamba*, leg], the leg of a hog salted and smoked; — *v.*, to impose upon; to hoax.

gam'ut, *n.* [Gk. *gamma*, *g*; L. *ut*], the whole range of the musical scale, of which A (called *ut*) was at one end and G at the other.

gan'der, *n.* [A.S.], a male goose.

gang, *n.* [A.S. *gangan*, to go], a party of workmen; a band for some purpose, usually a bad one. — *n.*, **gang'ster**, one of a gang of roughs.

ganglion (*gang'ghion*), *n.* [Gk.], a knot of nerve-cells forming a local centre of sensation, etc.

gangrene (*găng'grên*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gangraina*], a sore causing loss of feeling and decay.

gang'way, *n.* [A.S. *gangan*, to go], a passage; a path of planks; a passage between rows of seats or on a ship.

gan'net, *n.* [A.S.], a web-footed bird found in the northern seas; a solan goose.

gant'let and **gant'lope**. See GAUNTLET (2).

gan'try, *n.* [?], frame or platform for supporting railway signals, cranes, etc.; wooden stand for barrels.

gaol (*găl*) or **jail**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L.

cavea, a **CAGE**], a prison.—*n.*, **gaoler**.

gap, *a.* [Scand.], an opening or cleft.
gape, *v.* [Scand.], to open the mouth wide; to yawn; to have a wide opening; to look eagerly for;—*n.*, a yawn.

gar'age, *n.* [Fr.], accommodation for motor carriages, etc.

garb, *n.* [It. *garbo*, elegance], manner of dress; outward appearance.

gar'bage, *n.* [etym. ?], waste matter; animal matter thrown out as waste.

gar'ble, *v.* [Fr., from Arab.], to pick out one part to suit a purpose; to give an unfair account of; to misquote.

gar'den, *n.* [Fr., from same root as A.S. *geard*, **YARD**], an enclosure for growing fruit, flowers, etc.; a pleasure-ground; a fruitful land;—*v.*, to lay out a garden.—*ns.*, **gar'dening**, the art and practice of cultivating a garden; **gar'dener**, one who takes care of a garden.

garan'tuan, *a.* [Fr. from *Garrantua*, a character in a book by Rabelais], huge; of enormous size.

gar'gle, *v.* [Fr.], to cleanse the throat with a liquid by forcing out the breath against it;—*n.*, a wash for the throat.

gar'goyle, *n.* [Fr., a throat], a curiously-carved spout for carrying off water from the roof of a building.

gar'ish, *a.* [formerly *gaurish*, from *gauren*, to stare], glaring; over-gay or bright; showy.

gar'land, *n.* [Fr.], an ornament of flowers or small branches; a wreath; a collection of fine pieces of prose or poetry;—*v.*, to deck with a wreath.

gar'lic, *n.* [A.S. *gar*, a spear; and *lēac*, *LEEK*], an onion-like plant with a pungent taste and a strong smell.

gar'ment, *n.* [Fr., from *garnir*, **GARNISH**], a piece of clothing; a coat or gown.

gar'ner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *granarium*, a **GRANARY**], a place for

storing corn;—*v.*, to lay up a store.

gar'net, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *granatum* (see **POMEGRANATE**)], a red precious stone, like a pomegranate seed in shape and colour.

gar'nish, *v.* [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish], to furnish; to get ready what is needed; to fit with ornaments.—*ns.*, **gar'nishment** and **gar'niture**, furniture.

gar'ret, *n.* [O.Fr., from *garir*, to keep safe], a room next the roof; an attic.

gar'rison, *n.* [Fr. *garison*, from root of **GARNISH**], a body of soldiers for defence; a fortified place filled with troops;—*v.*, to put into a fortress.

garrotte', *n.* [Sp.], a collar of brass or iron used in Spain for putting criminals to death;—*v.*, to put to death by pressing the neck; to rob after first gripping by the throat.—*pres. p.* **garrotting**; *p.p.*, **garrotted**.—*n.*, **garrotter**.

gar'rulous, *a.* [L. *garrulus*, talkative], fond of talking.—*n.*, **gar'rú'ility**.

gar'ter, *n.* [Fr.], a band round the leg for supporting a stocking;—*v.*, to bind with a garter.—*ns.*, **Garter**, the badge of the knights of the Garter; **garter-snake**, a harmless N. Amer. snake with long yellow stripes.

garth, *n.* [Scand., from root of A.S. *geard*, **YARD**], a yard; an enclosure.

gas, *n.* [Du., from Gk. *chaos*, chaos], matter in its vaporous or air-like form; the gas obtained from coal and other substances by heat, much used for giving light.—*n.*, **gaselier'**, a gas-lamp hanging from the roof.—*a.*, **ga'seous** (or *gás'*), in the form of gas.—*ns.*, **gasom'eter**, an instrument for measuring gas; a tank for holding gas; **gas-mask**, mask for protection against poison gas; **gas-meter**, instrument for measuring the amount of gas used.

gasconade', *n.*, a boasting like an inhabitant of *Gascony*;—*v.*, to brag.

gash, *v.* [Fr.], to make a deep

cut into ;—*n.*, a deep cut ; a severe wound.

gasoline (*gas'ôlën*), *n.*, a liquid product of petroleum used for running gas-engines, etc. ; petrol (in America).

gasp, *v.* [Scand. ?], to breathe with difficulty ; to speak with gasps ; —*n.*, a catching of the breath.

gas'teropod or **gas'tropod**, *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach, *pous*, *podos*, foot], a mollusc, of the class including snails and limpets, with its foot placed in the region of its stomach.

gäs'tric, *a.* [Gk. *gastër*, the belly], belonging to the stomach.

gästron'omy, *n.* [Fr. *gastronomie* (Gk. *gastër*, -*NOMY*)], the art of good eating.

gate, *n.* [A.S.], an opening with a road through ; that which closes the opening ; the crowd who pay entrance money at the gate ; the money taken at the gate ; a street.—*ns.*, **gate-crasher**, one who joins a company uninvited ; **gate'way**, passage through a gate ; entrance ; exit.

gäth'er, *v.* [A.S.], to bring or come into one place ; to assemble ; to make into a heap ; to grow larger ; to come to a head.—*n.*, **gath'ering**, a number of people ; that which is gathered ; a collection ; a sore come to a head.

gauche (*gôsh*), *a.* [Fr.], awkward, clumsy.—*n.*, **gaucherie** (*gô'sherê*), awkward manners.

gaud, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gaudium*, joy], an ornament ; something with a fine show.—*a.*, **gau'dy**, covered with finery.

gauge (*gâj*), *v.* [Fr.], to measure how much is in a cask or vessel ; to measure or judge of ;—*n.*, a standard of measuring ; a measuring-rod ; the measure of anything.—*n.*, **gau'ger**, an officer who measures the contents of casks.

Gaul, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Gallia*], the ancient name of France ; an inhabitant of Gaul.

gaunt, *a.* [etym. ?], thin ; pinched.

gaunt let (1), *n.* [Fr., prob. from Scand.], an iron glove for de-

fence ; a long glove covering the wrist.—*a.*, **gaunt'leted**, having on gauntlets.

gaunt'let (2) and **gant'lope**, *ns.* [Swed. *gata*, a lane ; and *lopp*, a running], a punishment (*running the gauntlet*) inflicted on a soldier by making him run between two files of men, each of whom struck him as he passed.

gauze (*gawz*), *n.* [Fr.], a very thin cloth, perhaps first brought from *Gaza* ; cloth of linen ; fine wire, —*a.*, **gau'zy**.

gav'elkind, *n.* [A.S. *gavol*, toll, *KIND*], a tenure by which land is divided among a man's sons equally.

gavotte' (*gävol'*), *n.* [Fr.], a dance common among the *Garots*, the people of Gap in Dauphiné ; the music for it.

gawk, *n.* [etym. ?], a simpleton ; an awkward-looking person.—*a.*, **gaw'ky**.

gay, *a.* [O.Fr. *gai*], lively ; full of fun ; dressed in bright colours. —*n.*, **gai'ety**, merriment ; joyousness.—*adv.*, **gai'ly**.

gaze, *v.* [etym. ?], to look at earnestly ; to fix the eyes upon ; —*n.*, a fixed look.

gazelle' (*gâzel'*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a small, swift kind of antelope, with beautiful dark eyes.

gazette' (*gâzel'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *gazetta*], a small newspaper first published in Venice ; the newspaper in which government notices are printed ;—*v.*, to put into a gazette.

gazetteer', *n.*, a writer for a gazette ; a dictionary of geography.

gear (*gêr*), *n.* [E.], that which is used for doing work ; tools, harness, clothes, furniture, etc. ; the teeth of wheels ;—*v.*, to dress or fit ; to fit toothed wheels.—*n.*, **gear'ing**, the teeth by which wheels fit into each other ; wheels working by teeth ; any means by which motion is transmitted.

geisha (*gâ'sha*), *n.* [Jap.], a Japanese dancing-girl.

gel'atine (jel'atin), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gelāta*, JELLY], a jelly made from certain parts of an animal by boiling.—*a.*, **gelat'inous**, formed into a jelly.

geld, *v.* [Scand], to castrate or cut.—*n.*, **geld'ing**, an animal that has been out, esp. a horse.

gel'id (jel'id), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, cold (*gelu*, frost)], very cold; frozen.

gell'ignite (jel'ignit), *n.* [GELATINE + L. *ignis*, fire], an explosive made of nitro-glycerine.

gem (jem), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gemma*, a bud], a jewel; the bud of a plant; a precious stone; anything very beautiful or costly;—*v.*, to bud; to deck with gems.—*pres. p.*, **gemming**; *p.p.*, **gemmed**.—*n.*, **gemma'tion**, the arrangement of the buds on a stalk; time of budding.—*a.*, **gemma'ferous**.

Gem'inl, *n.* [L. twins], a group of stars, containing *Castor* and *Pollux*.

gen'der (jen'-), *n.* [Fr., from L. *genus*, a kind], class as regards sex; distinction of nouns according to sex;—*v.*, to beget.

genealogy (jen- or jê), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *genea*, birth; -LOGY], a list of forefathers; the steps of connection with someone who lived long ago.—*a.*, **genealog'ical**.—*n.*, **genealogist**.

gen'eral (jen'-), *a.* [Fr., from L. *generālis* (see GENIUS)], belonging to a whole class; happening often; widespread;—*n.*, the chief of an army (also used for the head of the Salvation Army), or of a body of monks.—*adv.*, **gen'erally**, for the most part; without giving particulars.—*n.*, **general'ity**, the greater part.—*v.*, **gen'eralize**, to bring under a common heading; to arrange in a class or *genus*.—*ns.*, **generaliza'tion**; **gen'eralship**, the office of a general; skill as a general.

gen'erate (jen'-), *v.* [L. *generātus*, produced (see GENUS)], to cause to be; to bring into life; to produce.—*n.*, **genera'tion**, a bringing into life; the people

born within one period.—*a.*, **gen'erative**, having the power of generating.—*n.*, **gen'erator**.

gen'eric. See under GENUS.

gen'erous (jen'-), *a.* [Fr., from L. *generōsus*], of high birth or breeding; having a noble nature; ready to give help to those in need; treating others with honour; liberal in giving.—*n.*, **generos'ity**, nobleness of heart; willingness to help.

gen'esis (jen'-), *n.* [Gk., origin], a beginning or becoming; **Gen'-esis**, the first book of the Bible.

gen'ial (jê'-), *a.* [Fr., from L. *genialis*, pleasant (see GENIUS)], promoting life; of a pleasant and kindly nature; cheerful.—*ns.*, **genial'ity** and **gen'ialness**.

gē'nie [Fr.], a demon or spirit.

gen'itive (jen'-), *n.* [Fr., from L. *genitivus* (*gignere*, to produce)], the possessive case in grammar.

ge'nius (jê'-), *n.* [L., a guardian spirit, from *gen-*, to beget], a spirit having charge of a person from birth to death; inborn power of mind; the character and spirit of a language, etc.

genteel (jen-), *a.* [Fr., from L. *gentilis* (see GENTILE)], of noble birth; graceful in manners.—*n.*, **gentil'ity**.

gen'tian (jen'shian), *n.* [L.], a plant the root of which is used in medicine.

Gen'tile (jen'til), *a.* [Fr., from L. *gentilis* (*gens*, a tribe)], not Jewish;—*n.*, a person who is not a Jew.

gentle (jentl), *a.* [Fr., as GENTILE], well-born; with no roughness of manners; soft in voice and touch.—*ns.*, **gentleman**, a man above the common by birth, education, manners, etc.; **gen'tleness**, mildness of manner, etc.

gen'try (jen'-), *n.*, the people above the common, but below the nobility.

genuflexion (jenūflek'shōn), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *genuflexio* (*genu-*, the knee; *flectere*, to bend)], a bending of the knee; an act of worship.

gen'uine (jen'ūin), *a.* [L. *genuīnus*],

belonging to the true stock ; pure ; without any mixture.

ge'nus (jé'-), *n.* [L., a kind, from same root as *KIN*], a class containing several others, called species ; (*pl.*) *gen'ëra*.—*a.*, *gen'er'ic*.

geog'raphy (jëögráfi), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *geographia* (*gê*, the earth ; -GRAPHY)], the science that describes the earth and the places on it ; a book of geography.—*n.*, *geog'rapher*, — *as.*, *geograph'ic* and *geograph'ical*.

geol'ogy (jëol'ôfi), *n.* [-LOGY], the science that tells of the soil and rocks. — *a.*, *geolog'ical*. — *n.*, *geol'ogist*.

geom'etry (jëom'étri), *n.* [-METRY], the science of measuring ; the branch of mathematics that has to do with magnitudes and spaces.—*as.*, *geomet'ric* and *geomet'rical*. — *ns.*, *geom'eter* and *geomet'rician*, one skilled in geometry.

Geor'gian (jör'jian), *a.*, belonging to the times of the King *Georges*.

georg'ic (jör'jik), *n.* [Gk. *geôrges*, a farmer], a poem on farming.

gera'nium (jërâ'nîum), *n.* [Gk. *gerânos*, a crane], a flowering plant with long seed vessels like a crane's-bill.

ger'falcon (jër'fawkón), *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *gërôfalco*, O.Ger. *gîrvalke*], a large falcon.

germ (jër'm), *n.* [Fr., from L. *germen*, a bud], a seed or bud ; the first form of anything living ; a microbe.—*n.*, *ger'micide*, a substance for destroying germs.

germane (jër-mân'), *a.* [L. *germânus*], nearly related ; fitting ; relevant.

Ger'man (jër'-), *a.*, belonging to Germany ; — *n.*, a native or the language of Germany.

ger'minate (jër'-), *v.* [L. *germinâtus*], to burst from the seed ; to begin to grow.—*n.*, *germina'tion*.—*a.*, *germina'tive*.

ger'und (jër'-), *n.* [L. *gerundus*], a part of the Latin verb used as a noun.—*n.*, *gerun'dive*, the gerund as an adjective.

gestic'ulate (jes-), *v.* [L. *gesticu-*

lâtus, making gestures (*gerère*, to carry)], to move the hands or arms when speaking.—*n.*, *gesticula'tion*, a motion made while speaking.—*a.*, *gestic'ulatory*, making many gestures.

ges'ture (jes'-), *n.* [late L. *gestūra* (*gerère*, to carry)], an action of the body, esp. to express some thought, etc. ; — *v.*, to make gestures.

get, *v.* [Scand.], to come into possession of ; to come upon a thing desired ; to learn ; to persuade.—*pres. p.*, *getting* ; *p.p.*, *got* or *gotten* ; *past*, *got*.

gew'gaw, *n.* a plaything ; a pretty but worthless trifle.

gey'ser (gä'ser, gi'ser, or -zër), *n.* [Scand., from root of *GUSH*], a hot spring.

ghast'ly (gast'li), *a.* [A.S.], like a ghost ; of a pale and frightful look ; hideous.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* [Hind., a passage], a mountain-pass ; range of mountains on east and west coasts of India ; steps down to a river.

gherkin (ger'kin), *n.* [?], a small cucumber used for pickling.

gh'etto (get'ô), *n.* [It.], the Jewish quarter in a town.

ghost (gôst), *n.* [A.S.], breath or spirit ; a disembodied spirit.—*a.*, *ghost'ly*, belonging to the soul ; religious ; like a ghost.

ghoul (gool), *n.* [Arab.], a demon supposed to feed upon the bodies of men.

gi'ant (ji'-), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gigas*], a man of unusual size and strength ; — *f.*, *gi'antess*.

gibber (jib'ër), *v.* [imit.], to jabber ; to talk nonsensically.—*n.*, *gib'berish* (jib'-), unmeaning talk.

gib'bet (jib'ët), *n.* [Fr. (see *JTB*)], an upright post with a cross beam on which criminals were hanged as a warning ; a gallows ; — *v.*, to hang on a gibbet.

gib'bon, *n.* [?], a long armed ape.

gibbous (gib'ûs), *a.* [Fr., from L. *gibbôsus*], humped ; curved outward, as the moon when nearly full.

gibe (jib), *v.* [etym. ?], to sneer at ; to laugh at while finding fault ;

—*n.*, a sneering word ; a scoff or taunt.

gid'dy, *a.* [A.S.], like to fall ; causing this feeling ; rash ; frivolous.—*n.*, **gid'diness**.

gift, *n.* [A.S., from root of *give*], a thing given ; a natural power ; —*v.*, to give as a present.—*a.*, **gifted**, possessing gifts ; endowed with power or skill.

gig, *n.* [etym. ?], a top ; a light two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse ; a long light boat.

gigant'ic (*gigán'tik*), *a.* [Gk. *gigántikos* (*gigas*, a GIANT)], like a giant ; of very great size and strength.

giggle, *v.* [imit.], to laugh in a silly affected way ; —*n.*, a silly laugh.

gigolo (*gig'olô*), *n.* [Fr.], a professional male dancing partner.

gig'ot (*gig'ôt*), *n.* [Fr.], a leg of mutton.

gild (1), *v.* [A.S.], to cover with thin gold ; to make bright ; to give a fair look to.—*n.*, **gild'ing**, the work of a gilder ; gold in thin coats ; a fair surface without reality beneath.—*a.*, **gilt**, covered with thin gold ; of the colour of gold ; —*n.*, gold laid on the surface.

gild (2). See GUILD.

gill (1), *n.* [Scand. ?], the organ by which fishes breathe, and its cover.

gill (2) (*gil*), *n.* [O.Fr.], a liquid measure, one-fourth of a pint.

gill'ie, *n.* [C.], an out-door manservant in the Highlands.

gill'yflower, *n.* [O.Fr. *grosfle*, Gk. *karuophyllon* (*karuon*, nut ; *phyllo*, leaf)], a clove-pink or white stock.

gim'bal (*jim'bal*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gemellus*, a twin], a means of hanging a ship's compass or chronometer by two pairs of pivots so as to keep it always level.

gim'crack (*jim'krák*), *n.* and *a.* [etym. ?], something slightly made ; a pretty thing.

gim'let (*gim'lét*), *n.* [Fr.], a small boring tool with a screw point.

gimp (*gimp*), *n.* [Fr.], a kind of trimming made of twist or cord.

gin (1) (*jin*), *n.* [O.Fr. *engin*, EN-

GINE], a trap or snare ; a machine for raising weights ; machine for separating cotton fibre from the seeds ; —*v.*, to trap or snare ; to clean (cotton) with a machine.—*pres. p.*, **ginning** ; *p.p.*, **ginned**.

gin (2) (*jin*), *n.* [Fr., L. *juniperus*], a spirit flavoured with juniper-berries.

ging'er (*jin'jér*), *n.* [Fr., from Skt.], a root of a hot taste, used for seasoning.—*ns.*, **ginger-ale**, **ginger-beer**, a fizzy drink flavoured with ginger ; **gin'ger-bread**, a sweet bread seasoned with ginger.

gin'gerly, *adv.* [etym. ?], with soft steps ; cautiously.

gingham (*ging'am*), *n.* [Fr., from Malay *ginggang*, striped], a kind of cotton cloth dyed with stripes or spots.

gingle. See JINGLE.

gipsy (*kip'si*), *n.* [Fr., from L. for *Egyptian*], one of a wandering race in many parts of Europe, living by fortune-telling, tinkering, etc. ; —*a.*, belonging to or like a gipsy.

giraffe (*giráf*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], an African animal with long legs and long neck, spotted like a leopard.

gird (*gêrd*), *v.* [A.S. *gyrdan*], to put a hoop around ; to fasten up firmly ; to go all round ; to make ready ; (at) to jibe.—*past* and *p.p.*, **gir'ded** or **girt**.—*ns.*, **gir'der**, a strong beam in a building for binding the others together ; **gir'dle** (1), anything that girds or surrounds ; a narrow band for the waist ; —*v.*, to enclose.—*n.*, **girth** or **girt**, measure round the waist ; a saddle-band ; —*v.*, to bind with a girth.

gird'le (2), *n.*, the Scottish form of GRIDDLE.

girl, *n.* [E., from same root as O.Ger. *gôr*, a child], a female child ; a young woman.—*ns.*, **girl'hood**, the time of being a girl.—*a.*, **gir'lish**, like a girl.

gist (*jist*), *n.* [Fr., from a French proverb, 'I know where the hare lies' (*gist* or *git*), from *gésir* (L. *jacere*, to lie)], the chief point

- of importance; the essence of a matter.
- give** (*giv*), *v.* [A.S.], to put into the hand or power of another; to grant or allow; to bestow; to open or yield; to utter, as a decision.—*pres. p.*, **giving**; *p.p.*, **given**; *past*, **gave**.
- giz'zard**, *n.* [Fr.], the second stomach in birds where food is ground.
- glá'brous**, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth], having no hairs, etc.; smooth.
- glacier** (*glás'iér* or *glá'shiér*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *glacies*, ice], ice moving down a mountain-side or along a valley.—*a.*, **glá'cial** (*glá'shiál*), caused by ice; consisting of ice.
- glacis** (*glá'sis* or *glas'é*), *n.* [Fr., a slippery place], a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank in front of a fortification.
- glad**, *a.* [A.S.], showing joy or pleasure; having a feeling of joy;—*v.*, to make glad.—*pres. p.*, **gladding**; *p.p.*, **gladdened**.—*a.*, **glad'some**, full of gladness.—*v.*, **glad'den**, to make glad.
- glade**, *n.* [Scand. ?], an open place or passage in a wood.
- gladiátor**, *n.* [L. *gladiátor*, a swordsman (*gladius*, a sword)], one who fought for pay or prizes, to amuse a Roman crowd.—*a.*, **gladiatōr'ial**.
- gládi'ölus** (or *gládi'ölus*), *n.* [L. *gladius*], a bulbous plant, the leaves of which are shaped like swords.
- glai'ive** (*glär*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gladius*], a sword.
- glam'our** (*gläm'ör*), *n.* [corruption of GRAMMAR], the sight; charm making persons or things appear very attractive;—*v.*, to charm.
- glance** (*gläns*), *v.* [O.Fr. *glacier*, to slip], to glide off; to throw out a sudden gleam; to look at for a moment; to hit and fly off;—*n.*, a quick slide or slip; a swift dart of light; a quick or hasty look.
- gland**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *glans*, an acorn], a knot of nerves, blood-vessels, etc., for drawing off certain substances from the blood; a similar structure in plants.—*n.*, **glan'ders**, a contagious horse disease of the glands.—*a.*, **glan'dülar**, made up of glands.
- glandiferous**, *a.* [L. *glans*; *ferre*, to bear], bearing acorns or nuts.
- gläre**, *v.* [E. (see GLASS)], to shine so as almost to blind the eyes; to look with fierce and flashing eyes;—*n.*, a very strong light; a fierce look.—*a.*, **glär'ing**, very bright; open and bold.
- glass**, *n.* [A.S., from same root as GLOW], a substance, hard, brittle, and transparent, made of melted flint and soda; things made of glass; a drinking-vessel, or its contents; (*pl.*) spectacles;—*a.*, made of glass.—*a.*, **glas'sy**, like glass.—*ns.*, **glass'-blower**, one who blows melted glass to form vessels; **glass'-cutter**, one who cuts window-panes, etc.; **glass'-work**, a place where glass is manufactured.
- glau'cous** (*glaw'küs*), *a.* [Gk. *glaukos*, gleaming], sea-green; covered with a fine greenish bloom.
- gläze**, *v.*, to put glass in (a window); to cover with a thin, smooth coating; to become like glass;—*n.*, a smooth surface; the outside coating of pottery.—*ns.*, **glä'zer**, one who glazes pottery, etc.; **glä'zier**, one who puts glass in windows; **glä'zing**, the process of putting in glass or of coating over; a glassy surface.
- gleam**, *n.* [A.S.], a ray of light; soft brightness;—*v.*, to throw out light; to flash.
- glean**, *v.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], to gather the stray ears of corn; to gather in small quantities.—*n.*, **glea'ner**.
- glebe**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *glēba*, soil], the ground; the land belonging to a church for the use of the minister.
- glee**, *n.* [A.S.], joy expressed in action or words; mirth; a song for several voices.—*a.*, **glee'ful**, gay; joyous.—*n.*, **glee'man**, a minstrel or harper.
- glen**, *n.* [C.], a long narrow valley.—(also Welsh **glyn**), *geog. root* (as

in *Glenluce*, valley of the Luce ; *Glynneath*, valley of the Neath).

glib, *a.* [imit. ?], easily moving ; smooth in speaking ; fluent.

glide, *v.* [A.S.], to move smoothly along ; to flow or move almost invisibly ;—*n.*, motion of gliding.

glim'mer, *v.* [from same root as GLEAM], to give a feeble light ;—*n.*, a faint light.

glimpse (*glimpe*), *n.*, a short gleam or view ; a weak light.

glint, *v.* [E.], to shine intermittently ; to sparkle ;—*n.*, a faint gleam.

glissade (*glisäd*), *n.* [Fr. *glisser*, to slide], a snow slope down which one may slide ; a sideways glide in dancing ;—*v.*, **glissade**.

glisten (*glisn*), *v.* [A.S.], to sparkle.

glit'ter, *v.* [Scand.], to throw out rays of light ; to sparkle ;—*n.*, a bright light.

gloa'ming, *n.* [A.S.], the evening ; dusk.

gloat, *v.* [Scand. ?], to look fixedly at and enjoy, especially something evil.

globe, *n.* [Fr., from L. *globus*], a ball ; the earth ; a ball on which a map is drawn.—*as.*, **glob'ular** and **globose**.—*n.*, **glob'ule**, a little drop ; a small pill.

gloom, *n.* [M.E., from same root as GLUM], partial darkness ; sadness of mind ;—*v.*, to be somewhat dark or dim ; to make dark ; to be sad.—*a.*, **gloo'my**, having little light ; downcast ; sullen.

glor'y, *n.* [Fr., from L. *glöria*], a state of being very much talked of and praised ; great praise and honour ; a glow round the head of a saint, or on a cloud ; great brightness or pomp ; the presence of God ;—*v.*, (in) to be proud of ; to boast of ; to be very joyful over.—*v.*, **glor'ify**, to make glorious ; to confer great honour or praise.—*n.*, **glorification**, a raising to great fame and honour ; a state of glory.—*a.*, **glor'ious**, worthy of great admiration ; showing the very highest and brightest qualities.

gloss (1), *n.* [Scand., from root of GLOW], shiny appearance ; fine

show on the outside ;—*v.*, to make smooth or shining ; to cover over faults.—*a.*, **glos'sy**, smooth and shining ; highly polished.

gloss (2), *n.* [L. *glossa*, a word needing explanation, from Gk. *glössa*, a tongue], an explanation of a difficult or little-used word ;—*v.*, to give such explanations.—*ns.*, **glos'sary**, a collection of difficult words with their meanings ; **glossology**, science of terms or names.—*v.*, **gloze**, to make glosses ; to make false explanations ; to deceive.

glot'tis, *n.* [Gk. *glöttis*, *glössa*, the tongue], the mouth of the wind-pipe.

glove (*glüv*), *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the hand, with a place for each finger ;—*v.*, to cover with a glove.—*n.*, **glov'er**, one who makes or sells gloves.

glow (*glö*), *v.* [A.S.], to give out strong light and heat ; to feel great heat ; to be filled with passion or desire ; to be eager ;—*n.*, a bright light or heat ; great warmth.

glow'worm, *n.*, a kind of beetle that *glows* or shines in the dark.

glü'cose, *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet], a kind of sugar found in ripe fruits, etc.

glue (*glöö*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *glüten* (*gluere*, to draw together)], a sticky substance made by boiling the hoofs, etc., of animals ;—*v.*, to join together with a sticky substance.—*pres. p.*, **glu'ing** ; *p.p.*, **glued**.—*a.*, **glu'ey**, like glue.

glum, *a.* [see GLOOM], with a *gloomy* face ; frowning ; ill-natured.

glume (*gloom*), *n.* [L. *glüma*, a husk], the seed-covering of grains and grasses.

glut, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *glütire*, to swallow], to swallow greedily ; to fill to fulness ; to give too much ;—*n.*, that of which too much has been given ; more than enough.—*pres. p.*, **glutting** ; *p.p.*, **glutted**.—*n.*, **glut'ton**, one who eats too much ; a kind of weasel.—*a.*, **glut'tonous**, given

to over-eating.—*n.*, **glut'tony**, excess in eating.

glu'ten (*glou'tèn*), *n.* [L. *gluten*], a sticky substance found in flour.—*a.*, **glu'tinous**, like glue; sticky.

glyc'erine (*glis'érin*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *glykys*, sweet], a colourless sticky liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from fats and oils.

gnarl (*narl*), *v.* [imit.], to growl like an angry dog; to speak roughly;—*n.*, a hard twisted knot; a snarl.—*a.*, **gnarled** (*narld*), full of knots; twisted.

gnash (*nash*), *v.* [imit.], to close the teeth with force; to bite fiercely.

gnat (*ndt*), *n.* [A.S.], a small winged insect with a sting

gnaw (*naw*), *v.* [A.S., from root of *naq*], to bite away at; to tear with the teeth; to bite in rage or pain.

gneiss (*nīs*), *n.* [Ger.], a kind of rock that splits into slabs or slates.

gnome (1) (*nōm*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gnōmē*, intelligence], a pithy saying in verse.

gnome (2) (*nōm*), *n.* [Gk. *gē*, earth; *nomos*, dweller?], an earth-dwelling spirit; a spirit supposed to take care of the treasures under the earth; a dwarf or goblin.

gno'mon (*nō'mōn*), *n.* [Gk. *gnōmōn*, one who gives information], the pin that casts the shadow on a sun-dial; the pointer of the hour-circle of a globe; the part of a parallelogram left when one similar is cut away from its corner.

Gnos'tic (*nos'tik*), *n.* [Gk. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing], one of a sect of philosophers who taught that salvation rested in knowledge, not in faith;—*a.*, knowing; wise; shrewd.—*n.*, **Gnos'ticism**, the belief of the Gnostics.

gnu (*nū*), *n.*, S. African antelope resembling the buffalo; the wildebeest.

go, *v.* [A.S.], to pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to move on the feet; to pass away; to lead (of a road); to circulate, to reach, etc.—*pres. p.*,

going; *p.p.*, **gone**; *past*, **went**.—*ns.*, **go'ing**, departure; **goings-on**, behaviour, conduct; **go-between**, one who carries on business between two parties.

goad (*gōd*), *n.* [A.S.], a sharp-pointed stick for driving oxen;—*v.*, to drive or prick with a goad; to urge on.

goal, *n.* [etym. ?], a post to mark the end of a race; the winning-point; a base or station in a game; what one aims at.

goat, *n.* [A.S.], an animal allied to the sheep, with horns and long hair.

gob'ble, *v.* [Fr. *gobler*], to swallow greedily; to make a noise like a turkey.—*n.*, **gob'bler**, (Amer.) a turkey-cock.

gob'let, *n.* [Fr., perhaps from L. *cupella*, a little tub (*cupa*, *CUP*)], a large drinking-cup; a pot with a flat bottom.

gob'lin, *n.* [Fr., from low L. *gobelinus*], a malicious spirit or gnome.

God, *n.* [A.S.], the maker and upholder of all things; the being whom men worship; a heathen deity.—*f.*, **god'dess**.—*ns.*, **god'-father** or **-mother**, a man or woman who at a baptism takes on vows for the child; **God'-head**, divine nature.—*as.*, **god'-less**, without God; impious; **god'like**, having the nature of God; **god'ly**, living and fearing God.—*ns.*, **god'liness**; **god'-send**, something much needed and unlooked for; **God'-speed**, good speed or success.

gog'gle, *v.* [etym. ?], to roll the eyes; to stare;—*a.*, full and rolling;—*n. pl.*, a large kind of spectacles.

go'itre, *n.* [L. *guttur*, the throat], a swelling of the thyroid gland in the throat.

gold, *n.* [A.S.], one of the heaviest and most valuable of metals; money;—*a.*, and **gol'den**, made of gold; of the colour of gold; prosperous; precious.—*ns.*, **gold'-finch**, a bird with gold-coloured wings; **gold'-fish**, a small fish of a reddish golden

colour; **gold'smith**, a smith who works in gold or silver; **golden-red**, a flowering plant of the aster family.

golf, *n.* [Du. *kolf* ?], a game played with clubs and balls, the object being to drive the ball into each of a number of holes with as few strokes as possible.

golosh', *n.* [Fr. *galoche*], a rubber overshoe.

gon'dōla, *n.* [It.], a pleasure boat used in Venice; the car of an airship.—*n.*, **gondolier'** (*gon-dōlēr'*), man who rows gondola.

gon'falon, *n.* [It.], a flag or banner hanging from a cross-bar.

gong, *n.* [Malay], a round piece of metal giving a loud sound when struck with a hammer.

good, *a.* [A.S.], as it should be; right and fit in every way; doing God's will.—*n.*, that which is for the highest happiness of man or which helps him to be or to do right; profit; benefit; (*pl.*) movable property.—*ns.*, and *ints.*

good-bye' (*gud-bī'*) = 'God be with you'; farewell; **good-day'**, a good wish at parting.—

ns., **good breeding**, polite manners; **good fellowship**, pleasant company; **Good Fri-day**, the Friday before Easter;

good humour (*ū'mór*), a calm and pleasant temper. — *as.*, **good-hu'moured**, having a good spirit or temper; done in a

kindly way; **good'ly**, good-looking; fair to look at.—*ns.*, **good-man'**, the master of the house

(*f.*, **good-wife'**); **good na'ture**, natural goodness; kindness.—*a.*, **good-natured**, kind-hearted;

obliging.—*ns.*, **good'ness**, state of being good; acts of kindness; **good-night'**, *n.* and *int.*, a good wish at parting; **good-speed**,

good luck; success; **good-will'**, well-wishing; kind feeling; custom, etc., of a business.

goose (*goos*), *n.* [A.S.], a large web-footed bird; a tailor's smoothing iron; a stupid person; (*pl.*)

geese.—*n.*, **gos'ling** (*gos'ling*) [A.S. *ling*, little], a young goose.

goose'berry (*gus'-*), *n.*, a fruit

growing on a bush with sharp prickles.

go'pher (1), *n.*, the name given to a variety of burrowing N. Amer. rodents, e.g. the ground squirrel.

go'pher (2), *n.* [Heb.], the wood used for Noah's ark, possibly cedar or cypress.

Gor'dian (*gōr'dián*), *a.* [Gordius, king of Phrygia, who tied a knot which no-one could unloose; Alexander the Great cut it with his sword], difficult; hard to untie.

gōre (1), *n.* [A.S.], thick or clotted blood.—*a.*, **gōr'y**, covered with blood.

gōre (2), *v.*, [A.S.], to pierce with a spear or horn; to make a hole with a sharp point;—*n.*, a triangular piece of cloth to shape a garment; a three-cornered piece of land.

gorge (*gōrj*), *n.* [O.Fr.], the throat; a narrow pass; a narrow way into a fort;—*v.*, to swallow greedily; to feed on.

gor'geous (*gōr'jūs*), *a.* [O.Fr.], covered with finery or ornaments; rich with colours.

gor'get (*gōr'jet*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *gorge*, throat], a piece of armour for the throat, a kind of neck-lace formerly worn by officers on duty.

Gor'gon, *n.* [Gk. *gorgō*], a fabled monster (*Medusa*), so ugly as to turn the beholder to stone; anything very ugly.

gorgonzo'la, *n.*, a cheese with a strong flavour, made in Gorgonzola, Italy.

goril'la, *n.* [African], the largest of the ape or monkey tribe, found in Africa.

gor'mandize, *v.* [Fr. (see GOURMAND)], to eat greedily.

gorse, *n.* [A.S.], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; furze; whin.

gos'hawk, *n.* [GOOSE + HAWK], a large short-winged hawk.

gos'ling. See GOOSE.

gos'pel, *n.* [A.S., GOOD, SPELL (2)], the story of God's grace; the good news about Christ; any of the four books—Matthew, Mark,

Luke, John ;—*a.*, agreeing with the gospel.

gos'samer, *n.* [M.E., goose-sum-mer], thin threads floating in the air or hanging on bushes in fine weather ; anything very thin and light.

gos'sip, *n.* [A.S. *God* ; *sib*, related], a godgather or godmother ; one who retails news ; idle talk ;—*v.* to tell tales.

Goth, *n.*, one of an old Germanic tribe ; one who has no taste.—*a.*, **Goth'ic**, with high-pointed arches, etc. ;—*n.*, the language of the Goths.

gouge (*gow*), *n.* [Fr.], a curved chisel for cutting grooves ;—*v.*, to cut out with a gouge ; to scoop out.

gourd (*goord*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *cucurbita*], a large fleshy fruit the outer skin of which is sometimes used as a drinking-cup ; the gourd-plant.

gour'mand (*gôr'mând*), *n.* [Fr.], a greedy eater ; a gluttonous person.

gourmet (*goormâ*), *n.* [Fr.], a lover of good food and wine.

gout, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gutta*, a drop], a disease of the joints, esp. the great toe.—*a.*, **gou'ty**.

gov'ern (*gûv'érn*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *gubernâre*, to steer], to guide ; to keep under command ; to act as a king or ruler ; to put laws in force.—*ns.*, **gov'ernment**, guidance ; the persons who put the laws in force ; the district over which rule extends ; (grammar) the influence which one word or clause has over another ; **gov'ernor**, one who governs ; a device for keeping an engine at the proper speed ;—*f.*, **gov'erness**, a teacher of girls.

Gown, *n.* [O.Fr.], an upper garment, esp. for a woman ; a robe worn by professional men.—*n.*, **gowns'man**, a man who wears a gown ; a collegian.

grab, *v.* [prob. from root of GRIP], to seize suddenly ;—*n.*, a sudden grip or snatch.—*pres. p.*, **grabbing** ; *p.p.*, **grabbed**.

Grace (*gras*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *grâtia*,

favour], good-will or kindness ; God's influence on the human mind ; beauty of form or movement ; thanks for food ; the title of a duke or duchess ; (pl.) **Graces**, three sisters, goddesses, supposed to confer beauty ;—*v.*, to adorn ; to set off.—*as*, **grace'ful**, full of outward grace ; beautiful in appearance and motion ; **gra'cious**, full of inward grace ; kind ; forgiving ; flowing from divine favour.

gra'ckle, *n.*, a N. Amer. blackbird, sometimes called the crow blackbird.

grade, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gradum*], a step in any rank or class ; a class ; a degree ; the amount of slope ;—*v.*, to arrange in proper order ; to give a proper place to each.—*n.*, **grada'tion**, process of grading ; arrangement in ranks ; moving forwards step by step ; one step in an order or series.

gra'dient, *a.* [L. *gradiens* (*grad*, to go)], rising by degrees ; having a regular slope ;—*n.*, the amount of slope of a road ; a sloping road.

grad'ual, *a.* [L. *gradualis* (*gradus*, GRADE)], step by step ; bit by bit ; part of the Mass sung from the altar *steps* ; the book containing those parts.—*adv.*, **grad'ually**.

grad'uate, *n.* [late L. *graduâtus*], one who has taken a degree ;—*v.*, to receive a degree ;—to divide and mark with degrees ; to pass from one form to another.—*n.*, **gradua'tion**, act of graduating ; division into a regular number of parts.

Graft or **graft**, *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *graphion*, a pencil (*graphein*, to write)], to insert a bud or small branch of one tree into another ;—*n.*, a bud or branch so put.

Grail, *n.* [O.Fr.], the cup supposed to have been used at the Last Supper.

grain, *n.* [Fr., from L. *grânum*], a seed of corn ; a quantity of such seeds ; a small bit or quantity of anything ; a very small weight ; the lines running along wood or stone ; a reddish kind of dye ;—

v., to paint like the grain of wood; to break into small particles.—**a.**, **grained**, painted like the grain of wood; formed into grains.

gram or **gramme**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gramma*, a small weight], the metric system unit of weight.

graminivorous, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass; *vorāre*, to eat up], feeding on grass or herbs.

gram'mar, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gramma*, a letter], the proper forms and arrangement of words; the rules which regulate words and sentences.—**n.**, **grammār'-ian**, one who knows or teaches grammar.—**a.**, **grammat'ical**, pertaining to grammar, or according to its rules.—**adv.**, **grammat'ically**.

gram'ophone, *n.* [Gk. *gramma*, a letter, -PHONE], a machine for recording and reproducing sounds.

gram'pus, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *crassus piscis*, fat fish], a large fish-like animal, valued for its oil.

gran'ary, *n.* [L. *grānārium* (*grā-num*, GRAIN)], a store for grain.

grand, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *grandis*, great], great; noble in appearance; high in power.—**ns.**, **grand'child**, the child of one's son or daughter; **grand'father**, the father of one's father or mother; **grand'mother**, the mother of one's father or mother; **grand master**, the head of various orders of knighthood, freemasons, etc.

grandee', *n.* [Sp., from L. *grandis*], a nobleman; a man of high rank.

gran'deur (*grān'dūr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *grandis*], splendour of appearance.

grandil'oquent, *a.* [L. *grandis*, *loqui*, to speak], speaking pompously or boastingly.—**n.**, **grandil'oquence**.

grandiose (*grandiōz*), *a.*, trying to give a grand impression.

grange (*grānj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *grānum*, GRAIN], a barn or farmhouse, etc.; a farm.

gran'ite (*grān'it*), *n.* [It. *granito*, from L. *grānum*, GRAIN], a hard rock of a grey or reddish colour

made up of grains of other rocks united by heat.

grant, *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *credentare*, to promise (L. *credere*, to believe)], to give what is asked for; to admit as true;—**n.**, a gift.

gran'ule, *n.* [L. *grānulum*, from *grānum*], a little grain.—**ae.**, **gran'ular** and **gran'ulous**, made up of grains; like grains.—**v.**, **gran'ulate**, to make into grains; to make the surface rough;—**a.**, formed of grains; rough on the surface.—**n.**, **gran'ula'tion**.

grape, *n.* [Fr., from root of O. Ger. *chrapho*, a cluster], the berry or fruit of the vine; a kind of shot consisting of many balls, which scatter when fired.

grape-fruit, *n.*, a fruit of the citrus family, somewhat like an orange but larger; also called the shaddock.

graph, *n.* [Gk. *graphein*, to write], representation by means of lines showing the general manner in which one quantity or quality depends upon or changes with another.

graph'ic or **graph'ical**, *a.* [Gk. *graphikos*], belonging to the arts of painting, writing, etc; described in a clear and lively manner.—**ns.**, **graph'ite**, common name for plumbago; **graph'ology**, the study of character from one's handwriting.

grāp'nel, *n.* [Fr., from root of GRAPE], a small anchor with several hooks; a hook for gripping and holding.

grāp'ple, *v.* [Fr.], to seize and hold fast; to fight at close grips; to catch with hooks.—**n.**, **grap'pling-iron**, a large hook used for gripping and holding an enemy's ship.

grasp, *v.* [E. (see GROPE)], to catch with the hand; to seize with the mind; to draw into one's power;—**n.**, a grip of the hand; the power of understanding.—**a.**, **gras'ping**, greedy of gain; miserly.

grass, *n.* [A.S.], the green covering

of the fields ; a class of plants with long narrow leaves and hollow stems, as wheat, oats, etc.

—*a.*, **grass'y**, covered with grass.

—*n.*, **grass'hopper**, a small locust-like insect that hops in grass.—*v.*, **graze**, to eat grass ; to provide grass.—*n.*, **grazier** (*grā'shēr*), one who feeds cattle.

grate (1), *n.* [late *L. grāta*, a frame-work (*L. crātes*, a hurdle)], bars within which a fire burns.—*n.*, **grā'ting**, the bars of a grate ; any frame of cross-bars.

grate (2), *v.* [Fr., from *Tent.* root of *SCRATCH*], to rub roughly together ; to make a harsh sound by rubbing ; to rub into small particles ; to cause an unpleasant feeling.—*n.*, **grā'ter**, a rough surface used for rubbing.—*a.*, **grā'ting**, making a harsh sound ; hurting the feelings : —*n.*, a harsh sound.

grate'ful, *a.* [Fr., from *L. grātus*, pleasing], acceptable ; thankful.

gratify, *v.* [Fr., from *L. grātificāri* (*grātus*, -FY)], to cause pleasure or enjoyment to ; to do a favour to ; to indulge.—*n.*, **gratification**, a causing of pleasure or enjoyment ; a cause of enjoyment.

grā'tis, *adv.* [*L.*, for thanks], for nothing.

grat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. grātītudo* (*L. grātus*, pleasing)], a wish to return a kindness ; thankfulness.

gratu'itous, *a.* [*L. grātuitus*, given for nothing (*grātus*)], done or given for nothing ; without good reason, cause, or proof.—*n.*, **gratu'ity**, a free gift ; a present for some service.

grat'ulate, *v.* [*L. grātulātur* (*grātulari*, to wish one joy)], to wish a person joy.—*n.*, **gratula'tion**, a wishing of joy.—*a.*, **grat'ulatory**.

gravā'men, *n.* [*L. gravāre*, to load], the essential part of a complaint or grievance.

grave (1), *v.* [*A.S.*], to cut ; to cut letters or figures in wood or metal ; —*n.*, a pit in which dead bodies are laid.

grave (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to clean a

ship's side and smear it with tallow and resin.—*n.*, **gra'ving-dock**, a dock in which ships are cleaned.

grave (3), *a.* [*L. gravis*, heavy], heavy in manner ; having a sad or serious look ; low in tone or musical pitch.—*n.*, **grav'ity**, weight ; that which causes a body to fall ; seriousness of manner ; danger ; greatness or importance.—*v.*, **grav'itate**, to tend to fall.—*n.*, **gravita'tion**, a tending to fall ; the power that makes bodies fall towards each other or to the ground.

grav'el, *n.* [Fr.], small stones ; sand and small stones mixed ; hard particles in the bladder, etc. ; —*v.*, to cover with gravel ; to puzzle.—*pres. p.*, **gravelling** ; *p. p.*, **gravelled**.

gra'vy, *n.* [etym. ?], juice of cooked meat.

gray. See **GREY**.

gray'ling, *n.* [**GREY**, -LING], a fish of the salmon kind, of a silvery colour.

graze (1), etc. See under **GRASS**.

graze (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to rub lightly on the surface ; to touch in passing.

grease (*grēs*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. cras-sus*, thick], soft animal fat ; oily matter ; —*v.*, (*grēs* or *grez*), to rub with fat ; to put fat or oil on a wheel to make it run.—*a.*, **greas'y** (*grē'st*), mixed or covered with grease ; like grease.—*n.*, **greas'iness**.

great (*grāt*), *a.* [*A.S.*], large in size or number ; high in rank ; having much power ; lasting long ; marking one step, upward or downward in descent, as great-grandfather, great-grandson, etc.—*n.*, **great'ness**, bigness ; high place or power ; force of mind.

great-hearted (*grāt'-hartēd*), *a.*, having a strong heart ; courageous ; generous ; noble-minded.

greave (*grēv*), *n.* (*usu. in pl.*) [Fr.], armour for the leg.

grebe, *n.* [Fr.], a diving bird.

Grec'ian (*grē'shān*), *a.* [*L. Græ-cus*], belonging to Greece or to its

people;—*n.*, a Greek; a Jew who spoke Greek.
greed, *n.* [A.S.], a too eager desire,—*a.*, gree'dy, very hungry; wishing more than one's share.
Greek, *a.* [A.S., from Gk. *Graikos*], belonging to Greece;—*n.*, a native of Greece; the language of Greece.
green, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of grass; not yet ripe; without experience;—*n.*, the colour of grass; ground covered with grass.—*ns.*, **green'-crop**, green food-plants; **green'-grocer**, one who sells fresh vegetables and fruits; **green'-ery**, green plants; vegetation; **greengage'**, a small variety of green plum; **green'-horn**, a young man without experience; **green house**, a house in which plants are grown; **green'ness**, freshness; vigour; unripeness; **green'-room**, the retiring room in a theatre; **green'stone**, a trap rock of a green colour; **green'sward**, turf with grass on it; **green'-wood**, a wood in spring and summer.
greet, *v.* [A.S.], to address or meet with kind words or wishes; to send messages of welcome.—*n.*, **gree'ting**.
gregarious, *a.* [L. *grex*, a flock], living in flocks; not living alone.
Gregorian, *a.*, established by Pope Gregory, as the *Gregorian Calendar*.
grenade', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *granada*, POMEGRANATE], a shell of iron filled with explosives, and thrown or fired so as to burst when it falls.
grenadier', *n.*, (formerly) a soldier who threw grenades; (now) a tall foot soldier.
grey (*grā*), *a.* [A.S.], white mixed with black; of the colour of ashes; *a.*, **grey'ish**, slightly grey.—*ns.*, **grey'beard**, an old man; a coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquids; **grey'hound**, a tall swift hunting-dog, with a long nose and very keen sight.
grid, *n.*, wire spiral or perforated screen in wireless valve; net-

work of transmission lines supply ing electricity.
griddle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *crāticula* (*crātes*, a hurdle)], a flat iron plate for baking scones, oatcakes, etc.
grid'iron (*grid'irn*), *n.* [M.E. *gre-dire* (see GRIDDLE), *-ire*, confused with IRON], a set of iron bars for cooking over a fire.
grief (*grēf*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *gravis*, GRAVE (3)], heavy sorrow; pain, of mind; cause of sorrow.—*v.*, **grieve** (*grēv*), to cause pain or sorrow; to be sorrowful.—*n.*, **grie'vance**, a cause of grief; hardship.—*a.*, **grie'vous**, causing grief; hard to bear.
griffin or **grif'fon**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *gryps*, *grypos*, hook-nosed], an imaginary animal, partly a lion, and partly an eagle.
grill, *v.* [Fr., from L. (see GRIDDLE)], to cook on a gridiron.
grille (*grīl*), *n.* [Fr., as GRIDDLE], a grating for a window or an opening in a door.
grilse, *n.*, a young salmon come from the sea into fresh water for the first time.
grim *a.* [A.S.], having a fierce or angry look; stern; ferocious.
grimace' *n.* [Fr.], a twisting of the face; an ugly look.
grimal'kin, *n.* [GREY, *malkin*, *Maud* or *Matilda*], an old cat.
grime, *n.* [Scand. *ī*], hard dirt;—*v.*, to make very dirty.—*a.*, **grī'my**.
grin, *v.* [A.S.], to show the teeth in a smile; to press the teeth together; to express by grinning;—*n.*, a hard smile.—*pres. p.*, **grinning**; *p.p.*, **grinned**.
grind, *v.* [A.S.], to rub or crush into powder; to sharpen by rubbing; to crush by harsh usage; to turn a millstone; to be sharpened or polished.—*past* and *p.p.*, **ground**.—*ns.*, **grinder**, one who grinds; one of the double teeth; **grind'stone**, a round stone for grinding tools.
grip (1), *v.* [A.S.], to take firmly in the hand or the arms; to press so as to give pain.—*n.*, name in U.S. for influenza.
grip (2), *n.* [Amer.], travelling bag.

gris'ly (*griz'li*), *a.* [A.S.], having a horrible appearance; hideous; terrible.

grist, *n.* [A.S., from root of GRIND], corn to be ground; a supply.

gristle (*grisl*), *n.*, [A.S.], cartilage in meat.—*a.*, **grist'ly** (*griz'li*).

grit, *n.* [A.S.], something ground; sand or gravel; coarse meal; pluck.—*a.*, **grit'ty**, having *grit*.

gripe, *n.*, colic.

grizz'ly and **grizz'led**, *as.* [Fr.], of a grey colour.—*n.*, **grizz'ly**, large grey bear of N. America.

groan, *v.* [A.S.], to breathe deeply from pain or sorrow; to utter a low sound of distress.—*n.*, also **groa'ning**, a deep sound of sorrow.

groat, *n.* [Low Ger., from root of GREAT, because greater than the small copper coins (Skeat)], an old coin worth fourpence.

groats, *n. pl.* [A.S.], the grain of oats or wheat without the husks.

gro'cer (*grō'sér*), *n.* [Fr. *grossier*, from root of GROSS], one who buys and sells tea, sugar, etc.—*ns.*, **gro'cery**, a grocer's shop; **groceries**, his goods; **groce'teria** (Amer.), a grocery in which the customer serves himself.

grog, *n.* [contracted from GROGRAM], spirits and cold water, first ordered to sailors by Admiral Vernon, called 'Old Grog' because he wore a cloak of *grog-ram* in coarse weather.

grog'ram, *n.* [Fr. *grosgrain*, coarse; GRAIN], a coarse-grained cloth made of silk and mohair.

groin, *n.* [A.S. *grynde*, a hollow (Skeat)], the part of the body in front where the legs join the trunk; the angle made by two vaults or arches crossing each other.—*a.*, **groined**.

groom, *n.* [perhaps O.Fr. *gromet* or *groume*, a boy or servant], one who has charge of horses; an officer in a royal palace; a bridegroom;—*v.*, to take care of horses.

groove, *n.* [Du., from root of GRAVE], a long narrow hollow cut by a tool; any channel or long hollow;—*v.*, to cut this.

grope *v.* [A.S., from root of GRIP], to feel one's way or to search for something in the dark.

grōs'beak, *n.*, a N. Amer. bird with a large stout beak.

gross (*grōs*), *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *grossus*, thick], overgrown; fat; unrefined;—*n.*, the whole amount; twelve dozen; (*pl.*)

gross.—*n.*, **gross'ness**.

grot [Fr.] and **grot'to**, *ns.* [It., from L. *crypta*, concealed (see CRYPT)], a small cave, esp. one made for coolness or pleasure.

grotesque (*grōtesk'*), *a.* [Fr., from root of GROTTOL], painted with strange figures; having an absurd appearance.

ground (1), *n.* [A.S.], that on which we stand or walk; the surface of the earth; a foundation or support; a reason or cause; the surface on which figures are painted; (*pl.*) fields, lawns, etc., round a house; sediment; dregs;—*v.*, to set on the ground; to fix firmly; to teach first lessons; to be fixed on the ground, as a ship.—*a.*, **ground'less**, without reason.—*ns.*, **ground'-hog**, another name for woodchuck; **groundnut**, fruit of a tropical plant of the pea family whose pods ripen underground; monkey nut or pea nut; **ground'-plan**, the plan of a building on a level with the ground; **ground'-rent**, rent paid for ground on which to build a house; **ground'sel**, a common weed; **ground'-swell**, a swell of the sea caused by a distant storm; **ground'-work**, the work on which anything stands; the essential or important part.

ground (2), *past* and *p.p.* of GRIND.

group (*groop*), *n.* [Fr., from root of CROP], a number of persons or things together;—*v.*, to form into a group.

grouse (*grouse*), *n.* [etym. ?], a game bird that lives among heather; moor-fowl;—*v.*, to grumble (slang).

grout, *n.* [A.S.], coarse meal; a fine kind of plaster; (*pl.*) dregs, grounds.

grove, *n.* [A.S.], a small wood.

grovel, *v.* [Scand.], to lie or creep on the ground; to lie flat; to lie like what is low and mean.—*pres. p.*, **grovelling**; *p.p.*, **grovelled**.—*n.*, **groveller**.

grow (*grō*), *v.* [A.S.], to become bigger or stronger; to pass slowly from one state to another; to cause to grow; to produce; to result.—*past*, **grew**; *p.p.*, **grown**.—*n.*, **growth** (*grōth*), a becoming bigger; enlargement; increase; product.

growl, *v.* [imit.], to utter a sound like an angry dog; to grumble;—*n.*, the sound so made.

groyne, *n.* [?], structure of timber, etc. jutting out into sea to save beach from being washed away.

grub, *v.* [prob. from root of GRAVE (1)], to grope in the earth; to dig up roots; to do low, coarse work;—*n.*, the larva produced from the eggs of moths, beetles, etc.—*pres. p.*, **grubbing**; *p.p.*, **grubbed**.—*n.*, **grubber**, a machine for clearing out weeds or roots of trees.

grudge (*grūj*), *v.* [O.Fr.], to take it ill that another gets good; to give unwillingly; to envy;—*n.*, a secret quarrel.—*adv.*, **grudgingly**.

gruel (*groo'él*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *grutellum*, same root as GROATS], meal boiled in water; thin porridge.

gruesome (*groo'sóm*), *a.* [Scand. ? *grue*, -SOME], horrible; fearful; ghastly.

gruff, *a.* [Du. ?], having a stern voice or look; rough in manner.

grumble, *v.* [same root as Fr. *grommeler*], to mutter with discontent; to make a low, heavy sound like far-off thunder.

grumous (*groo'mús*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *grumus*, a little heap], thick; clotted.—*n.*, **grume**, a clot.

grumpy, *a.* [imit.], surly, cross.

grunt, *v.* [A.S.], to make a noise like a pig;—*n.*, the sound made by a pig.

guad-, *geog. root* [Sp., from Arab.], river as in *Guadalquivir*, the great river).

gua'no (*gwa'nō*), *n.* [Sp., from S. American Indian], the dung of sea-fowl used as manure.

guarantee (*gārāntē*) or **guaranty**, *n.* [Fr. *garantir*, to WARRANT], a promise to perform or pay if another fails; one who so promises; a pledge of quality;—*v.*, to be surety that a person shall do what he has undertaken; to make sure; to give a pledge.—*n.*, **guarantor**.

guard (*gard*), *v.* [Fr., akin to WARD], to look after; to take care of; to keep safe;—*n.*, that which guards; a person who guards; one in charge of a coach or a train; the chain of a watch;—(*pl.*) a picked body of soldiers.—*ns.*, **guard-house** and **guard-room**, a place for soldiers on guard; a place of confinement; **guardian**, one who takes care of another; **guardsman**, a soldier of the Guards.

gua'va, *n.* [Sp., from W. Indian], a tree found in tropical America, with a yellow fruit which is made into jelly.

gudg'con (*guj'on*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *gōbio*], a small fish found in fresh water and easily caught; a person easily cheated.

guer'don (*gèr'dòn*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *widerdōnum* (O.Ger. *wider*, back again; *lōn*, a LOAN)], a reward or payment.

guerril'la or **guerilla** *n.* [Sp., from *guerra*, WAR], fighting by small bands on their own account; one belonging to such a band;—*a.*, carried on by such bands.

guess (*ges*), *v.* [E., from root of GET], to say without being sure; to judge from what is likely;—*n.*, a belief without sure knowledge.

guest (*gest*), *n.* [A.S. *gaest*], a visitor; one received and kindly treated.

guide (*gid*), *v.* [Fr. *guider*], to show the way; to keep right;—*n.*, one who leads the way; one who keeps another right, or points out

things of interest; a means to keep a body moving in the right way.—*ns.*, **guide'-book**, a book containing information for travellers; **gul'dance**, act of guiding.

guide'-post, *n.*, a post set up on a roadside to show strangers how to go.

guild (*gŭd*), *n.* [A.S. *gyldan*, to YIELD], a society of persons of one trade, profession etc., to help and protect each other.

guile (*gŭl*), *n.* [Fr., from same root as WILE], intention to deceive; cunning; craft.—*as.*, **guile'ful**, **guile'less**.

gul'lemot (*gŭl'imot*), *n.* [Fr.], a sea-bird.

guillotine (*gŭl'ôlèn* or *-lèn'*), *n.* [Fr., from Dr. *Guillotin*, the inventor], an upright frame with a heavy axe which falls by its own weight, for beheading men;—*v.*, to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (*gŭlt*), *n.* [A.S., from *gyldan*, to YIELD], the state of one who has broken the law; what one has to pay or bear for doing wrong; wickedness.—*a.*, **guil'ty**, deserving of punishment.—*n.*, **guil'tiness**, state of being guilty.—*a.*, **guilt'less**, innocent.

guin'ea (*gin'i*), *n.* [African], a coin formerly made of gold from Guinea, worth twenty-one shillings; twenty-one shillings.

guin'ea-fowl and **guin'ea-hen**, *ns.*, a dark, pheasant-like bird with white spots.

guin'ea-pig, *n.*, a small rabbit-like animal from South America.

guise (*giz*), *n.* [Fr., from root of WISE (2), manner], appearance; manner of dress; way of behaving.

guitar' (*gitar'*), *n.* [Sp., from Gk. *kithàra*, a lyre], a musical instrument with six strings, played with the fingers.

gulf, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *kolpos*, a fold], a portion of the sea almost land-locked; a very deep hole; a whirlpool.

Gulf'-stream, *n.*, oceanic current of warm water passing from the Gulf of Mexico into and across

the North Atlantic to the shores of Europe.

gull, *n.* [C.], a web-footed sea-bird; a stupid person; one easily deceived; a trick;—*v.*, to cheat; to deceive.—*a.*, **gull'ible**.—*n.*, **gullibility**.

gul'let, *n.* [Fr., from *L. gula*], the throat; the passage to the stomach; also **gul'ly**, a narrow channel worn by water.

gulp, *v.* [imit.], to swallow greedily or much at a time;—*n.*, a big mouthful.

gum (1), *n.* [A.S. *gōma*, the jaws or palate], the hard flesh around the teeth.

gum (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk.], the sticky juice of certain trees used as glue;—*v.*, to stick with gum.—*a.*, **gum'my**, like gum.—*pres. p.*, **gumming**; *p.p.*, **gummed**.

gun, *n.* [Scand.], an instrument with a hollow tube for firing shots by means of gunpowder.—*ns.*, **gun'boat**, a boat armed with one or more guns; **gun'-carriage**, the frame on which a gun is set; **gun'-cot'ton**, an explosive made of cotton mixed with nitric acid; **gun'ner**, one who manages a gun; **gun'nery**, the art of using guns; **gun'-powder**, a powder that explodes on contact with fire, used in guns and for blasting; **gun'shot**, the distance a shot can be sent by a gun; *a.*, caused by a shot.—*n.*, **gun'wale** (*gŭn'el*) {WALE, a beam}, the edge of a ship over which the upper guns used to be pointed.

gurgle (*gŭrgl*), *v.* [It., from *L. gurgulio*, the gullet], to flow in a broken stream with noise, as water from a bottle, or a stream over small stones.

gur'net and **gur'nard**, *ns.* [Fr. *grognerd*, from *grogner*, to grunt], a fish supposed to grunt when taken out of the water.

gush, *v.* [E.], to flow out quickly and in great amount;—*n.*, a strong flow.

gus'set, *n.* [O.Fr., from *gousse*, a husk], a piece of cloth let into

a garment for strengthening or enlarging it; the angular piece of cloth under the arm-hole of a shirt.

gust (1), *n.* [Scand.], a sudden blast; a burst of passion.—*a.*, gas'ty.

gust (2) and **gus'to**, *ns.* [L. *gustus*, taste], a feeling of pleasure in tasting food; enjoyment of anything.

gut, *n.* [A.S., a channel], an intestine; a narrow strait or passage; cord for violin strings, etc.;—*v.*, to take out the intestines; to plunder; to destroy the contents by fire.—*pres. p.*, gutting; *p.p.*, gutted.

gut'ta-per'cha, *n.* [Malay], the hardened juice of a Malayan tree.

gut'ter, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *gutta* (see GOUT)], channel for gathering water from the roof of a house; a channel at a roadside for carrying off water;—*v.*, to form into small channels; to run down in drops.

gut'tural, *a.* [L. *guttur*, the throat], belonging to the throat; formed in the throat;—*n.*, a consonant pronounced in the throat, as *ch* in *loch*.

guy (1) (*gi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from root of GUIDER], a rope for steadying a hanging weight.

guy (2) (*gi*), *n.*, an image of *Guy Fawkes*; an odd figure.

guz'zle, *v.* [Fr. ?], to eat or drink too much or too greedily.

gymkhana (*jimk'ana*), *n.* [Anglo-Indian], athletic sports display.

gymna'sium (*jim-*), *n.* [Gk. *gymnasion* (*gymnos*, naked)], a place for bodily exercise or training; a school where the higher learning is taught.—*n.*, **gym'nast**, one who teaches or practises gymnastics.—*a.*, **gymnas'tic**, belonging to the training in a gymnasium;—*n. pl.*, the art or practice of gymnastic exercises.

gyp'sum (*jip'sum*), *n.* [Gk. *gypsos*, chalk], a kind of lime which when burned becomes plaster of Paris.

gyp'sy. See GIPSY.

gyr'ate (*gir'at*), *v.* [L. *gyrāre*, to turn round], to whirl round; to move in a circle;—*a.*, winding round.—*n.*, **gyra'tion**.—*a.*, **gyr'atory**.

gyr'falcon. See GERFALCON.

gyr'oscope or **gyr'ostat** (*gir'-*), *n.* [Gk. *gyros*, a circle; -*SCOPE*], an instrument for showing properties of rotating bodies; instrument for preventing torpedoes, etc., from leaving their course.

gyve (*gir*), *n.*, esp. in *pl.* a chair or fastening for the legs or wrists;—*v.*, to fetter.

H

ha, *int.* [imit.], an exclamation of surprise.

ha'beas cor'pus, *n.* [L., have the body], an order to bring a prisoner before a court, that the cause of his imprisonment may be inquired into.

hab'erdasher, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *hapertas*], a dealer in smallwares, as tapes, needles, etc.—*n.*, **hab'erdashery**.

hab'ergeon (*hab'erjon*), *n.* [Fr., as HAUBERK], armour to defend the neck and breast.

habil'iment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habilis*, ABLE], clothing; (*pl.*) clothes.

hab'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *habitus*, dress (*habere*, to have)], the state in which a person or a thing is; the manner of living or dressing; a close-fitting dress; tendency to do after frequent repetition;—*v.*, to dress.

hab'itable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *habitāre*, to dwell], that can be dwelt in; fitted for living beings.—*ns.*, **hab'itat**, the natural home of a plant or animal; **habita'tion**, act or state of dwelling in; place where one dwells.

habitant (*abetan'*), *n.* [Fr.], a name applied to a French-Canadian settler.

habit'ual, *a.* [late L. *habituālis* (L. *habitus*, HABIT)], formed or learned by habit.—*adv.*, **habit'ually**.—*v.*, **habit'uate**, to make accustomed.

—*n.*, **hab'itude**, a manner or state acquired by habit or custom; usual manner.

hack (1), *v.* [A.S.], to cut in pieces; to spoil by cutting;—*n.*, a cut by hacking.

hack (2), and **hack'ney**, *ns.* [M.E. *Hakeney*, *Ilackney*, near London (Skeat)], a hired horse or carriage; an overworked person or horse;—*a.*, let for hire; much used;—*v.*, to make common.—*n.*, **hack-work**, non-creative and routine literary work.

hack'le, *n.* [akin to Du. *hekel*, little hook], a comb of rows of sharp steel points for dressing flax or hemp; unspun fibres of any kind; a feather on a cock's neck; a fly-hook used by anglers;—*v.*, to dress flax, etc.

had'dock, *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-fish for food.

Ha'dēs, *n.* [Gk. *Hadēs*, the unseen (world) (*a-*, not; *idein*, to see)], the unseen world; the abode of the dead.

hae'matite (*he'matit*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *haimatitēs*, blood-like], a reddish iron ore.

haem'orrhage (*hem'ōraj*), *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *rhēnumi*, to break], a flow of blood from a vein or artery.—*n. pl.*, **haemor-rhoids**, piles.

haft, *n.* [A.S., from root of *HEAVE*], a handle;—*v.*, to put a handle on.

hag, *n.* [A.S. ? from *haeglesse*], a wild woman; an ugly old woman.

hag'gard, *a.* [Fr., perhaps from *haga*, *HEDGE*], having a wild or careworn appearance.

haggis, *n.* [etym. ?], the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, etc., chopped up with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., and boiled in a stomach of the same animal.

haggle, *v.* [E., same root as *HACK*], to cut roughly; to mangle; to spoil by bad cutting; to stick at small matters.

Hagiog'rapha, *n.* [Gk. *hagios*, holy; *graphein*, to write], the

last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, following the Law and the Prophets.—*a.*, **hagiog'raphy**, lives of the saints.

hail (1) (*hail*), *n.* [A.S. *hagol*], frozen rain;—*v.*, to fall or pour down like hail.

hail (2) (*hail*), *v.* [Scand., root of *HALE*], to wish a person health and happiness; to call to a person passing;—*n.*, a loud call;—*int.*, health to you

hair (*här*), *n.* [A.S.], the finethread-like covering growing on the skins of animals; a single thread of this growth.—*n.*, **hair'-breadth** or **hair's'-breadth**, the breadth of a hair; a very small distance;—*a.*, of the breadth of a hair.—*a.*, **hair'-splitting**, making too much of small differences.—*ns.*, **hair'-spring**, a very fine spring, used on the balance-wheel of a watch; **hair'-stroke**, the thin stroke of a letter.—*a.*, **hair'y**, covered with hair.—*n.*, **hair'iness**.

hake, *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-fish akin to the cod.

hal'berd, *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger. *helmbarde* (*helm*, handle; *barde*, an axe)], a battle-axe on a long pole or handle.—*n.*, **halberdier**.

hal'cyon (*hāl'siön*), *n.* [Gk.], the kingfisher, said to make its nest on the sea, which remains calm for the time;—*a.*, calm, serene.

hale, *a.* [E., same root as *WHOLE*], whole; sound in mind and body.

half (*haf*), *n.* [A.S.], one of two equal parts; (*pl.*) **halves** (*havs*);—*a.*, needing as much again to be complete;—*adv.*, with as much more to come; in part.—*n.*, **half'-blood**, relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of both.—*a.*, **half'-bred**, not well bred; wanting in refinement.—*ns.*, **half'-breed**, one of mixed European and Indian parentage; **half'-brother** or **half'-sister**, son or daughter of the same father or mother, but not of both; **half'-caste**, a person one of whose parents is a European, the other a Hindu; **half'-pay**,

payment of half salary to a person not on active duty ;—*a.*, receiving half-pay.—*n.*, **half-penny** (*hă'pēni*), a coin worth half a penny ; (*pl.*) **half-pence** (*hă'pēns*).—*as.*, **half-way**, at half the distance ; **half-witted**, weak in mind ; **half-yearly**, happening every six months.—*v.*, **halve** (*hav*), to divide into two equal parts.

hal'ibut, *n.* [M.E. *hali*, holy ; *butle*, a flounder], a large flat fish eaten on holy days (holidays).

hall (*haw*l), *n.* [A.S. *heal*], a large room ; a building with rooms, used for public meetings, etc. ; the entrance part of a house ; a mansion-house ; a college or its dining-room.—*n.*, **hall'-mark**, the stamp put on gold and silver articles to mark their purity.

hallelu'jah (*hălēloo'yă*) or **allelu'jah**, *int.* [Heb.], praise the Lord ; —*n.*, a song of praise.

hallo' or halloa', *n.* [imit.], a cry to call attention ;—*v.*, to call out.

hallow (*hăl'ô*), *v.* [A.S. *hălgian*], to make holy ; to set apart for holy uses.

Hal'lowe'en, *n.*, the evening before All-Hallows' or All-Saints' day (31st October).

Hal'lowmas, *n.*, the mass or feast of All-Saints (1st November).

hallucina'tion (*hălūsind'shôn*), *n.* [L. *hallucināri*, to wander in mind], an error from wandering in mind ; a seeing what does not really exist ; fancy.

ha'lo, *n.* [Gk. *halôs*, a round threshing-floor], a ring round the sun or moon ; the bright ring painted round the heads of saints, etc. ; (*pl.*) **ha'los** ;—*v.*, to surround with a halo.

halt (1) (*haw*lt), *a.* [A.S.], lame ; crippled ;—*n.*, a lameness.—*a.*, **hal'ting**, walking lamely.

halt (2), *n.* [Ger., akin to **HOLD**], a stoppage—*v.*, to stop moving ; to be in doubt.

hal'ter (*haw*l'tēr), *n.* [A.S. *healfter*, akin to **HELVE**], a rope or band for leading a horse ; a rope used by a hangman.

halve. See **HALF**.

hal'yard or hall'iard, *n.* [**HAUL**], a rope for raising or lowering sails, flags, etc.

ham, *n.* [A.S.], the part of the leg behind the thigh ; the upper part of an animal's leg dried and salted.

ham'adr'yad, *n.* [Gk. *hama*, together ; *drys*, a tree], a wood-nymph supposed to live and die along with a tree.

Hamit'ic, *a.*, belonging to Ham (second son of Noah), and his descendants ; the native inhabitants of North Africa or their language.

ham'let, *n.* [O.Fr., from Ger. root of **HOME** ; *let*, small], a small village.

ham'mer, *n.* [A.S.], an iron head on a wooden handle for driving nails, etc. ; anything used like a hammer ;—*v.*, to beat or work with a hammer.—*n.*, **ham'mer-cloth**, the cloth covering the box of a coach ; **hammer-smith**, one who works with a hammer ; a blacksmith.

ham'mock, *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a canvas or net bed suspended by cords at the ends.

ham'per (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to keep from moving quickly ; to hinder ; to render confused ;—*n.*, a hindrance.

ham'per (2), *n.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *hanaper*, from Teut.], a large basket ;—*v.*, to put into a hamper.

ham'string, *n.*, the tendon of the ham or knee ;—*v.*, to cut this tendon.—*past* and *p.p.*, **ham-strung**.

hand, *n.* [A.S.], that which lays hold of ; the lower part of the arm ending in the fingers ; anything used for pointing out ; side or direction ; a worker ; a measure of four inches ; power or skill of performing ;—*v.*, to give with the hand.—*ns.*, **hand'-barrow**, a barrow with two handles at each end and without a wheel ; **hand'bill**, a printed sheet for handing out ; a pruning hook, etc. ; **hand'book**, a book giving directions ; **hand'breadth**, a measure equal to the breadth of

a hand (about four inches); **hand'-cart**, a cart drawn by hand; **hand cuff**, a ring or rings for fastening round the wrists;—*v.*, to put handcuffs on.—*ns.*, **hand'ful**, as much as the hand can hold; a small amount; **hand'-glass**, a mirror held in the hand; **hand'icap** [from phrase, *hand in cap*], a plan by which the chances of persons or horses of different powers of running can be made equal in a race; a race so arranged;—*v.*, to place at a disadvantage.—*ns.*, **hand'-ioraft**, a craft done by the hand; **hand'work**, work done by the hand; **hand'kerchief**, a cloth for wiping face, nose, etc.; a cloth worn round the neck.—*v.*, **hand'le**, to touch or feel with the hand; to use or deal with; to treat well or ill;—*n.*, the part by which a thing is held in the hand; a means or tool.—*ns.*, **hand'-maid** and **hand'maiden**, a female servant; **hand'rail**, a rail for the hand to hold by; **hand'spike**, a bar of wood used as a lever; **hand'writing**, the style of a person's writing.—*a.*, **han'dy**, skilful in using the hand; lying ready to hand.

hand'sel, *n.* [Scand. ?], something given into one's hand; part of a price paid at once; the first gift of a season; the first use of anything;—*v.*, to give a first gift; to make first use of.

hand'some, *a.* [A.S. *hand*, skill; *-some*], having a graceful appearance; acting well; becoming; liberal.—*ns.*, **hand'someness**.

hang, *v.* [A.S., trans. *hangian* and intrans. *hōn*], to attach or be attached at the upper end only; to attach so as to leave movable; to put to death by hanging; to be attached loosely; to dangle; to swing; to depend (upon); to droop.—*past* and *p.p.*, **hanged** or **hung**.—*ns.*, **hang'er**, one who hangs; that on which anything hangs; a short sword; **hang'-ing**, death on the gallows; (*chiefly in pl.*) ornamental drapery; **hang'man**, a public executioner.

hangar (*hāng'gar*), *n.* [Fr.], a shed for housing aeroplanes, etc.

hank, *v.* [Scand. ?], to coil or stack; skeins of thread or yarn tied together; a ring at the corner of a sail;—*v.*, to make into hanks; to fasten.

hank'er, *v.* [etym. ?], to linger about; to seek after with longing.—*n.*, **hank'ering**.

Han'sard, *n.* [name of publisher], a record of proceedings of Parliament, now called the Official Record.

han'som (*cab*), *n.* [from the name of the inventor], a cab with two wheels, having the driver's seat behind.

hap, *n.* [Scand. ?], that which happens, esp. unexpectedly; chance; lot;—*v.*, to happen or come to pass.—*pres. p.*, **happ'ing**; *p.p.*, **happ'ed**.—*n.*, **hap'hazard**, that which happens; chance; accident;—*a.*, left entirely to chance; random.—*a.*, **hap'less**, unfortunate; forlorn.—*adv.*, **hap'ly**, by hap or chance.—*v.*, **hap'pen**, to come to pass; to take place.

hap'py, *a.*, having good hap or luck; in a state of joy; having feelings of pleasure; causing pleasure; well suited for its purpose.—*adv.*, **hap'pily**, in a happy state or manner.—*n.*, **hap'piness**, the state of being happy.

hara-ki'ri, *n.* [Jap.], suicide by disembowelment practised by Japanese.

harangue' (*hāráng'*), *n.* [Fr., prob. from Ger. *hring*, a ring], words spoken to a crowd or ring of people; a fiery speech;—*v.*, to make a loud speech.

har'ass, *v.* [prob. O.Fr. *harer*, to set a dog on], to wear away with toil or trouble; to make frequent attacks upon; to annoy.—*n.*, **har'assment**.

har'binger (*har'binjēr*), *n.* [M.E. *herbergcours*, from Fr. *herberge* (O. Ger. *herberga*, lodging for an army), see HARBOUR], one who goes forward to provide lodging; a forerunner;—*v.*, to go before to provide, etc.

har'bour (*har'bôr*), *n.* [*?* A.S. *here*, army; *beorg*, to shelter], a place of safety; a port for ships; an inn or lodging;—*v.*, to keep safe; to keep in one's house or in one's mind; to take shelter.—*n.*, **har'bourage**, a place of shelter or entertainment.

hard, *a.* [A.S.], not easily broken up or pierced; not easily overcome or understood; difficult to please;—*adv.*, with earnestness; with difficulty; heavily; near—*v.*, **har'den**, to make or become hard; to accustom to bear; to become unfeeling; to grow strong, esp. in bad ways.—*as.*, **har'dened**, made hard; unfeeling; **hard'-headed**, having a firm or sound mind; not easily misled; **hard'-hearted**, having no pity.—*adv.*, **hard'ly**, with much difficulty; not quite.—*a.*, **hard'-mouthed**, (of a horse) not feeling the bit.—*ns.*, **hard'ness**, the state of being hard; **hard'-ship**, a state of hardness; something very hard to bear: **hard'-ware**, articles of iron, copper, or other metals.—*a.*, **har'dy**, able to bear much; not easily cast down.—*ns.*, **har'dihood** and **har'diness**, boldness and firmness; impudence.

hare, *n.* [A.S.], an animal well known for its swiftness and timidity.—*n.*, **hare'bell**, a plant with blue flowers shaped like bells.—*a.*, **hare'-brained**, having a wild brain (like that of a hare); giddy; heedless.—*n.*, **hare'-lip**, a divided upper lip.

har'em, *n.* [Arab.], the women's apartments in an Eastern house; the women in these.

har'lot (*hâr'ikô*), *n.* [Fr.], meat stewed with beans, etc.; a kind of bean.

hark, *v.* [E.], hear! listen! give heed.

harlequin (*har'lêkwin*), *n.* [Fr., from It.], an actor in clothes of many colours, with a wand in his hand, who plays tricks.—*n.*, **harlequinade**, a play in which the harlequin takes a chief part.

har'lot, *n.* [Fr.], a woman of the streets.

harm, *n.* [A.S.], a cause of pain or loss; wrong-doing;—*v.*, to cause pain or loss; hurt; injure.—*as.*, **harm'ful**, causing much, and **harm'less**, causing no harm.—*n.*, **harm'lessness**, want of power or will to harm.

har'mony, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *har-mônia*, agreement (root *ar-*, to FIT)], the right fitting of one part to another; a working together in peace; the fitting of musical sounds to produce pleasure to the ear.—*as.*, **harmon'ic** and **harmon'ical**, musical. — *n.*, **harmon'ics**, the science of harmony; over-tones accompanying a note.—*a.*, **harmo'nious**, having all the parts rightly fitted; acting in peace and friendship; seeking a common end.—*n.*, **harmo'nium**, a musical instrument used in churches, etc., in place of an organ.—*v.*, **har'monize**, to be in harmony or agreement; to bring into agreement; to fit the various parts.—*n.* **har'monist**, one skilled in harmony; a composer of music.

har'ness, *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], the armour of a man or horse; fittings of a horse;—*v.*, to put on a horse's fittings; to put on armour.

harp, *n.* [A.S.], a musical instrument with strings, played with the fingers;—*v.*, to play on the harp; (on) to be continually talking about.—*ns.*, **har'per** and **har'pist**.

har'poon, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *harpê*, sickle], a spear with a rope attached for catching whales;—*v.* to strike with a harpoon.

harp'sichord (*-kôrd*), *n.*, an old-fashioned musical instrument like a piano.

har'py, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *harpiai*, snatchers], a monster in fable, half woman half bird, said to seize with its claws; a greedy person.

har'quebus or **ar'quebus**, *n.* [Fr.], an ancient kind of gun.

- har'ridan**, *n.* [f], an ill-tempered old woman, a vixen.
- har'rier**, *n.*, a dog for hunting hares.
- harrow** (*här'ō*), *n.* [E.], a frame with iron teeth for breaking up the ground or covering seed;—*v.*, to drag a harrow over; to vex greatly.
- har'ry**, *v.* [A.S. *hergian*, to plunder], to lay waste; to destroy; to worry.
- harsh**, *a.* [Scand.], rough to the touch, taste, or ear; crabbed in temper; severe.—*n.*, **harsh'-ness**.
- hart**, *n.* [A.S. *heort*, horned], the stag or male deer;—*f.*, **hind**.
- harts'horn**, *n.*, the horn of the hart; solution of ammonia originally got therefrom.
- harts'-tongue**, *n.*, a kind of fern with a long, tongue-like frond.
- har'vest**, *n.* [A.S.], the time for gathering in corn and fruits; the crops gathered in;—*v.*, to reap or gather in.—*ns.*, **har'vester** and **har'vest-man**; **har'vest home'**, the feast or rejoicing after the crops have been gathered in; a service of thanksgiving; **har'-vest queen'**, an image of Ceres, carried about on the last day of harvest.
- hash**, *n.* [Fr. *hachis*, from *hache*, HATCHET], meat, etc., cut up into bits; anything made up for the second time;—*v.*, to cut up into bits.
- hasp**, *n.* [A.S.], that which fastens; a catch for a door;—*v.*, to fasten.
- has'sock**, *n.* [A.S.], a stuffed cushion for kneeling on; a matted grass-tuft.
- has'tate**, *a.* [L. *hasta*, a spear], shaped like a spear, as leaves.
- haste** and **hasten** (*hās'n*), *vs.* [O.Fr., akin to A.S. *hæstl*], to go or make to go quickly; to be in a hurry; to lose no time; to push on.—*n.*, **haste**, quickness of motion; pressure of time; sudden action without thought; rashness.—*a.*, **has'ty**, quick in temper; too quick.—*n.*, **has'-tiness**, quickness of temper; rashness.
- hat**, *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the head.
- hatch** (1), *n.* [A.S. *hæce*, a bar], a gate closing part of a doorway; a wicket; a grating across a stream; an opening in a floor or the deck of a ship; a cover for this.—*n.*, **hatch'way**, an opening in a floor of a ship's deck to a lower part.
- hatch** (2), *v.* [E.], to bring forth young birds; to produce from eggs; to form (a plot);—*n.*, a brood.
- hatch** (3), *v.* [O.Fr. *hacher*, to HASH], to shade by cross lines.
- hatch'et**, *n.* [Fr., from root of HACK], a small axe used with one hand.
- hatch'ment**, *n.* [from ACHIEVEMENT], the shield or badge of a dead person displayed as a memorial.
- hate**, *n.* [A.S.], very great dislike; a wish that evil may befall;—*v.*, to dislike greatly; to wish evil to.—*a.*, **hate'ful**, causing or showing hate.—*n.*, **ha'tred**, great dislike.
- hau'berk**, *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger. *halsberg* (*hals*, the neck; *bergau*, to protect)], a coat of mail made of rings.
- haugh'ty** (*haw'ti*), *a.* [Fr. *haut*, high], having a high opinion of oneself; looking down on others; overbearing.—*ns.*, **haugh'tiness** and **hauteur'** (*hōtēr'*), the quality of being haughty; pride.
- haul**, *v.* [O.Fr. *haler*], to drag with force; to pull with horses, etc.;—*n.*, a pulling with force; that which is got or caught at one time.—*n.*, **haul'age**, price for hauling.
- haunch**, *n.* [O.Fr.], the part about the hip-joint; the leg and loin, as meat.
- haunt**, *v.* [O. Fr.], to go often to; to be often in;—*n.*, a place where one is often to be seen.
- haut'boy** (*ō'boi*). See OBOE.
- have** (*hāv*), *v.* [A.S.], to hold in the hand; to possess; to be forced to understand.—*3rd sing.*, **has**; *past* and *p.p.*, **had**.
- ha'ven**, *n.* [A.S. *hæfene*], a bay or

inlet giving shelter to ships ; a place of safety or rest.

hå'ver, *v.* [Sc.], to talk nonsense.—*n.*, **ha'verer**.

haversack, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *habersack* (*haber*, oats ; *sack*)], a bag for provisions.

havildar, *n.* [Pers.], a sergeant of the Indian army.

hav'oc, *n.* [O.Fr. *hafok*, a hawk, akin to *HEAVE*], destruction far and wide ;—*v.*, to lay waste.

haw (1), *n.* [A.S. *haga*, a hedge], a hedge ; a place enclosed by a hedge ; the fruit of the hawthorn.—*n.*, **haw'thorn**, a thorny tree on which *haws* grow ; the may.

haw (2) [imit.], *n.*, a halt in one's speaking, with a sound like *haw* ;—*v.*, to stammer.

hawk (1), *n.* [A.S. *hafoc*], a bird of prey related to falcons ;—*v.*, to hunt birds by hawks trained for the purpose.

hawk (2), *v.* [prob. Low Ger.], to carry about for sale ; to offer for sale by calling out.—*n.*, **haw'ker**, one who carries goods about for sale ; a travelling merchant.

hawse (*hawz*), *n.* [Scand. *hals*, the neck], the part of the bow of a ship where the *hawse-holes* are, through which the anchor cables pass.

haw'ser (*haw'zer*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *altiare*, to raise (L. *altus*, high)], a small cable.

hay (*hå*), [A.S., from root of *HEW*], grass cut and dried for feeding cattle.—*ns.*, **hay'cock**, a small stack of hay ; **hay-fe'ver**, sneezing and great tickling of the nose and throat, caused by pollen breathed in ; **hay'maker**, one who makes hay.

hayrick, **haystack**, pile of hay in the open air, thatched to keep it dry.

haz'ard, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *alzar*, the die], the cast of a die ; a game of cards or dice ; the risk of danger ;—*v.*, to try one's chance ; to put in danger.—*a.*, **haz'ardous**, dangerous ; risky.

håze *n.* [etym. ?], a thickness of the air ; light mist or smoke.—*a.*, **ha'zy**, dim with mist.—*n.*, **hå'ziness**.

hå'zel, *n.* [A.S.], a tree or shrub which bears nuts ;—*a.*, of a light-brown colour like the hazel.—*n.*, **hå'zel-nut**.

he, *pron.* [A.S.], the male person mentioned ; *obj.* **him**, *poss.* **his** ; *pl.* **they**, *obj.* **them**, *poss.* **their**.

head (*hed*), *n.* [A.S. *heafod*], the part of the body that contains the brain, mouth, etc. ; the uppermost or chief part of anything ; the beginning of a stream ; the chief place or person ; a division of a subject ; highest point ; power of mind ;—*a.*, most important ; chief ;—*v.*, to be at the head of ; to go in front ; to be chief ; to check.—*ns.*, **head'ache**, a pain or ache in the head ; **head'dress** and **head'gear**, a dress for the head ; **head'ing**, that which is printed at the head of a page, etc. ; **head'land**, a point of land running out into the sea ; unploughed land at the end of a field.—*adv.*, **head'long**, with head foremost ; without thinking ; very swiftly ;—*as.*, thoughtless ; **head'most**, farthest up ; first in line.—*ns.*, **head'piece**, armour for the head ; **head'quarters**, the place where the commander lives ; the place from which orders are sent out ; **head'ship**, chief place ; authority ; **heads'man**, a man who cuts off heads ; **head'stall**, the part of a bridle round a horse's head ; **head'stone**, a stone at the head of a grave.—*a.*, **head'strong**, strong in the head ; determined to have one's own way.—*ns.*, **head'way**, the distance passed over by a ship ; motion ahead ; the space between an arch and the road beneath ; progress ; **head'wind**, a wind blowing right against.—*a.*, **head'y**, hurried on by self-will or passion ; rash.

heal (*hål*), *v.* [A.S. *hælan* (*hål*, whole)], to make or grow well ;

to cure a sore, etc.; to remove anything wrong.

health (*helth*) and **health'iness**, *ns.* [A.S.], state of being whole or well; soundness of body or of mind; freedom from pain or sickness.—*as.*, **health'ful** and **health'y**, in a good state of health; free from pain or sickness; tending to keep one well; health-giving.

heap (*hēp*), *n.* [A.S.], a great number of things thrown together; —*v.*, to lay a number of things one upon another.

hear (*hēr*), *v.* [A.S. *hyran*], to perceive sound; to know by the ear; to attend to a person speaking; to be told.—*past* and *p.p.*, **heard**.—*n.*, **hear'ing**, the power of perceiving sound; attention to what is said; chance of being listened to; examination by a judge.

hear'ken (*har'kēn*), *v.* [A.S., as *HEAR*], to set oneself to hear; to attend to what is said.

hear'say (*hēr'sē*), *n.*, common talk.

hearse (*hērs*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. hircus*, a harrow], a carriage for conveying a coffin. (Originally a frame for holding lights at a funeral service.)

heart (*hart*), *n.* [A.S. *heorte*], the organ that drives the blood through the body; the chief or central part; the seat of life or of the feelings; kindly disposition; inner meaning; courage.—*a.*, **heart'-broken**, crushed down by grief or sorrow.—*ns.*, **heart'burn**, a feeling of heat or burning in the stomach; **heart'-burning**, a feeling of vexation; jealousy.—*v.*, **heart'en**, to give heart to; to make strong; to encourage.—*a.*, **heart'felt**, felt at the heart; deeply felt.—*n.*, **heart's'-ease**, the common pansy.—*as.*, **heart'-rend'ing**, rending the heart with grief; overpowering with sorrow; **heart'less**, without heart; unfeeling; **heart'y**, coming from the heart; full of life and energy; warm; healthy; abundant, or eaten with relish, as a meal;

giving strength.—*adv.*, **hear'tily**, sincerely; warmly.—*n.*, **hear'tiness**, sincerity.

hearth (*harth*), *n.* [A.S. *hearth*], the part of the floor on which the fire is; the part around the fire; home.—*n.*, **hearth'stone**, the stone in front of the fireplace; the fireside.

heat (*hēt*), *n.* [A.S.], that which causes one to feel warm; the power of fire by which it warms or burns; the feeling or state caused by nearness of fire; the amount or degree of warmth; signs of heat, as redness, etc.; one of the turns in a race; —*v.*, to make or grow hot; to excite.

heath (*hēth*), *n.* [A.S.], a small plant with purple or white flowers growing on waste ground; a piece of open ground covered with heath.—*a.*, **hea'thy**, covered with heath.—*n.*, **heath'er** (*hēth'ēr*), the heath plant.

hea'then (*hē'thēn*), *n.* [A.S., a dweller on the HEATH], a worshipper of false gods (because the people of the country were longer in turning to Christianity than those in the cities); —*a.*, irreligious; godless.—*a.*, **hea'thenish**.—*ns.*, **hea'thendom**, the heathen parts of the earth; **hea'thenism**, the worship of false gods.

heave, *v.* [A.S. *hebban*, to lift], to raise by force; to rise or to be raised upward; to make an effort; to throw or cast; to rise or fall, as the breast or the sea; to swell up.—*past* and *p.p.*, **heaved** or **hove**.

heav'en (*hev'ēn*), *n.* [A.S. *heofon*], the sky or arch where the stars appear to be; the upper air or regions over our heads; the place where God dwells; any place of great comfort or enjoyment.—*a.*, **heav'enly**, like heaven; fitted to dwell in heaven; pure; —*adv.*, in a heavenly manner.—*adv.*, **heav'enward**.

heavy (*her'i*), *a.* [A.S. *hefig*], hard to HEAVE or lift; having great weight; not easy to bear; sor-

rowful ; slow in motion ; strong, as force ; dark with clouds ; costing much ; steep, as a slope.

He'brew (*hē'broo*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Hebraios*, from Heb. *'ibri*], an Israelite or Jew ; the language of the Jews.—*a.*, **Hēbra'ic**, belonging to the Hebrews.—*n.*, **Hē'braism**, a Hebrew custom or idiom.

hec'atomb (*hek'atom*), *n.* [Gk. *hecaton*, one hundred ; *bous*, an ox], a sacrifice of one hundred oxen ; a large number of victims.

heck'le, *v.* [see **HACKLE**], to worry a speaker with awkward questions.

hec'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *hektikos*, habitual (*echein*, to have)], relating to a feverish state of body ; stirring ; exciting.

hec'tor, *n.* [Gk. *Hektōr*, the Trojan], one who brags or annoys ; —*v.*, to brag ; to bully.

hedge (*hej*), *n.* [A.S. *hecq*, akin to **HAW** (1)], a fence of shrubs or thorns ; anything that surrounds and protects ; —*v.*, to surround with a hedge ; to stop a road ; to prevent escape.—*ns.*, **hedge'hog**, a small animal like a hog covered with sharp bristles ; **hedg'er**, one who trims hedges ; **hedge'row**, thorns or shrubs forming a hedge or fence ; **hedge'sparrow**, a little bird that lives in hedges.

heed, *v.* [A.S. *hēdan*, to take care], to take care of ; to listen to ; to pay attention ; —*ns.*, attention ; notice.—*as.*, **heed'ful**, full of heed or care ; taking thought ; **heed'less**, taking no thought ; careless.—*ns.*, **heed'lessness**.

heel (1), *n.* [A.S.], the back part of the foot ; the whole foot ; the part of a shoe, etc., covering the heel ; —*v.*, to use the heel ; to put on a heel.

heel (2), *v.* [A.S. *hyldan*, to bend, to slope], to lean to one side, as a ship.

Hej'ira (*hej'irā*), *n.* [Arab.], the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A.D. 622.

heif'er (*hef'er*), *n.* [A.S. *hēahfare*,

a high (full-grown) ox or cow], a young cow.

height (*hit*), *n.* [A.S., from root of **HIGH**], state of being high ; distance above ground ; a small hill ; greatness of rank or power ; a high place ; the highest point.—*v.*, **heigh'ten**, to make high or higher ; to increase force.

hei'nous (*hā'nūs*), *a.* [Fr., from *haïne*, hate], more than usually wicked ; giving great offence.—*ns.*, **hei'nousness**.

heir (*är*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hērēs*, an heir], one who has the right to the property of another after his death ; —*f.*, **heir'ess**.—*ns.*, **heir'apparent**, the person who is sure to succeed if he live till the death of the present owner ; **heirloom**, a piece of furniture, etc., that has been long in a family.

hel'icopter, *n.* [Gk. *helix*, a spiral ; *pteron*, a wing], form of aeroplane in which the engine makes the wings rotate, so that the plane can rise vertically, and can remain stationary in the air.

hē'liograph, *n.* [Gk. *hēlios*, the sun ; -**GRAPH**], a picture taken by the sun's rays ; an instrument for taking such pictures ; a means of flashing signals.—*n.*, **hēliog'raphy**.

hēliom'eter, *n.* [-**METER**], an instrument for measuring the diameter of the sun.

hē'lioscope, *n.* [-**SCOPE**], an instrument for looking at the sun without hurting the eyes.

he'liotrope, *n.* [Gk. *tropos*, a turning], a plant whose flowers are said to turn round with the sun.

hē'lium, *n.* [Gk. *hēlios*, the sun], a transparent very light, non-inflammable gas.

hē'lix, *n.* [Gk.], a coil, a spiral ; a wire, etc. ; twisted like the thread of a screw ; a kind of snail or its shell ; the outer ear ; (*pl.*) **he'licēs**.—*a.*, **he'lical**.

hell, *n.* [A.S., akin to *helan*, to hide], the hidden or unseen place ; the abode of the dead ; the place of punishment ; the dwelling-place of evil spirits.—*a.*, **hell'ish**, like hell ; very wicked.

hellebore (*hel'ebōr*), *n.* [Gk.], a poisonous plant, used in medicine.

Helle'nic, *a.* [Gk. *Hellēnes*, the Greeks], belonging to the Greeks.—*ns.*, **Hel'lenism**, something resembling the manners or language of the Greeks; **Hel'lenist**, one learned in the language of the Greeks; a Greek Jew.—*a.*, **Hellenis'tic**, Greek mixed with forms of Hebrew.

helm (1), *n.* [A.S., a handle], the means by which a ship is steered.

helm (2) and **hel'met**, *ns.* [A.S. *helan*], a covering for the head in fighting.

hel'ot, *n.* [Gk. *Heilōtēs*], a Spartan slave.

help, *v.* [A.S.], to assist a person to do anything; to give what one is in need of; to make better; to keep off;—*ns.*, that which enables a person to do a thing; one who helps.—*as.*, **help'ful**, giving help; **help'less**, without or beyond help; unable to help oneself.—*ns.*, **help'mate** or **help'meet**, one who helps.

hel'ter-skel'ter, *adv.* [imit.], in great hurry and confusion.

helve, *n.* [A.S. *hielf*, same root as HALTER], a handle;—*v.*, to put on a handle.

Helvet'ic, *a.* [L. *Helveticus*], belonging to Switzerland.

hem, *n.* [A.S.], the edge of a piece of cloth folded over and sewed;—*v.*, to fold over and sew the edge; to shut in.—*pres. p.*, **hem-ming**; *p. p.*, **hemmed**.

hem'isphere, *n.* [Fr., from Gk., *hēmispheira* (*hēmi*, half; *sphaira*, a SPHERE)], a half globe; half of the earth.—*as.*, **hemispher'ic** and **hemispher'ical**.

hem'istich (*hem'istik*), *n.* [Gk. *hēmi*, half; *stichos*, a row], a half or incomplete line in poetry.

hem'lock, *n.* [A.S.], a poisonous plant with finely-cut leaves and small white flowers.

hem'orrhage. See HAEMORRHAGE.

hemp, *n.* [A.S. *hemp*], a plant the fibres of which are made into coarse cloth and ropes.—*a.*, **hem'pen**.

hen, *n.* [A.S.], the female barn-

door fowl; any female bird.—*ns.*, **hen'bane** [see BANE], a poisonous plant; **hen'coop** (see COOP), a coop or cage for hens or other domestic fowls.—*a.*, **hen'-pecked** (*hen'pekt*), a man ruled by his wife.

hence (*hens*), *adv.* [A.S. *heonan*], from this place or time; for this reason.

henceforth and **henceforward**, *adv.*, from this time forth.

hench'man, *n.* [A.S. *hengest*, a horse; *MAN*], a groom; a follower; an attendant.

hendec'agon, *n.* [Gk. *hendeka*, eleven; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hepat'ic, *a.* [Gk. *hēpatikos* (*hēpar*, -*atos*, the liver)], pertaining to the liver.

hepatica (*hēpat'ica*), *n.*, a plant of the crowfoot family which blooms in very early spring.

hep'tagon, *n.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with seven sides and seven angles.

hep'tarchy (*hēp'tarki*), *n.* [Gk., *hepta*, seven; *archia*, government], government by seven kings; the state of England in the time of the early Saxons.

her, *pron.* [A.S. *hire*], possessive, dative, and objective cases of SHE.—*ns.*, **hers**.

her'ald, *n.* [O.Fr. *herall*, prob. from Teut.], an officer who carried messages of war and peace; one who kept the roll of the nobles, their families, rank, badges, etc.; a person who makes public proclamations;—*v.*, to make known by a herald; to announce beforehand.—*a.*, **heral'dic**, belonging to a herald.—*ns.*, **her'aldry**, the art or office of a herald.

herb (*hērb*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *herba*], any plant with a soft stalk that dies down ever year; green food for cattle, etc.—*a.*, **herba'-ceous**.—*ns.*, **her'bage**, grass; green food for cattle, etc.—*a.*, **her'bal**, belonging to herbs;—*n.*, a book describing the names and nature of medicinal plants;

a collection of plants dried and arranged; also **herbar'ium**.—*n.*, **her'balist**, one skilled in plants.—*a.*, **herbiv'orous**, living on herbs.

Hercú'lean, *a.*, requiring the strength of *Hercules*; very difficult; having very great strength.

herd, *n.* [A.S.], a number of beasts together; one who watches over cattle, etc.; the low or common people;—*v.*, to keep company together; to watch, as a herdsman.—*n.*, **herds'man** or **herd'man**, a shepherd.

here, *adv.* [A.S.], in this place; to this place; at this point.—*adv.*, **hereaf'ter**, after this time; **hereby'**, by this means; close at hand; **heretofore'**, in time past; **hereupon'**, arising from this; **herewith'**, along with this.

hered'itary, *a.* [L. *hēréditarius* (*hērēs*, an **HEIR**)], passing from a person to his heir; passing from one generation to another.

hered'ity, *n.* [L. *hēréditas*], the passing of qualities from parents to their children; the qualities so passed.

her'esy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hairēsis*, a choice], the holding of an opinion different from the majority; a belief tending to cause division; a mischievous error.—*n.*, **her'etic**.—*a.*, **heret'ical**.

her'iot, *n.* [A.S.], a duty paid to a landowner on the death of a tenant.

her'itable, *a.*, passing to a person's heir.

her'itage (*her'itaj*), *n.* [Fr.], that which is inherited; (*Bible*) the people of God.

her'itor, *n.* [late L. *hērītātor*, an inheritor], a landholder in a parish in Scotland.

hermaph'rodite, *n.* [Gk. *Hermēs*, Mercury; *Aphrodītē*, Venus], an animal or plant uniting in itself the qualities of both sexes.

hermet'ic and **hermet'ical**, *as.* [Low L. *hermelicus*, from *Hermes Trismegistus*, an Egyptian god], belonging to alchemy; closed so tight that no air can get out or in.—*adv.*, **hermet'ically** (sealed or

closed) by melting part of a tube.

her'mit, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *erēmītēs* (*erēmos*, solitary)], one who lives alone;—*n.*, **her'mitage**, the place where a hermit dwells; a lonely dwelling.

her'nia, *n.* [L.], a rupture.

he'ro, *n.* [Gk. *hērōs*, a hero], a great and brave man; the chief person in a story;—*f.*, **her'oine**.—*as.*, **héro'ic** and **héro'ical**, like a hero; describing a hero, as verse.—*n.*, **her'oism**.

heroin (*her'o-in*), *n.* [?], a drug prepared from morphia.

her'on or **hern**, *n.* [Fr., from a Ger. root], a wading-bird with long legs, a long neck, and a screaming voice.

her'ring, *n.* [A.S.], a sea fish that moves about in large bodies or shoals.

hes'itate (*hez'itāt*), *v.* [L. *hesitātus* (*hæterē*, to stick)], to be at a loss; to stammer in speaking; to be in doubt.—*ns.*, **hes'itancy** and **hesita'tion**, a stammering in speech.

Hes'perus, *n.* [Gk. *hespēros*], the evening star.—*a.*, **Hesper'ian**, belonging to Hesperus; in the west; western.

het'erodox, *a.* [Gk. *hetēros*, other; *doxa*, opinion], of a different opinion; differing from the established belief (opposed to **ORTHODOX**).—*n.*, **het'erodoxy**.

heteroge'nous, *a.* [Gk. *hetēros*, other; *gēnos*, a kind], differing in kind; made up of different kinds (opposed to **HOMOGENEOUS**).

hew (*hū*), *v.* [A.S.], to cut or chop with a sharp instrument; to cut in pieces.

hex'agon, *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *gōnīa*, an angle], a plane figure with six sides and six angles.

hexam'eter, *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *metron*, METRE], a line of poetry made up of six feet.

hey'-day (1) (*hā'-dā*) [E.], *int.*, an exclamation of joy or wonder.

hey'-day (2) (*hā'-dā*), *n.* [HIGH DAY ?], the time of high spirits or vigour.

hia'tus, *n.* [L. *hiātus* (*hiare*, to

yawn)], a gap or opening; a break in a piece of writing; two vowels coming together in different syllables or words.

hiber'nal, *a.* [L. *hibernālis* (*hiems*, winter)], belonging to winter.—*v.*, **hiber'nate**, to pass the winter (in sleep).

Hiber'nian, *a.* [L. *Hibernia*, from O. Ger. root of *Erin*], pertaining to Ireland.

hic'cup, *n.*, a kind of cough caused by irritation of the stomach.

hick'ory, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], an American wood of great toughness.

hide (1), *v.* [A.S. *hȳdan*], to keep or put out of sight; to keep (oneself) out of sight.—*pres. p.*, **hiding**; *p.p.*, **hid** or **hidden**; *past*, **hid**.—*n.*, **hid'ing**, a place of concealment.

hide (2), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of land varying from 60 or 80 to 120 acres.

hide (3), *n.* [A.S. *hȳd*, skin], the skin of an animal;—*v.*, to flog or whip.—*a.*, **hide'-bound**, having the skin or bark so tight that growth is stopped.

hid'eous, *a.* [Fr.], ugly; frightful.

hie (*hi*), *v.* [A.S. *hugian*], to go quickly; to hasten. *pres. p.*, **hieving**; *p.p.*, **hied**.

hier'archy (*hi'erarkhī*), *n.* [Gk. *hieros*, holy; *archia*, government], government in sacred things; a body of Church officers of different ranks.—*a.*, **hierar'chical**, belonging to or consisting of a hierarchy.

hierat'ic, *a.* [Gk. *hiēros*, holy], used by priests.

hi'eroglyph and **hieroglyph'ic**, *ns.* [Gk. *hiēros*, holy; *glyphein*, to carve], the figures or pictures which the ancient Egyptian priests used instead of letters of the alphabet.

hierograph'ic, *a.* [Gk. *hiēros*, holy; -GRAPHIC], belonging to sacred writing.

hig'gle, *v.* [form of **HAGGLE**], to make a fuss over buying or selling; to be slow in making a bargain.

high (*hi*), *a.* [A.S. *hēah*], lifted up;

far above the ground; far up in rank or character; great in price, difficulty, or degree; loud; strong; violent;—*adv.*, in or to a high place or degree; in a high manner; strongly.—*as.*, **high-born** and **high'-bred**, of high or noble family.—*n.*, **High Church**, the ritualistic party in the Church of England.—*as.*, **high-salutin** (*saloot'in*) and **high-flown** (*-flōn*), overdone; bombastic in speech; **high-hand'ed**, overbearing.—*ns.* **high'lands**, a high or mountainous country; **high'lander**, one who lives in a high or mountainous country.—*a.*, **high'-minded**, having a high or proud mind; unable to do unworthy actions; taken up with high thoughts.—*ns.*, **high'ness**, a title of rank;—*a.*, **high'-prin'ciple**, acting according to high or worthy rules of conduct.—*ns.*, **highroad** and **high'way**, public road; **high seas**, the ocean;—*as.*, **high'-souled**, having a high or noble soul; generous; **high'-spir'ited**, bold, daring; quick-tempered.—*ns.*, **high wa'ter**, the highest point to which the tide rises; **high'wayman**, a man who robs on the public road. **high-**, *geog. root* [Ger. *hoch*, *hohe*, *hohen*, Du. *hoog*], high (as in *Highgate*, high road; *Hochberg*, high mountain; *Hohenzollern*, the high place of the Zwolf family).

high-hole or **high-holder**, *n.* [Amer.], common name of the flicker or golden-winged woodpecker.

hike, *v.* [colloq.], to go tramping for pleasure.—*ns.*, **hike** and **hiker**.

hilar'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hilaritas* (*hilaris*, cheerful)], joy shown in action or manner; gaiety; mirth.—*a.*, **hilar'ious**, full of mirth.

hill, *n.* [A.S.], a raised mass of land.—*a.*, **hill'y**, having many hills.—*n.*, **hill'ock**, a small hill.

hilt, *n.* [A.S.], the handle of a sword.

him, *pron.*, objective of **HE**.

hind (1), *n.* [A.S.], a female deer.

hind (2), *n.* [A.S. *hina* (*gen. pl.*)],

a servant on a farm; a country-man.

hind (*hind*) or **hin'der**, *a.* [A.S. *hindan*], at the back; belonging to the back.—*sup.*, **hind'most** or **hind'ermost**.—*v.*, **hin'der**, to prevent from starting; to stop on the way.—*n.*, **hin'drance**, that which stops.

Hin'du (*hin'doo* or *-doo'*), *n.*, a native of Hindustan or India.—*n.*, **Hin'duism**, a religion of India.—*n.*, **Hindustani**, an Indian language.

hinge (*hinf*), *n.* [E., from same root as **HANG**], the joint on which a door hangs and turns;—*v.*, to put hinges on; to turn as on a hinge.

hint, *n.* [A.S. *hentan*, to seize?], a sign given or taken; a mere mention;—*v.*, to bring to mind in an indirect way.

hip (1), *n.* [A.S.], the fleshy upper part of the thigh.

hip (2), *n.* [A.S.], the fruit of the dog-rose.

hippodrome, *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, a horse; *dromos*, a course], a race-course; a circus.

hippopotamus, *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, a horse; *potamos*, a river], a large animal found in and near the rivers of Africa; a river-horse.

hire, *n.* [A.S.], payment for work done or for the use of anything;—*v.*, to engage for payment; to get the use of a thing for payment.—*n.*, **hire'ling**, one who works for hire.

hire-purchase, *n.*, system by which the purchaser obtains the use of goods and pays for them by instalments.

hirsute (*hirsut'* or *hër'sut'*), *a.* [L. *hirsutus*], shaggy; hairy.

his, *pron.* and *a.* [A.S. (see **HIS**)], of or belonging to him.

hispid, *a.* [L. *hispidus*], rough with strong hairs or bristles.

hiss, *v.* [imit.], to make a sound like that of the letter *s*; to show displeasure by hissing;—*n.*, a sound like that of *s*.

histology (*histol'ôji*), *n.* [Gk. *histos*, a web; *-logia*], the science dealing with the texture or fibres

of the bodies of plants and animals.

his'tory, *n.* [Gk. *historia*, information], an account of what has happened; a description of facts and events.—*as.*, **histor'ic**, notable; **histor'ical**, having to do with history.—*ns.*, **histor'ian**, one who writes history; **historiographer**, a historian officially appointed.

histrion'ic and **histrion'ical**, *as.* [L. *histrion*, an actor], belonging to the stage; like an actor in manner.

hit, *v.* [Scand.], to touch or strike; to come by chance upon; not to miss; to agree with;—*n.*, a stroke; a lucky chance; a clever saying.—*pres. p.*, **hitting**; *p. p.*, **hit**; *past. hit*.

hitch, *v.* [etym. ?], to hook or fasten on; to make fast; to move by jerks;—*n.*, anything that holds or catches; a sudden stop; an impediment; an unexpected difficulty.

hith'er, *adv.* [A.S.], to this place;—*a.*, next the speaker; nearer.—*a.*, **hith'ermost**, nearest on this side.—*adv.*, **hith'erto**, up to this time or place; until now; **hith'erward**, toward this place; in this direction.

hive, *n.* [A.S. *hyf*], a house for bees; a swarm of bees; any place full of busy people;—*v.*, to bring together into a hive; to lay up in store; to live close together.

hives, *n. pl.* [?], a name for various kinds of skin eruptions in childhood.

ho, *int.*, an exclamation to attract attention.

hoar and **hoar'y**, *as.* [A.S.], white; white with frost or age; mouldy.—*n.*, **hoar'-frost**, white frost; frozen dew.

hoard, *n.* [A.S.], a stock laid up; a hidden supply;—*v.*, to lay by in secret.

hoar'ding, *n.* [Fr. or Du. *horde*, from same root as **HURDLE**], a fence or screen of boards.

hoarse, *a.* [A.S. *hæs*], having a rough voice; husky.—*n.*, **hoarse'ness**.

hoax, *n.* [corrupted from **HOCUS**], a trick for fun or mischief;—*v.*, to cheat or play a trick upon.

hob, *n.* [**HUB** (Skeat)], the raised sides of a grate.

hob'ble, *v.* [*E.*], to walk with a limp; to fasten a horse by tying its legs;—*n.*, an unsteady walk.

hob'by and **hob'by-horse**, *ns.* [*Fr.* *hobin*, perhaps from *ROBIN*], a toy horse; a favourite subject or pursuit.

hob'goblin, *n.* [*E.* *hob*, *Rob*, or *Robin*, *GOBLIN*], a fearsome sight; a mischievous spirit.

hob'nail, *n.* [**HOB**, **NAIL**], a nail with a thick head, used for horseshoes and heavy boots.

hob'-nob, *adv.* [formerly *hab nab* (*A.S.* *habban*, to have; *nabban*, not to have)], take or leave (an invitation to drink);—*v.*, to drink together; to be boon companions.—*pres. p.*, **hob-nobbing**; *p.p.*, **hobnobbed**.

hō'bō, *n.* [*Amer.*], a tramp.

hock (1). See **HOUGH**.

hock (2), *n.*, a white Rhine wine (first made at *Hochheim*).

hock'ey, *n.* [*etym.?*], a game played with a hooked stick.

ho'cus, *v.* [*mock L.* *hocus-pocus*], to cheat.—*pres. p.*, **hocussing**; *p.p.*, **hocussed**.

hod, *n.* [*?*], a box with a handle sticking downwards for carrying bricks or mortar on the shoulder.

hoe (*hō*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Ger.*, same root as *HEW*], an instrument for cutting up weeds;—*v.*, to clean with a hoe.—*pres. p.*, **hoeing**; *p.p.*, **hoed**.

hog, *n.* [*etym.?*], an animal of the pig kind; a young unclipped sheep.

Hogmanay', *n.* [*etym.?*], Scots term for the last day of the year.

hogs'head, *n.* [**HOG**, **HEAD** ?], a cask containing 52½ imperial gallons, or 63 of the old wine measure.

hoist, *v.* [*Du.?* *p.p.* of *hoise*, to lift], to raise or lift up; to pull up by a rope or tackle;—*n.*, a means of lifting heavy bodies; a lift.

hold (1), *v.* [*A.S.*], to keep in the hand; to contain; not to let go; to be of opinion; to keep in

check; (on) to continue to do; to last; to stick or be true (to); to have by right; to celebrate;—*n.*, a grip with the hand; power to claim to keep; a place of confinement; a castle or fortress; a mark in music to continue the note so marked.—*past. hold*; *p.p.*, **held** or **holden**.—*ns.*, **hold'fast**, that which holds fast or firm; a long nail; a clasp; **hol'ding**, something held from another, as a farm; **hold up**, a stoppage or delay; robbery by threatening violence.

hold (2), *n.* [*A.S.* *hol*, *HOLE*], the hollow or lower part of a ship where the goods are stored.

hole, *n.* [*A.S.*], a place dug out; an opening in or through;—*v.*, to make a hole in; to put or go into a hole.

hol'iday and **ho'llness**. See **HOLY**.

hol'land, *n.*, a kind of linen used for window-blinds, first made in *Holland*; (*pl.*) a name for gin made in *Holland*.

hol'low (-*lō*), *a.* [*A.S.*, akin to *HOLE*], having the inside empty; not solid; sunken; not to be trusted;—*n.*, a hole or empty place; a channel or groove;—*v.*, to make a hole in; to dig out.—*a.*, **hol'low-heart'ed**, of an untrue nature.—*n.*, **hol'low-ness**, state of being hollow; want of sincerity.

hol'ly, *n.* [*A.S.*], an evergreen tree, with shining prickly leaves and red berries.

hol'lyhock, *n.* [*M.E.* *holi*, *HOLY*; *A.S.* *hoc*, mallow], a tall garden plant of the mallow family with showy flowers.

holm (*hōm*), *n.* [*A.S.*], an island in a river; flat land near a river.

holm'-oak (*hōm'-oak*), *n.* [*E.*, same root as *HOLLY*], the evergreen oak; the *ilex*.

hol'ocaust, *n.* [*Gk.* *hōlos*, all; *kaustos*, burnt], a whole burnt-offering; wholesale slaughter; great loss of life.

hol'ograph, *n.* [*Gk.* *hōlos*, all; -*GRAPH*], something wholly written by the person whose name it bears.

hol'ster, *n.* [akin to A.S. *helan*, to cover], a case of leather in front of the saddle for holding a horseman's pistol.

hólt, *n.* [A.S.], a wood, a copse ; a place of safety for animals.

hólus bólus, *adv.*, all at once ; completely.

ho'ly, *a.* [A.S. *hālig*], whole or perfect in goodness ; pure in heart ; free from sin ; sacred.—*n.*, **hol'iday**, formerly **ho'ly-day**, a day set apart for worship ; a day on which no work is done ;—*a.*, pertaining to a holiday ; joyous ; gay.—*n.*, **ho'liness**, state of being holy ; purity of heart and life ; likeness to God ; a title of the Pope.—*ns.*, **ho'ly or'ders**, right to act as a minister or clergyman ; **Ho'ly Writ**, the Bible ; **holy stone**, sandstone for scrubbing decks.

hom'age (*hom'dj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *homāticum*, man-service (*homo*, man)], promise by a vassal to do service to his lord ; submission or respect ; worship.

home, *n.* [A.S. *hām*], one's own house or country ; a place of rest or safety ;—*a.*, belonging to home ;—*adv.*, at home ; to one's home ; to the full length.—*n. pl.*, **Home Counties**, name usually applied to Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey.—*n.*, **Home Department**, branch of government dealing with the internal affairs of a country.—*as.*, **homing**, having a tendency to go home ; **home'ly**, like home ; plain in appearance.—*ns.*, **home'liness**, fondness for home ; plainness of appearance ; **Home Office**, headquarters of the Home Department ; **Home Rule**, government of a country by its own people ; **Home Secretary**, minister of Crown presiding over the Home Department.—*as.*, **home'sick**, unhappy at being away from home ; longing for home ; **home'-spun**, spun at home ; rough in manner ;—*n.*, cloth made at home.—*ns.*, **home'stead**, a farmhouse and its buildings.—*adv.*, **home-**

ward or -wards, on the road home.

Homer'ic, *a.* [Homer, the Greek poet], pertaining to Homer ; like Homer ; heroic.

hom'icide, *n.* [L. *homo*, a man ; -cide], the killing of a man ; one who kills another.—*a.*, **homici'dal**, inclining to homicide.

hom'ily, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *homilia*, a living together], a plain sermon ; serious talk or advice.—*n.*, **hom'ilist**, one who uses homilies.

hom'iny, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], maize crushed and boiled in water for food.

homoeop'athy (*homēop'āthi*), *n.* [Gk. *homōios*, like ; *pathos*, suffering], a method of curing diseases by small doses of the drugs which would cause similar symptoms in a healthy person.—*a.*, **homoeopath'ic**.

homoge'neous, *a.* [Gk. *hōmos*, same ; *gēnos*, kind], made up of parts like or similar to each other in kind (opposed to **HETEROGENEOUS**) ;—*n.*, **homogene'ity**.

homol'ogous, *a.* [Gk. *homōlōgos*, saying the same (*hōmos*, *legein*)], described in the same way ; serving a similar purpose.—*r.*, **homol'ogate**, to say the same thing ; to agree ; to approve.—*n.*, **hom'ologue** (*hom'ōlog*), one of the things said to be homol'ogous, as the hand of a man and the fin of a fish.

hom'onym, *n.* [Gk. *hōmos*, same ; *ōnoma*, a name], a word having the same sound as another but a different meaning.—*a.*, **homonym'ous**.

hone, *n.* [A.S. *hān*], a stone for sharpening cutting tools.

hon'est (*on'est*), *a.* [L. *honestus*, honourable], doing what is right ; giving to every one his own ; speaking truth.—*n.*, **hon'esty**, rightness ; fair and open dealing.

honey (*hūn'i*), *n.* [A.S. *hunig*], a sweet juice gathered by bees ; anything very sweet.—*n.*, **hon'-eycomb**, a network of cells of wax, in which bees store their

honey; anything like this in form.—*as.*, **hon'eycombed**, formed like a honeycomb; pierced in all directions; eaten through by worms; **hon'eyed**, covered with honey; sweet.—*ns.*, **hon'eymoon**, the holiday immediately after marriage; **hon'eyuckle**, a climbing plant with sweet-scented flowers; woodbine.

honour (*on'ôr*), *n.* [*L. honor*], that quality in a person which makes others think highly of him; the regard shown to a great and good man; a title of rank; a fine feeling of what is right and true; distinction at college, etc.; —*v.*, to think highly of; to raise to high rank or notice.—*a.*, **hon'orary**, marking honour; without payment.—*n.*, **hono-ra'rium**, a fee paid for services for which a price has not been fixed.—*a.*, **hon'ourable**, worthy of honour; causing or bringing honour; high-minded; —*n.*, a title of distinction.

hood, *n.* [*A.S. hōd*], a covering for the head; anything like a hood; the badge of a college degree; —*v.*, to cover with a hood; to blind.—*v.*, **hood'wink**, to blind; to deceive by showing the wrong thing.—*a.*, **hooded**, covered with a hood; blind-folded.

hōd'd'lum, *n.* [*Amer.*], a ruffian, rowdy, or bully.

hōd'dōō, *n.* [*Amer.*], bad luck caused by a person or thing.

hoof, *n.* [*A.S.*], the horny substance on the feet of some animals; (*pl.*) **hoofs** or **hooves**.

hook, *n.* [*A.S.*], a bent piece of metal, etc., for catching and holding; a curved tool for cutting corn; bent piece of metal with a barb for catching fish.—*v.*, to catch or fasten with a hook; to be curved.—*a.* and *p.p.*, **hooked** (*hukl*), curved; bent; caught with a hook; fastened.

hook'ah, *n.* [*Arab.*], a pipe for smoking, in which the smoke is passed through water to cool it.

hoo'ligan, *n.*, one who behaves in

the streets in a rough and rowdy way.—*n.*, **hooliganism**.

hoop (1), *n.* [*A.S.*], a thin band of wood or metal, esp. for holding the staves of casks and tubs together; a ring; —*v.*, to put a hoop round; to clasp.

hoop (2). See **WHOOP**.

hoo'poe (*hoo'poo*), *n.* [*Fr. huppe*, tuft], a bird with a large crest.

hoot, *v.* [*imit. ?*], to shout in contempt; to drive out with shouts; to cry like an owl; —*ns.*, the cry of an owl; **hoot'er**, a steam-whistle; motor horn.

hop (1), *v.* [*A.S.*], to leap on one foot; to move about very lightly; —*n.*, a leap on one foot; a dance.—*pres. p.*, **hopping**; *p.p.*, **hopped**.—*n.*, **hop'per**, a wooden box for shaking the corn down upon the grinding-stones (so called from its hopping motion).

hop (2), *n.* [*Du.*], a climbing-plant, with cones used in brewing.

hope, *n.* [*A.S.*], a looking out for something good; a belief that what we wish for will come; the thing hoped for; —*v.*, to wish and look out for something good.—*as.*, **hope'ful**, full of or giving ground for hope; **hope'less**, without hope; giving no hope.

horde, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Turk. ordū*, camp], a wandering band; —*v.*, to crowd together.

hore'hound, *n.* [*A.S.*], a plant of a whitish appearance with a bitter taste, used in medicine.

hor'i'zon, *n.* [*Gk. horizōn*, bounding (*hōros*, a boundary)], the line or circle where earth and sky seem to meet.—*a.*, **horizon'tal**, belonging to or near the horizon; level with the horizon.

horn, *n.* [*A.S.*], the hard pointed growth on the heads of some animals; anything like a horn; a trumpet or drinking-cup made of horn; one of the ends of a curve.—*ns.*, **horn'-book**, a first book for children, which consisted of a single leaf covered with thin horn to keep it clean; **horn'-pipe**, a wooden pipe with a horn at each end used as a musical instrument; a lively kind of

dance; an air for dancing to.—*a.*, **hor'ny**, made of horn.

hor'net, *n.* [A.S.], a fierce kind of wasp.

horology (*horol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *hōrologion*, a sun-dial], the science of sun-dials, clocks, etc.

hor'oscope, *n.* [Gk. *hōroskōpos*, watching the hour], an observation of the stars at the moment of a person's birth, by which his future life is foretold.

horri'fic, *a.* [L. *horrificus*], causing horror; frightful.—*v.*, **hor'rify**, to cause a feeling of dread or terror to.

hor'ror, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *horror*], a feeling as if one's hair were standing on end; a strong fear causing one to shiver; that which causes horror.—*as.*, **hor'rible**, fearful to look at or think of; **hor'rid**, rough; very disgusting.

horse (*hōrs*), *n.* [A.S.], a well-known animal used for carrying loads or drawing wagons, etc.; soldiers on horseback; a frame for drying clothes on;—*v.*, to supply with a horse; to mount a horse.—*ns.*, **horse'-break'er** and **horse'-tām'er**, one who trains horses to work; **horse'-chest'nut**, a tree with large, spreading, deeply-divided leaves; the fruit of this tree; **Horse Guards**, horse soldiers who supply a guard for the sovereign; the commander-in-chief's office in London; **horse'man**, a man on horseback; **horse'manship**, the art of riding and training horses; **horse'-pow'er**, the amount a horse can draw; the power of lifting 33,000 lb. one foot high in a minute; the force of an engine measured by this unit; **horse'-tail**, a plant supposed to be like a horse's tail.

hor'tative and **hor'tatory**, *as.* [L. *hortari*, to EXHORT], giving advice or encouragement.

horticulture, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden], the art of keeping and dressing a garden.—*a.*, **horti'cultural**.—*n.*, **horticultūrist**, a gardener.

Hosanna (*hō-an'á*), *n.* [Heb.], a song of praise;—*int.*, praise to God.

hose (*hōz*), *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the legs or feet; a long flexible waterpipe; (*pl.*) **hose**.—*ns.*, **ho'sier**, one who deals in articles made of wool; **ho'siery**, the articles in a hosier's shop.

hos'pice (*hos'pis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium* (*hospes*, a guest)], a place of entertainment; a monastery used for entertaining travellers.

hos'pitable, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *hospitare* (*hospes*, a guest)], showing kindness to strangers.

hos'pital, *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospitalia*], a house for the treatment of sick persons; a home for the poor and helpless.

hospital'ity, *n.*, kindness to strangers.

Hos'pitaier, *n.*, one of the Knights of St. John, who built a hospital at Jerusalem for pilgrims.

hōst (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hospes*, a host or guest], one who receives guests into his house;—*f.*, **hos'tess**.

hōst (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy], a band ready for war; a very large number.—*a.*, **hostile**, belonging to an enemy; showing the feelings of an enemy.—*n.*, **hostil'ity**, state of being an enemy; the action of an enemy; (*pl.*) acts of warfare.

Hōst (3), *n.* [L. *hostia*, a victim], the bread or wafer in the Roman Catholic sacrament of the Mass.

hos'tage (*hos'táj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *obsiditus* (L. *obses*, a hostage)], a person left as a pledge that engagements will be performed.

hos'tel and **hos'telry**, *ns.* [Fr., from L. *hospitalia*; **HOSPITAL**], an inn; residence for students or other groups of people.

hos'tler. See **OSTLER**.

hot, *a.* [A.S.], having heat; of a sharp taste; easily made angry.

hot'-blooded (*-blūd'ēd*), *a.*, having hot blood; easily excited; high-spirited.

hotch'pot or **hotch'poteh**, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], a mixture of different things cooked in the same pot; broth.

hôtel, *n.*, an inn of a better kind; (in France) a palace or town mansion.

hot-headed (-hed'ed), *a.*, easily excited.

hot-house, *n.*, a glass-house kept warm for rearing tender plants.

hough (*hok*) or **hock**, *n.* [A.S. *hōh*, the heel], the joint on the hind-leg between the knee and the fetlock; the back of the knee-joint in man;—*v.*, to cut the tendons of the knee.

hound, *n.* [A.S.], a dog for hunting;—*v.*, to set on to chase; to incite.

hour (*our*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *hōra*], a space of time of 60 minutes; the time fixed for anything; the time of day.—*a.*, **hour'ly**, happening every hour.—*n.*, **hour'glass**, a glass for measuring the space of an hour by means of falling sand.

house (*hous*), *n.* [A.S. *hūs*], a building with a roof, for dwelling in; a family; a company of merchants; the members of the Legislature met for business.—*v.*, **house** (*houz*), to put into a house; to provide with shelter.—*ns.*, **house'-breaker**, one who breaks into a house to steal; **house'hold**, the members of a family;—*a.*, belonging to a house or family.—*ns.*, **house'holder**, the owner or master of a house; **house'keeper**, a servant who takes chief care of a household; **house'keeping**, the management of a house; **house'wife**, the female head of a family; (*huz'if*) a case for needles, thread, etc.; **housewif'ery**, housekeeping.

hou'sing (*hou'zing*), *n.* [Fr. *houss*, a coverlet], an ornamental covering for a horse; (*pl.*) trappings.

hove. See HEAVE.

hovel (*hovl* or *hūvl*), *n.* [etym. ?], a small mean house.

hov'er (*hov'er* or *hūv'er*), *v.* [etym. ?], to remain in the air almost at

rest; to fly slowly back and forward over a place.

how, *adv.* [A.S.], in what way; by what means.—*conj.*, **howbe'it**, be it as it may.—*adv.* and *conj.*, **howev'er** and **howsoev'er**, in whatever way, degree, or manner; at least; for all that.

how'dah, *n.* [Arab.], a seat fitted to an elephant's back.

how'itzer, *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*, from Bohemian *haufnice*, sling], a short heavy gun for throwing shells in a high curving flight.

howl, *v.* [M.E., imit.], to cry aloud as if in pain; to make a long, loud, mournful sound, as animals sometimes do;—*n.*, a long, loud cry.

how'let. See OWLET.

hub, *n.* [see HOB], the middle part of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon; a mark at which quoits are thrown

hub'bub, *n.* [etym. ?], a confused sound of many voices; uproar; disorder.

huck'aback, *n.* [etym. ?], a coarse linen cloth with a rough surface, used for towels, etc.

huckle'berry, *n.*, an edible berry from a low-growing shrub, common in N. America.

huck'ster, *n.* [perhaps from root of HAWKER], a seller of small articles; a mean fellow;—*v.*, to bargain.

hud'dle, *v.* [E., perhaps from root of HIDE], to put persons or things close together; to put up in a confused way; to crowd together;—*n.*, a crowd; a state of disorder.

hue (1) (*hū*), *n.* [A.S.], colour; tint.

hue (2) (*hū*), *n.* [Fr., imit.], an outcry; an alarm; **hue and cry**, an alarm.

huff, *v.* [imit.], to blow upon; to bluster; to treat insolently; to take offence; to remove a 'man' from the draught-board;—*n.*, a fit of anger or disappointment.—*as.*, **huf'fy**, **huf'fish**.

hug, *v.* [etym. ?], to clasp in the arms; to press to one's bosom; to cling or keep close to;—*n.*, a clasping with the arms.—*pres. p.*, **hugging**; *p. p.*, **hugged**.

huge (*hūj*), *a.* [Fr.], very large.

Hu'guenot (*hū'génót*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], one who in France took the side of the Reformation.

hulk, *n.* [A.S. *hūic*], the body of a ship unfit for use; anything very large or bulky; (*pl.*) old ships used as prisons.—*a.*, **hul'king**.

hull, *n.* [A.S. *hulu* (*helan*, to cover)], the outer covering of grain or nuts; the body of a ship;—*v.*, to take the outer covering off; to pierce the hull.

hum, *v.* [imit.], to make a low, dull sound; to sing in a low voice;—*n.*, such a sound; the sound made by bees on the wing.—*pres. p.*, **humming**; *p.p.*, **hummed**.

hū'man, *a.* [Fr., from L. *hūmānus* (*homo*, a man)], belonging to mankind.—*a.*, **hū'mane**, having the qualities and feelings of a man; kind and tender.—*n.*, **hū'manism**, human learning; the highest culture of the human mind; devotion to humanity.

human'ity, *n.* [L. *humanitas*, human nature], the nature of man; feelings of kindness; the human race; a name for the study of Latin.—*a.*, **humanitar'ian**, belonging to humanity;—*n.*, one who denies the divinity of Christ.—*v.*, **hu'manize**, to make or become kindly in feeling; to make gentle.

hum'ble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *humilis*, low], near the ground; thinking little of oneself; born in a low rank of life;—*v.*, to bring down; to degrade.—*adv.*, **hum'bly**.

hum'ble-bee, *n.* [HUM, BEE], the humming bee; a kind of wild bee.

hum'bug, *n.* [? *hum*, a trick; *bug*, a ghost], a sham intended to mislead; a fraud;—*v.*, to impose upon.—*pres. p.*, **humbugging**; *p.p.*, **humbugged**.

hum'drum, *a.* [a doubling of HUM], giving always the same sound; dull.

hu'mérus, *n.* [L., the shoulder], the bone of the upper arm.—*a.*, **hu'meral**.

hū'mid, *a.* [L. *hūmidus*, moist],

somewhat wet.—*ns.*, **hūmid'ity** and **hū'midness**, moisture; dampness.

hūmil'iate, *v.* [L. *humiliāre*, to HUMBLE], to make humble; to bring down in position; to lower in one's own opinion, or in that of others.—*n.*, **hūmil'iation**, a bringing down or humiliating; the state of being humbled.

hūmil'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *humilitas*], lowliness; the state of being humble; a feeling of unworthiness; want of pride.

hum'mock, *n.* [etym. ?], a rounded knoll; a rounded mass of ice.

hu'mour (*ū'mór*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *humor*, wetness], water or fluid in an animal's body; unhealthy fluid causing sores; temper of mind; power of saying things so as to cause laughter; that which causes fun or laughter;—*v.*, to do as one wishes; to soothe; to coax.—*n.*, **hu'morist**, one who shows the funny side of things.—*as.*, **hu'morous**, funny; **hu'mour-some**, acting according to the humour of the moment; capricious.

hump, *n.* [E.], a lump, esp. on the back.

hump'back or **hunch'back**, *n.*, a back with a hump or hunch; a person with a hump on his back.

hu'mus, *n.* [L.], earth; soil; garden-mould.

Hun, *n.* [A.S.], one of an ancient Tatar race who invaded Europe about A.D. 500, and settled in Hungary.—*a.*, **Hunnish**, barbarous, savage.

hunch, *n.* [etym. ?], a lump or hump.

hun'dred, *a.* and *n.*, ten times ten; a division of an English county formerly containing one hundred families.—*as.*, **hun'dredfold**, a hundred times as many; **hun'dredth**, coming last in a number of one hundred;—*n.*, one of a hundred equal parts.—*n.*, **hun'dred-weight**, a weight of 112 pounds avoirdupois, usually written *cwt*.

hunger (*hung'ger*), *n.* [A.S.], desire

for food ; a pain caused by want of food ; any strong desire ;—*v.*, to be hungry ; to have a strong desire.—*a.*, **hun'gry**, feeling the want of food.

hunk, *n.* [etym. ?], a big lump or hunch.

hunt, *v.* [A.S.], to chase wild animals for food or sport ; to follow closely ; to seek carefully for ; to go hunting ;—*n.*, a chasing of wild animals.—*ns.*, **hun'ter**, one who hunts ; a horse or a dog trained for hunting ; **hunts'man**, one who hunts ; a person employed to manage a hunt.

hur'dle, *n.* [A.S.], a frame made of twisted twigs ; a frame over which men or horses leap in a race.

hur'dy-gur'dy, *n.* [imit. ?], a musical instrument played by turning a handle.

hurl, *v.* [imit. ?], to throw with great force ; to move rapidly ;—*n.*, a throw.

hur'ly-bur'ly, *n.* [? from HURL or from Fr. *hurler*, to yell], tumult ; uproar.

hurrah' (*hura'*), *int.* and *n.* [imit.], a shout of joy ;—*v.*, to shout for joy.

hur'ricane, *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a terrible storm with very violent wind.

hur'ry, *v.* [imit.], to move or cause to move more quickly ; to move too quickly ; to cause to be done quickly ;—*n.*, a putting into quick motion ; little time for what has to be done.

hurst, *n.* [A.S.], a wood or forest ; a wooded hill ; a sandbank.

hurt, *v.* [Fr. *heurter*, to run against], to strike against and cause pain ; to make less useful or beautiful ; to wound one's feelings ;—*n.*, a cause of pain.—*a.*, **hurt'ful**, causing hurt, loss, or pain.

hur'tle, *v.* [frequentative of HURT], to strike against violently ; to knock about ; to clash or rattle.

hus'band (*huz'bänd*), *n.*, [A.S. *HOUSE*, *bonda*, dweller], the master of a house ; a man who

has a wife ;—*v.*, to manage with care.—*ns.*, **hus'bandman**, a farmer ; **hus'bandry**, the work of a farmer.

hush, *v.* [imit.], to be still or quiet ; to put down noise ;—*int.*, be still ! silence !—*n.*, stillness.

husk, *n.* [E., from same root as *HOUSE* ?], the outer covering of fruits and seeds ;—*v.*, to strip off the husk.

hus'ky, *a.*, speaking like one who has a cold ; having husks ; having a rough, thick voice.—*n.*, **hus'kiness**, roughness of voice.

hussar' (*huzar'*), *n.* [Hun. *huszar*, from It. *corsaro*, *CORSAIR*], a light-armed cavalry soldier (originally a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary).

hus'sif. See *HOUSEWIFE*.

hus'tings, *n. pl.* [A.S., from Icel. *hústing*, a council], a platform from which candidates for Parliament addressed the people ; a court in the City of London.

hus'tle (*hüsl*), *v.* [Du., same root as *HOTCH*], to shake about roughly ; to throw into confusion by pushing ; to hurry ; to bustle ;—*n.*, a hustling.

hut, *n.* [Fr., from O. Ger.], a small, slightly-built house ; a shelter ;—*v.*, to put into huts : to dwell in huts.—*pres. p.*, **hutting** ; *p. p.*, **huttet**.

hutch, *n.* [Fr., from Low L., *hütica*, a box], a chest ; a house for rabbits.

huzza' (*hüza'*), *n.* and *int.* [imit.], a loud cry of joy or pleasure.

hy'acinth (*hi'asinth*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hyakinthos*, an iris], a bulbous plant with a beautiful spike of flowers of different colours ; a precious stone.

hy'brid, *n.* [L. *hibrida*, of mixed origin], a plant or animal produced by the mixture of different species.

hy'dra, *n.* [Gk. *hydra*, from root of *hydōr*, water], a snake with many heads, said to have been killed by Hercules ; any evil difficult to root out.

hydrangea (*hīdran'jéa*), *n.* [HY-

DRO-, Gk. *angeion*, a vessel], a plant with large heads of showy flowers, and seed-vessels like cups.

hy'drant, *n.* [see **HYDRO-**], a pipe or spout from which water can be drawn.

hydraul'ic, *a.* [Gk. *hydraulikos* (**HYDRO-**, *aulos*, a pipe)], of or belonging to water moving in pipes; worked by water power.—*n. pl.*, **hydraul'ics**, the science of the action of water and other liquids moving in pipes.

hydro-, *pref.* [Gk. *hydōr*, water], of or about water.

hydrocar'bon, *n.*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrochlor'ic, *a.*, an acid formed by the union of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrodynam'ic, *a.* [**HYDRO-**, **DYNAMIC**], belonging to the force of fluid, either at rest or in motion.—*n. pl.*, **hydrodynam'ics**, the science that treats of the force of liquids.

hydro-electric, *a.*, pertaining to the production of electricity by the use of falling water.

hy'drogen (*hī'drōjēn*), *n.* [Fr. *hydro-*, -GEN], a gas that, along with oxygen, forms water.

hydrog'raphy, *n.* [**HYDRO-**, **GRAPHY**], the art of measuring and describing seas, lakes, rivers, etc., and of making sea-charts.—*n.*, **hydrog'rapher**.

hydrolysis (*hīdrol'isis*), *n.*, the decomposition of water into hydrogen and oxygen by means of an electric current.

hydrom'eter, *n.* [**HYDRO-**, -METER], an instrument for measuring the weight or density of a liquid as compared with water.

hydropath'ic, *n.* [**HYDRO-**, -PATHY], an establishment for the treatment of patients, formerly by the use of water.

hydropho'bia, *n.* [**HYDRO-**, -PHOBIA], a dread of water; a disease from the bite of a mad dog. See **RABIES**.

hy'droplane, *n.* [**HYDRO-**, **PLANE**], a kind of motor-boat fitted for skimming along the surface of water; a seaplane.

hydrostat'ic, *a.* [**HYDRO-**, **STATIC-**], belonging to liquids at rest.—*n. pl.*, **hydrostat'ics**, the science of the force or pressure of water, etc., at rest.

hye'na (*hī'e'nā*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *hyaīna*, like a sow (*hys*, a sow)], an animal of the dog-kind, living on carrion.

hy'giene (*hī'jēn* or *hī'jēn*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hygiēs*, healthy], the science of the laws of health.—*a.*, **hygien'ic**, pertaining to the laws of health.—*n. pl.*, **hygien'ics**, hygiene.

Hy'men, *n.* [Gk.], the god of marriage; marriage.—*a.*, **hy-mene'al**.

hymn (*him*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *hymnos*, a song], a song of praise;—*v.*, to sing songs of praise; to worship by singing.

hyper-, *pref.* [Gk.], above, beyond (as in **HYPERBOLA**).

hyper'bōla, *n.* [Gk. **HYPER-**, *ballein*, to throw], a curve formed by a plane cutting a cone so that the angle made by it with the base shall be greater than that made with the side of the cone.—*n.*, **hyper'bole** (-lē), a description of something as far greater than it really is.—*as.*, **hyperbol'ic** and **hyperbol'ical**.

hyperbor'ean, *a.* [Gk. *hyperboreos* (**HYPER-**, **BOREAS**)], belonging to the far north; very cold.

hypercrit'ical, *a.* [**HYPER-**, **CRITICAL**], over-critical; too severe.

hy'phen, *n.* [Gk. **HYPO-**, *hen*, one], a mark (-) joining two words or syllables.

hyp'notism, *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep], sleep brought on by artificial means.—*a.*, **hypnot'ic**, pertaining to hypnotism; causing sleep;—*n.*, that which causes sleep; a person under hypnotism.

hypo-, *pref.* [Gk.], under; less than (as in **HYPOCRIST**).

hypochon'dria (*hipōkon'driā*), *n.* [Gk. **HYPO-**, *chondros*, cartilage], a disorder of the mind, causing groundless fears.—*a.*, **hypochon'driac**, of or pertaining to hypochondria;—*n.*, a person so afflicted.

hypoc'risy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *hypokrisis*, an acting on the stage (HYPO-, *krinein*, to judge)], a trying to appear to be what one is not; a show of religion without reality.—*n.*, **hyp'ocrite** (*hip'-ōkrit*) [Gk. *hypocritēs*, an actor], one who tries to appear what he is not.—*a.*, **hypocrit'ical**.

hypoder'mic, *a.* [Gk. HYPO + *derma*, the skin], injected beneath the skin (of drugs).

hypot'enuse, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *hypoteinousa* (HYPO-, *teinain*, to stretch)], the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypoth'esis, *n.* [Gk. *hypothēsis*, a supposition], a statement taken for granted for the time being, in order to get at an explanation of something.—*a.*, **hypothet'ical**, assumed to be true.

hyssop (*his'up*), *n.* [Gk. *hyssōpos*], a plant with a sweet smell and an aromatic taste.

hystēr'ia and **hystēr'ics**, *n.* [Gk. *hystēra*, the womb], a disturbance of the nervous system, showing itself in uncontrolled emotion.—*as.*, **hyster'ic** and **hyster'ical**, afflicted with hysteria.

I

I [A.S. *ic*], the first personal pronoun; *obj. me*, *poss. my*; *pl. nom. we*, *obj. us*, *poss. our*.

iambus (*iām'bus*), *n.* [Gk. *iambos*], a foot in poetry consisting of one short syllable followed by a long one.—*a.*, **iam'bic**.

Ibér'ian, *a.* [L. *Ibēria*, Spain], Spanish.

i'bex (*i'bēks*), *n.* [L.], a kind of wild goat.

ibi'dem, *adv.* [L.], in the same place, usually contracted to **ibid.**

i'bis (*i'bis*), *n.* [prob. Egyptian], a wading-bird with long legs and curved bill, formerly worshipped by the Egyptians.

ice (*is*), *n.* [A.S.], water turned into a solid by frost;—*v.*, to cover or cool with ice; to cover with a crust of sugar.—*n.*, **ice'berg** [Du. *ijs*, ice; *berg*, a mountain], a large mountainous mass of floating ice.—*a.*, **ice'-bound**, held fast by ice; fringed with ice.—*ns.*, **ice'-plant**, a plant with leaves that look as if covered with ice; **icicle** (*i'sikl*) [A.S. *icesgicel*, a small bit of ice], a hanging stalk of ice; **i'cing**, a covering of ice or melted sugar, as on cakes, etc.—*a.*, **i'cy**, covered with ice; like ice; cold in feeling; chilling in manner.

ichneu'mon (*iknū'món*), *n.* [Gk.

ichneuēn, to hunt after (*ichnos*, a footstep)], a small weasel-like animal that seeks out and eats crocodiles' eggs.

ichor (*i'kór*), *n.* [Gk.], the blood in the veins of a god; watery matter from a sore.

ichthyol'ogy (*ikthiol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, a fish; -LOGY], the branch of natural history that tells about fishes.

icon'oclast, *n.* [Gk. *eikōn*, an image; *klastēs*, a breaker], a breaker of images; an enemy of long-continued abuses.—*n.*, **icon'oclasm**.—*a.*, **iconoclas'tic**.

ide'a (*idē'a*), *n.* [Gk., the look of a thing (*idein*, to see)], a thing as seen by the mind; the thought of what a thing is like; a belief or opinion.—*a.*, **ide'al**, existing in thought or idea;—*n.*, a perfect model, which can be constantly aimed at.—*v.*, **ide'alize**, to form an idea of in the mind; to think of under the most perfect form.—*ns.*, **ide'alism**, **ide'alist**.

ident'ical, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *identicus* (L. *idem*, the same)], the very same.—*n.*, **ident'ity**, sameness.

iden'tify, *v.* [Fr., late L. *identificāre* (*idem*, -FY)], to make the same;

to prove to be the same ; (one-self with) to have the same interests as.

id'iom, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *idiōma* (*idios*, one's own)], the way of its own in which a language expresses a thought ; peculiarity. — *as.*, **idiomat'ic**, characteristic of a particular language.

idiosyn'crasy (*idiōsin'krāsi*), *n.* [Gk. *idios*, one's own ; *synkrāsis*, a mixing], a turn of mind or temper peculiar to a person ; temperament.

id'iot, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *idiōtēs*, a private person (*idios*, one's own)], a person weak in mind ; one who is unable to understand anything ; a very foolish person. — *n.*, **id'io'cy**, state of being an idiot. — *as.*, **idiot'ic** and **idiot'ical**.

idle (*idl*), *a.* [A.S.], doing nothing ; having nothing to do ; unwilling to do anything ; of no use ; — *v.*, to be doing nothing ; to spend time uselessly. — *adv.*, **id'ly**. — *ns.*, **id'leness**, state of having nothing to do ; unwillingness to work ; **id'ler**, a lazy person.

id'ol, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *eidōlon*, an image], an image or likeness of anything, esp. of a god, used as an object of worship ; a person or a thing greatly loved. — *n.*, **idol'ater**, one who worships idols ; — *f.*, **idol'atress**. — *a.*, **idol'atrous**, connected with idol-worship. — *n.*, **idol'atry**, a worshipping of idols. — *v.*, **id'olize**, to worship ; to love too much.

id'yll, *n.* [Gk. *eidyllion*, a short descriptive poem (*eidos*, shape)], a poem of shepherd life ; a short and highly-finished poem. — *a.*, **idyl'lic**, pastoral.

if, *conj.* [A.S. *gif*, not connected with GIVE], in case that ; supposing that ; on condition ; whether.

ig'neous, *a.* [L. *igneus*, fiery], belonging to or containing fire ; like or of the nature of fire ; produced by fire.

ignis fat'uus, *n.* [L. *ignis*, fire ; *fatuus*, foolish], a light seen on

marshes which misleads people who follow it ; a 'will-o'-the-wisp.'

ignite', *v.* [L. *ignis*, fire], to set on fire ; to catch fire. — *n.*, **igni'tion**.

igno'ble, *a.* [L. *ignōbilis*, of low birth ; IN- (2), *nōbilis*, NOBLE], not noble or worthy of honour ; of low birth. — *adv.*, **igno'bly**.

ig'nominy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ignōminia*, disgrace (IN- (2), *nōmen*, name)], a loss of good name ; disgrace ; an action bringing disgrace. — *a.*, **ignomin'ious**, deserving disgrace ; humiliating.

ignora'mus, *n.* [L., we are ignorant], one who does not know anything, esp. who pretends to know but does not.

ignore', *v.* [Fr., from L. *ignōrāre* (IN- (2), *gnō-*, to know)], to pass by or over without notice ; to pretend not to see ; to set aside. — *a.*, **ig'norant**, not knowing ; untaught ; unaware. — *n.*, **ig'norance**, want of knowledge.

igua'na (*igwa'nā*), *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a large lizard found in warm countries.

il'ex, *n.* [L., the holm-oak], an evergreen shrub or tree with prickly leaves.

il'iad, *n.* [Gk. *Ilias*, -*ādos* (*Ilion*, Troy)], a poem written by Homer describing the siege of Ilion or Troy.

ilk, *a.* [A.S.], the same (Sc.).

ill, *a.* [Eccl. *illr*], as it should not be ; not fitted to other things ; out of order in body or mind ; causing harm ; — *n.*, anything causing pain, disorder, or unhappiness ; that which is opposed to good ; — *adv.*, badly ; weakly. — *as.*, **ill-advised**, advised imprudently ; **ill-bred**, badly brought up ; ill-trained ; **ill-fa'voured**, not good-looking ; **ill'-judged**, unwise ; **ill-na'tured**, bad-tempered. — *n.*, **ill'ness**, disorder of body or mind ; a feeling of pain. — *as.*, **ill-ō'mened**, having a bad outlook ; unfortunate ; **ill-starred'**, born under an evil star ; unlucky ; **ill-tem'pered**, having a

bad temper ; easily made angry ;
ill-timed', done at a wrong
time.—*n.*, **ill-will'**, hatred.
illeg'al *a.* [Med. L. IN- (2), LEGAL],
not legal ; contrary to law.—*n.*,
illegal'ity, unlawfulness.
illeg'ible (*ilē'ib'l*), *a.* [L. IN- (2),
LEGIBLE], that cannot be read.—*ns.*,
illegibil'ity and **illeg'ible-**
ness.
illegit'imate, *a.* [L. IN- (2), LEGIT-
IMATE], not in the way appointed
by law ; born of parents who
have not been married ; not
according to good usage.—*n.*,
illegit'imacy.
illib'eral, *a.* [Fr. IN- (2), LIBERAL],
not free or generous ; not well
trained or cultured ; narrow-
minded.
illie't (*ilis'it*), *a.* [Fr. IN- (2), *licēre*,
to be lawful], not allowed by law.
illim'itable, *a.*, without end or
limit.
illit'erate, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *litrātus*,
LITERATE], not having learned
letters ; unable to read.
illog'ical (*ilōf'ikāl*), *a.*, against the
rules of logic or correct reasoning.
illude', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *ludēre*,
to play], to play upon in order to
deceive ; to raise hopes and then
disappoint them.—*a.*, **illu'sive**
(-*siv*), deceiving by false show ;
unreal.—*n.*, **illu'sion**, an ap-
pearance and nothing more ;
false show ; mockery.
illu'minate, *v.* [L. *illūminātus*, lit
up (IN-, *lūmen*, light)], to throw
light upon ; to make clear or
bright ; to adorn with pictures ;
to cause to understand.—*ns.*,
illumina'tion, a making clear
or bright ; many lights as a sign
of rejoicing ; coloured decoration
in books ; that which gives
light ; **illū'minator**, one who
illuminates. — *vs.*, **illu'mine**
(*ilū'min*), and **illum'e**, to make
clear or bright.
ill'ustrate (or *ilūs'trāt*), *v.* [L.
illustrāre, to throw light on], to
make a thing clear by pictures
or stories ; to give examples ;
to adorn.—*n.*, **illus'tration**, a
means of making a thing clear
and easily understood ; a pic-

ture in a book ; a story or an
example.—*a.*, **illus'trative**, fit-
ted to illustrate or explain.
illus'trious, *a.* [L. *illustris*, bright,
famous], known for good or
noble deeds ; bringing honour
or glory.
im- (1), *pref.*, IN- (1) ; **im-** (2), IN-
(2).
im'age (*im'ādj*), *n.* [Fr., from L.
imāgo, a likeness], a likeness of
anything ; a figure in stone or
metal ; a likeness to be wor-
shipped ;—*v.*, to form an image.
im'agery (*im'ājēri*), *n.*, a collection
of images or pictures ; descrip-
tions in words, which give lively
ideas ; pictures formed by the
imagination.
imag'ine (*imā'jin*), *v.* [L. *imāgi-*
nāri, to form an image to one-
self], to think of what a thing is
like ; to form a picture in the
mind ; to form a purpose ; to
conceive. — *as.*, **imag'inable**,
that can be imagined ; **imag'-**
inary, existing only in thought ;
not real ; **imag'inative**, given to
imagining ; formed by the
imagination. — *n.*, **imagina'-**
tion, the power of thinking in
pictures ; a picture formed in
the mind.
imbalm', **imbank'**, etc. See EM-.
im'becile (*im'besil*), *a.* [Fr., from
L. *imbecillus*, feeble], weak in
mind or body ;—*n.*, one who is
weak in mind or body.—*n.*,
imbecil'ity.
imbibe', *v.* [L. IN-, *bibēre*, to drink],
to drink in ; to receive into the
mind.
imbod'y, **imbos'om**, etc. See
EM-.
im'bricate and **im'bricated**, *as.*
[L. *imbricātus*, covered with tiles
(*imbrex*, a tile)], bent or shaped
like a tile for carrying off rain ;
overlapping like tiles on a roof ;
—*v.*, to cover as if with tiles.—*n.*,
imbrica'tion, overlapping.
imbroglio (*imbrō'liō*), *n.* [It. IM-
(1), and root of BROIL], a state
of things difficult to unravel ; a
serious misunderstanding ; a
complicated plot.
imbrue' (*imbroo'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *em-*

- bruer*, to moisten], to wet or moisten; stain.
- imbue'** (*imbiu'*), *v.* [L. *imbuere*, to steep or soak], to cause to drink in; to colour deeply; to impress the mind.
- imitate**, *v.* [L. *imitari*], to try to be like someone else; to follow as an example; to make a likeness of.—*a.*, **im'itable**, that may be imitated; worth imitating.—*n.*, **imita'tion**, a copying or acting like another; the copy thus made.—*a.*, **im'itative**, inclined to imitate; done like a model or copy.—*n.*, **im'itator**.
- immac'ulate**, *a.* [L. *im-* (2), *macula*, a spot], spotless; entirely pure; without sin.
- im'manent**, *a.* [L. *im-* (1), *manens* (*manere*, to remain)], indwelling; inherent.—*n.*, **im'manence**.
- immaterial**, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *im-* (2), *MATERIAL*], not made of matter; of little influence; of no consequence.
- immature'**, *a.* [L. *im-* (2), *MATURE*], not ripe; too early; not grown to full size or power.—*ns.*, **immatur'ity** and **immature'ness**.
- immeas'urable** (*imesh'arabi*), *a.* [*im-* (2), *MEASURABLE*], that cannot be measured.—*adv.*, **immeas'urably**.
- imme'diate**, *a.* [Fr. *im-* (2), *MEDIATE*], with nothing between; with no second cause; coming closely after; without delay.—*adv.*, **imme'diately**.
- immemorial**, *a.* [*im-* (2), *MEMORIAL*], farther back than one can remember; beyond the reach of memory.
- immense'**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *im-mensus*; *im-* (2), *mensus*, measured], that cannot be measured; very large.—*n.*, **immen'sity**, boundlessness.
- immerse'**, *v.* [L. *im-*; *mergere*, to plunge], to plunge into; to take up the attention fully.—*n.*, **immer'sion**, a plunging into; deepness in thought.
- im'migrate**, *v.* [L. *im-* (2), *MI-GRATE*], to come into a country to make one's home there.—*ns.*, **im'migrant**, **immi'gration**.
- im'minent**, *a.* [L. *imminens*, overhanging], ready to fall or happen; just coming on; full of danger.—*n.*, **im'minence**, threatening and impending nature.
- immobil'ity**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *im-mobilitas*], the power or quality of not being moved; fixedness to a place or condition.—*a.*, **immo'bile** (*-bil*).—*v.*, **immo'bilize**, to make (cars, etc.) incapable of being moved.
- immod'erate**, *a.* [L. *im-* (2), *MODERATE*], going beyond proper bounds; going too far.
- immod'est**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *im-* (2), *MODEST*], not guided by the rules of right conduct; acting apart from pure thought and feeling; unbecoming; indecent.—*n.*, **immod'esty**, want of modesty.
- im'molate**, *v.* [L. *immolare* (*im-* (1), *mola*, meal)], to offer in sacrifice; to kill.—*n.*, **immola'tion**.
- immor'al**, *a.* [*im-* (2)], not according to what is right; doing what is not right; breaking the moral law.—*n.*, **immoral'ity**.
- immor'tal**, *a.* [L. *im-* (2)], that cannot die: free from death; that cannot be forgot; living always.—*n.*, **immortal'ity**, freedom from death; unending life; lasting fame.—*v.*, **immor'talize**, to give lasting fame to.
- immo'vable** (*imoo'vabi*), *a.* [*im-* (2)], that cannot be moved; firmly fixed; unalterable.
- immu'nity**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *immunitas*, freedom from service (*im-* (2), *munis*, serving)], freedom from any burden, duty, etc.—*a.*, **immu'ne**, free or exempt from infection.
- immure'**, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *immurare* (*im-* (1), *murus*, a wall)], to shut within walls; to put into prison.
- immut'able**, *a.* [Fr. *im-* (2), *MUTABLE*], that cannot change or be changed.—*n.*, **immutabil'ity**.—*adv.*, **immut'ably**.
- imp**, *n.* [A.S. *impa*, a graft], a child; an offspring; a little devil; a wicked spirit.—*a.*, **im'pish**, like an imp.
- im'pact**, *n.* [L. *impactus*, dashed

against (*impingere*, to impinge), a striking against; the force with which one body in motion comes against another.—*v.*, **impact'**, to drive close.

impair', *v.* [Fr., from late L. *impēiorāre*, to make worse (IM-, *pēior*, worse)], to make of less use or value; to make worse or smaller; to weaken.

impale', *v.* [Fr. IM- (1), *pal*, L. *pālus*, a stake], to put stakes round; to shut in; to put to death by piercing with a stake; —*n.*, **impale'ment**.

impalpable, *a.* [Fr. IM- (2)], not felt by the touch; very thin or fine; not easily perceived or understood.

impan'el. See EMPANEL.

impart', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *impartire* (IM- (1), *pars*, a PART)], to give a part of what one has to another; to give information.

impar'tial (*impar'shāl*), *a.* [IM- (2)], not taking a part or side; acting in the same way to every one; treating all alike.—*n.*, **impar'tial'ity**, fairness.

impassable, *a.* [IM- (1)], that cannot be passed over or gone through.—*ns.*, **impassabil'ity** and **impassableness**.

impass'ee, *n.* [IM + Fr. *passer*, to pass], an insurmountable obstruction; a deadlock; a situation from which there seems to be no way out.

impassible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impassibilis* (IM- (2), *pati*, to suffer)], not feeling pain or suffering; passionless.—*ns.*, **impassibil'ity** and **impassibleness**, want of this power.

impassion (*impāsh'ōn*), *v.* [It. IM-, PASSION], to move with passion.—*as.*, **impass'ionate** (1) [IM- (1)], much affected by passion; **impass'ioned**, moved to passion; roused by strong feelings; **impass'ive**, not moved by pain or suffering; **impass'ionate** (2) [IM- (2)], without passion or feeling.

impatient (*impāshēnt*), *a.* [Fr. IM- (2)], unwilling to suffer; unwilling to wait; eager for

change; showing impatience.—*n.*, **impati'ence**.

impeach', *v.* [Fr. *empêcher*, to hinder], to charge with a crime; to call in question; to bring to trial for misconduct, esp. peers and ministers.—*n.*, **impeach'ment**, a bringing to trial; a charge brought against a peer, etc.

impec'cable, *a.* [L. IM- (2), *peccābilis* (*peccāre*, to sin)], free from sin; that cannot do wrong.

impecu'nius, *a.* [IM- (2), L. *pecūnia*, money], having no money; very poor.

impede', *v.* [L. *impedire*, to hinder (IM- (1), *pes*, foot)], to be around or among one's feet; to hinder from moving; to hamper or obstruct.—*n.*, **imped'im'ent**, that which hinders; a defect.

impel', *v.* [L. *impellere*, to drive on (IM- (1), *pellere*, to push)], to drive forward; to push on; to rouse to action.—*pres. p.*, **impelling**; *p.p.*, **impelled**.—*a.*, **impel'ent**, having the quality of impelling; —*n.*, any force that impels.

impend', *v.* [L. IM- (1), *pendere*, to hang], to hang over; to be ready to fall; to be near; to threaten.—*a.*, **impen'dent** and **impen'ding**, hanging over; ready to happen.

impen'etrable, *a.* [Fr., IM- (2)], that cannot be entered or passed through; not to be moved by argument.—*n.*, **impenetrabil'ity**, that quality in a body which prevents it from being pierced or passed through, or that hinders another from occupying the same space at the same time; dullness of mind.

impen'itent, *a.* [L. IM- (2)], not feeling sorry for sin; —*ns.*, one who does not repent; **impen'itence**.

imper'ative, *a.* [L. *imperāre*, to order], expressing command; not to be avoided or disobeyed; —*n.*, a mood of the verb, expressing a command.

impercep'tible, *a.* [IM- (2)], that cannot be detected by the senses; minute.

imperf'ect, *a.* [O.Fr. IM-(2)], wanting in something; not finished or full-grown; not wholly good; not fulfilling its purpose.—*n.*, **imperf'ection**.—*adv.*, **imperf'ectly**.

imperf'orate, *a.* [IM-(2)], not pierced or bored through; without an opening.—*n.*, **imperf'oration**.—*a.*, **imperf'orable**.

imp'erial, *a.* [L. *imperialis* (*imperium*, empire)], belonging to an empire or an emperor; holding supreme power;—*n.*, a tuft of hair on the lower lip and chin; an outside seat on a coach.—*ns.*, **imp'erialism**, the manner or spirit in which an empire is governed; belief in value of an empire; **imp'erialist**, one who believes in developing an empire.

imperl', *v.* [L. IM-(1), PERIL], to bring into danger.—*pres. p.*, **imperl'ing**; *p.p.*, **imperl'ed**.

imp'erious, *a.* [L. *imperiōsus*, powerful], fond of showing one's power; overbearing; arrogant.

imperf'ishable, *a.* [IM-(2)], that cannot be destroyed; that will not decay; everlasting.

imperf'meable, *a.* [Fr., IM-(2)], not allowing anything to pass through.

imperf'sonal, *a.* [late L. IM-(2)], not existing as a person; not marking or referring to a person;—*n.*, a verb without a noun for its subject.

imperf'sonate, *v.* [IM-(1)], to give the qualities of a person to; to think or speak of something as if it were a person; to pass oneself off as.—*n.*, **imperf'sonation**.

imperf'tinent, *a.* [IM-(2)], having nothing to do with the matter in hand; away from the point or purpose; out of place; against the rules of good breeding or manners; unbecoming in words or actions.—*n.*, **imperf'tinence**, something entirely out of place; impudence.—*adv.*, **imperf'tinently**.

imperturb'able, *a.* [IM-(2)], that cannot be upset or perturbed; able to keep calm under great

excitement.—*n.*, **imperturbabil'ity**.

imperf'vious and **imperf'viable**, *as.* [IM-(2)], allowing nothing to pass through.

impeti'go, *n.*, an infectious disease of the skin accompanied by itching.

imp'etus, *n.* [L. IM-(1), *petere*, to seek], the force of a moving body or the push which it gives; a push forward.—*a.*, **impet'uous**, rushing with great force; acting hastily or without thought; violent in feeling.

impinge' (*imping'*), *v.* [L. *impingere*, to strike against], to fall or strike against; to touch on.—*n.*, **impingement**.

imp'ious, *a.* [L. IM-(2)], not attending to the duties of religion; dishonouring God; wanting in reverence.—*n.*, **impi'ety**.

implac'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *implacabilis* (IM-(2), PLACABLE)], not to be moved from anger; not to be quieted or appeased.—*n.*, **implacabil'ity**.—*adv.*, **implac'ably**.

implant', *v.* [Fr. IM-(1)], to plant in the ground, etc.; to fix ideas in the mind.

im'plement, *n.* [L. *implementum* (IM-(1), *plere*, to fill)], something which is useful for a purpose; a tool;—*v.*, **implement'**, to fulfil or bring to pass; to perform.

im'plicate, *v.* [L. *implicatus* (IM-(1), *plicare*)], to bring into contact or connection with; to entangle.—*n.*, **implication**, something meant or implied.

implic'it (*implis'it*), *a.* [L. *implicitus*, as IMPLICATE], understood though not expressed in words; trusting fully; unquestioning.—*n.*, **implic'itness**.

implōre', *v.* [Fr., from L. *implorare*, to beg earnestly], to beg with tears; to pray earnestly to (a person) or for (a thing).—*adv.*, **implōr'ingly**.

imply', *v.* [Fr., from L. *implicare* (see IMPLICATE)], to have within a fold; to mean a thing without saying it plainly in words.

impolite', *a.* [L. IM-(2)], not

polished or refined; wanting good manners.—*n.*, **impolite'ness**.—*adv.*, **impolitely**.

impol'itic, *a.* [IM- (2)], not politic; contrary to what is prudent; unwise; hurtful to the public good.

impon'derable, *a.* [IM- (2)], that cannot be weighed; having no weight that can be felt.—*ns.*, **imponderabil'ity** and **impon'derableness**.

impot', *v.* [Fr., from L. *importāre* (IM- (1), *portāre*, to carry)], to bring in from abroad; to bear as a meaning; to be of weight or consequence; to have influence.—*ns.*, **im'port**, that which is brought in from abroad; the meaning of a word or action; **impor'tance**, weight or influence over others; consequence.—*a.*, **impor'tant**, having weight or influence; able to help or hinder anything; of great consequence.—*n.*, **importa'tion**, act of importing; the goods imported.

im'portune (or *-tūn'*), *v.* [L. *importūnus*, troublesome], to ask for something over and over again; to press with earnestness; solicit.—*a.*, **impor'tunate**.—*n.*, **importu'nity**.

impose' (*impōz'*), *v.* [Fr. *imposer*, from L. *imponēre* (IM-, and root of *pose*)], to lay or put upon; to give to as a duty or task; (upon) to play tricks; to mislead.—*a.*, **impō'sing**, having a grand appearance; deceiving.—*ns.*, **imposi'tion**, a laying on of a tax, punishment, etc.; a laying on of hands; that which is laid on; a piece of deception; **im'post**, a tax or burden.

impos'sible, *a.* [Fr., from L. IM- (2)], not possible; that cannot be done.—*n.*, **impossibil'ity**.

impos'tor, *n.* [Fr., from L., as above], one who professes to be what he is not.—*n.*, **impos'ture**, deception.

impōtent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impotens*, IM- (2)], without power or strength.—*ns.*, **im'pōtence** and **im'pōtency**, want of power.

impound', *v.* [IM- (2), *pond*], to

put into a pound or enclosure; to take hold of and keep safe.

impov'erish, *v.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *appov'risant* (L. *pauper* POOR)], to make poor; to wear out strength.—*n.*, **impov'erishment**.

imprac'ticable, *a.* [IM- (2)], not capable of being done; not easily guided; stubborn;—*ns.*, **impracticabil'ity** and **imprac'ticableness**.—*adv.*, **imprac'ticably**.

im'precate, *v.* [L. *impredāre*, called down by prayer (IM- (1), *predāre*, to PRAY)], to pray that something evil may fall; to call down a curse.—*n.*, **imprec'a'tion**, a curse.—*a.*, **im'precatory**, calling down evil; of the nature of a curse.

impre'g'nable, *a.* [O.Fr. *imprenable* (IM- (2), L. *prendere*, to seize)], that cannot be taken; proof against attack.—*n.*, **impre'gnability**.

impre'gnate, *v.* [late L. *impraegnāre* (IM- (1), *praegnans*, going to bear)], to cause to be fruitful; to fill with a living power; to mix with some other substance.—*n.*, **impre'gnation**, that with which anything is mixed.

impress', *v.* [L. IM-, in, *premere*, to PRESS], to press or make a mark on; to mark by pressure; to fix deeply in the mind; to take by force for public service.—*n.*, **im'press**, a mark or likeness made by pressing; any result of pressure; a stamp or device.—*a.*, **impres'sible**, that can be made to feel.—*n.*, **impressibil'ity**.

impression (*impress'h'on*), *n.*, the act of pressing; the mark left by pressure; a copy taken from types; a feeling left on the mind; the numbers of copies of a book printed at one time.—*a.*, **impress'ionable**, able to be impressed or shaped; easily affected.

impres'sive, *a.*, able to make an impression; having the power of touching the feelings; rousing the conscience.—*n.*, **impres'siveness**.—*a.*, **impres'sively**.

imprimatur, *n.* [L. *imprimatur*, let it be printed], a permission to print a book; any mark of approval.

imprint, *v.* [O.Fr., as *IMPRESS*], to print upon; to stamp; to fix in the mind.—*n.*, **im'print**, the mark left by printing; the name of the publisher or printer and place of publication.

impris'on, *v.* [O.Fr., *IM-*, *in*], to put into prison; to confine in any way.—*n.*, **impris'onment**, act of putting or state of being put in prison.

improb'able, *a.* [L. *IM-*, *not*], not likely to be true.—*n.*, **improb'abil'ity**, something unlikely to be true.

improb'ity, *n.* [L. *improbitas* (*IM-*, *not*, *probus*, good)], want of uprightness; dishonesty.

impropm'tu, *a.* and *adv.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness (*promptus*, ready)], without previous study; on the spur of the moment;—*n.*, anything so said or done.

improp'er, *a.* [Fr., *IM-* (2)], not fitted for its place or purpose; unbecoming; not according to facts; indecent.—*n.*, **improp'riety**, unfitness for time, place, or purpose; wrong use; a thing which is improper or wrongly used.

improve' (*improov'*), *v.* [O.Fr., *IM-*, *in*, *prou*, profit; L. *prōdesse*, to be useful], to make or grow better, or of more use or value; to turn to a good use.—*a.*, **improv'able**, that can be improved, or used for a good purpose.—*n.*, **improve'ment**, a making or growing better; a turning to a good use; a getting forward in knowledge or skill.

improv'ident, *a.* [*IM-*, *not*], not thinking of what is to come; spending without regard for the future.—*n.*, **improvidence**, want of foresight; a wasteful spending.

improvis' (*imprōviz'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *imprōvisus*, unforeseen], to do offhand; to compose on the spot; to do on the spur of the moment.—*n.*, **improvisation**.

impru'dent (*imprō'dent*), *a.* [L. *IM-*, *not*], acting without thinking; wanting in foresight; thoughtless.—*n.*, **impru'dence**, want of looking forward; thoughtless conduct.

im'pudent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impudens* (*IM*, *not*, *pudor*, shame)], without a feeling of shame; having no care for the feelings of others; wanting in modesty; insolent and disrespectful.—*n.*, **im'pudence**.

impugn' (*impūn'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *impugnare* (*IM-*, *in*, *pugnare* to fight)], to fight against; to find fault with; to call in question.

im'pulse, *n.* [L. *impulsus* (see *IMPEL*)], a driving on or moving with force; a sudden driving force; the result of a moving force; a force in the mind causing action.—*n.*, **impul'sion**, an impelling or driving forward; the force with which a moving body strikes another; a sudden moving of the mind.—*a.*, **im-pul'sive**, having the power of driving forward; easily moved by one's feelings.

impu'nity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *impunitas* (*IM-*, *not*, *pūnīre*, to punish)], safety from punishment; freedom from loss.

impure', *a.* [L. *IM-*, *not*], not pure or clean; mixed with something that is not clean; stained by sin; unchaste.—*n.*, **impur'ity**, want of purity.

impute', *v.* [Fr., from L. *imputare* (*IM-*, *in*, *putare*, to count)], to count a thing as belonging to or done by a person; to blame.—*n.*, **imputa'tion**, act of imputing; that which is imputed; a charge of wrong-doing; a placing of what one has done to the benefit or hurt of another.

in- (1), *pref.* [L.], *in*; *into*; upon (as in *INTRUDE*, *IMPORT*, *IRRADIATE*).

in- (2), *pref.* [L.], *not*; *un-*; without (as in *INANIMATE*, *IGNOBLE*, *IRREGULAR*).

inabil'ity, *n.* [L. *IN-* (2)], want of power; want of means.

inaccessible (*inākses'ibl*), *a.* [Fr.,

from L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be got at; not to be reached.—*n.*, **inaccessibility**.

inac'urate, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not done with care; not according to truth; incorrect.—*n.*, **inac'uracy**, want of correctness; that which is incorrect; a mistake.

inac'tion (*inäk'shön*), *n.* [*IN-* (2)], want of action or motion; a remaining idle.—*a.*, **inac'tive**, not moving; without life or energy; sluggish; lazy.—*n.*, **inactiv'ity**, want of life and energy.

inad'equa, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not equal to what is wanted; not able to fill one's place.—*ns.*, **inad'equacy** and **inad'equateness**.

inadmis'sible, *a.* [*Fr.*, *IN-* (2)], not fit to be allowed or received.—*n.*, **inadmissibility**, unsuitableness, etc.

inadver'tent, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not giving one's mind to; not paying attention; not intentional.—*ns.*, **inadver'tence** and **inadver'tency**, want of attention, or a mistake caused thereby.

inal'ienable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], that cannot be given up to another; that cannot pass out of a person's possession.

inane', *a.* [*L.* *inānis*], empty; without sense or thought; foolish.—*ns.*, **inanition** (*inānish'ön*), weakness from want of food; **inan'ity**, want of thought; frivolity; a silly thing.

inan'imate, *a.* [*L.* *IN-* (2)], without life; dull.

inap'licable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not applicable; that cannot be applied or made use of; not suitable;—*n.*, **inapplicability**, unsuitableness.

inappre'ciable (*ināprē'shiābl*), *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not worth putting a price on; too small to be seen or felt.

inapproa'chable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], that cannot be approached or got near; that cannot be equalled.—*n.*, **inapproachableness**.

inappro'priate, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not belonging to; not suitable; not

fitted for (a purpose).—*n.*, **inappro'priateness**.

inapt', *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not apt; not fitted; slow to understand or learn.—*n.*, **inap'titude**, want of aptitude; unfitness.

inartic'ulate, *a.* [*L.* *IN-* (2)], not spoken with clearness; indistinct; not jointed.—*n.*, **inartic'ulateness**, want of clearness in speaking.

inasmuch', *adv.* [*IN*, *AS*, *MUCH*], seeing that; this being the case; since; because.

inatten'tion, *n.* [*IN-* (2)], want of attention; neglect.—*a.*, **inatentive**, not attentive; not giving heed.

inau'dible, *a.* [*L.* *IN-* (2)], that cannot be heard.—*ns.*, **inaudibility**; **inau'dibleness**.

inaugurate, *v.* [*L.* *inaugurātus* (*IN-* (1), and root of *AUGUR*)], to bring into office with ceremony; to make a beginning of; to show a thing publicly for the first time.—*a.*, **inau'gural**, belonging to or used at an inauguration;—*n.*, an inaugural address.—*n.*, **inaugura'tion**, a bringing into office for the first time; the ceremonies connected with something new.

inauspicious (*inawspish'is*), *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not happening under favourable conditions; ill-omened.

in'born, *a.* [*IN-* (1)], born in; implanted by nature.

in'bred, *a.* [*IN-* (1)], bred within; natural.

inbreed'ing, *n.* [*IN-* (1)], breeding of those closely related.

incal'culable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], not able to be counted on; very great in number.

incandescent (*in-kan-des'ent*), *a.* [*L.* *IN-* (1), *candescens*, beginning to glow (*candēre*, to glow)], glowing with a white heat.—*n.*, **incandescence**.

incanta'tion, *n.* [*L.* *incantāre* (see *ENCHANT*)], a song or words used as a charm for producing magical results; act of uttering the words.

inca'pable, *a.* [*Fr.* *IN-* (2)], without room to hold, or power to

do; unable to learn or understand.—*n.*, **incapability**, want of capability; unfitness.

Incapacity, *n.*, want of capacity or power to understand; unfitness by law or want of ability.—*v.*, **incapacitate**, to make unfit; to deprive of natural power; to take some power or right from a person by law.

Incarcerate, *v.* [med. L. *incarceratus* (IN- (1), *carcer*, a prison)], to put into prison; to shut up or enclose.—*n.*, **incarceration**, imprisonment.

Incaruate, *v.* [L. IN-, *caro*, flesh], to clothe in flesh; to give a spirit a human form;—*a.*, clothed in flesh; having a human body.—*n.*, **incarnation**, an appearance of a spirit in human form; the taking on of human nature by Jesus Christ; a manifestation or embodiment; the healing of a wound by forming new flesh.

Incense. See ENCASE.

Incautious (*inkaw'shūs*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not cautious; not thinking what may be the result.—*n.*, **incautiousness**, want of caution; thoughtless action.

Incendiary, *n.* [L. *incendarius*, setting on fire (*incendium*, a fire)], one who sets on fire for mischief; one who causes quarrels or ill-feeling among others;—*a.*, setting fire to; tending to cause quarrels or war.—*n.*, **incendiaryism**, the crime of setting fire to.

Incense, *v.* [L. *incensus* (*incendere*, to kindle)], to rouse a person to anger; to make furious.—*n.*, **incense**, spices prepared for being burned; the smell of spices burned in worship; great praise or flattery.

Incentive, *a.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up a tune (IN- (1), *canere*, to sing)], acting on the mind; rousing to action; urging on; encouraging.—*n.*, that which acts on the mind; motive; spur to action.

Inception (*insep'shōn*). *n.* [L. *inceptio*, a beginning (IN- (1), *capere*, to seize)], a beginning; an

entering upon.—*as.*, **inceptive**, beginning; **incipient** [L. *incipiens*, beginning], beginning to be or to show itself; at an early stage of development.

Incertitude, *n.* [Fr. IN- (2)], want of certainty; doubtfulness.

Incessant, *a.* [late L. IN- (2), *cessare*, to CEASE], never stopping.—*adv.*, **incessantly**.

Incest, *n.* [Fr., from L. *incestus* (IN- (2), *castus*, CHASTE)], marriage, etc., between persons too nearly related to each other.—*a.*, **incestuous**.

Inch (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *uncia*, a twelfth part], the twelfth part of a foot;—*v.*, to move by inches or by short stages.

Inch (2), *n.* [C. *innis*], an island.

Inchoate (*in'kōāt*), *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, begun], just beginning or begun; not fully developed.—*a.*, **inchoative** (-*tiv*).

Incident, *a.* [Fr., from L. *incidens*, *incidere*, to fall on (IN- (1), *cadere*, to fall)], that may happen; belonging to; coming to pass;—*n.*, that which happens; a subordinate action.—*n.*, **incidence**, a falling upon; the direction or manner of falling, as a ray of light, a tax, etc.—*a.*, **incident'al**, happening by chance; not of the highest importance.

Incinerate, *v.* [L. IN + *cinis*, ash], to burn to ashes.—*ns.*, **incinerator**, a furnace for burning refuse, etc.; **incineration**, the act of incinerating.

Incipient. See INCEPTION.

Incir'cle. See ENCIRCLE.

Incise, *v.* [Fr., from L. *incisum* (IN- (1), *cadere*, to cut)], to cut into; to cut with a sharp instrument.—*n.*, **incision** (*in'sizh'on*), a cutting into; the cut which is made.—*a.*, **incisive** (*insiv*), having the power of cutting sharply; keen in thought or speech.—*adv.*, **incisively**.—*n.*, **incisor** [-*zōr*], one of the front or cutting teeth.

Incite, *v.* [Fr., from L. *incitare*, to urge forward], to rouse or stir; to urge forward; to move the mind to action.—*ns.*, **incita'**

tion and incite'ment, act of rousing; that which stirs or rouses.

Incivil'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], want of civility or good breeding; rudeness of manners; an act of rudeness.

Inclem'ent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], unfeeling; of a harsh or cruel nature; stormy, as the weather.

—*n.*, **Inclem'ency**, want of kindly feeling; harshness of manner or temper; roughness.

Incline, *v.* [Fr., from L. *inclinare* (*IN-* (2), *clināre*, to lean)], to lean or cause to lean; to be neither standing straight up nor lying flat; to slope; to have the mind favourable; to influence; to cause to bend or stoop, as the body or the head; —*n.*, **in'cline** (*in'clīn*), a slope. —*n.*, **inclinat'ion**, a bending from a straight position; a leaning towards; a sloping upwards or downwards; a turning or bending of the mind to; the angle made by two lines or surfaces.

inclose. See ENCLOSE.

include' (*inklood'*), *v.* [L. *inclūdēre* (*IN-* (1), *claudēre*, to shut)], to contain as a part. —*n.*, **inclusion**. —*a.*, **inclu'sive**, including; held or counted as part of. —*a.*, **inclu'sively**.

incog'nito, *a.* and *adv.* [It., from L. *incognitus*, unknown (*IN-* (2), *cognoscēre*, to know)], without being known; under another name than one's own; in disguise; —*n.*, a person in disguise. —(*pl.*) **incog'niti**; L. **-ta**; *pl.*, **-tae**.

incog'nizable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], unable to be known or distinguished; that cannot be recognized.

Incohér'ent, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], wanting cohesion between the parts; not holding well together; disconnected or confused in thought. —*ns.*, **incohér'ence** and **incohér'ency**, want of cohesion; want of connection in thought; that which is incoherent.

incombustible, *a.* [Fr., from med. L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be burned.

in'come (*in'kūm*), *n.* [*IN-* (1),

COME], money earned by work, or regularly got by other means.

in'come-tax, *n.*, a tax on income.

incommen'surable, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be measured together; having no third quantity (or common measure) which is contained an even number of times each in. —*a.*, **incommen'surate**, not having a common measure; not equal to what is required; out of proportion.

Incommode', *v.* [Fr., from L. *incommodare* (*IN-* (2), *commódus*, *COMMODIOUS*)], to put to trouble or inconvenience; to disturb or vex. —*a.*, **incommo'dious**, causing trouble or inconvenience; not easily worked; not having room enough.

incommu'nicable, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], that cannot be communicated or shared with others.

incommu'table, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be exchanged the one for the other.

incom'parable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be compared with anything else; good beyond all others; without an equal. —*adv.*, **incom'parably**.

incompat'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], not agreeing in nature or character; not able to exist or act together. —*ns.*, **incompatibil'ity**. —*adv.*, **incompat'ibly**.

incom'petent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], unfit for one's work; not within one's power or right; not according to law or regulation. —*ns.*, **incom'petence** and **incom'petency**, want of strength; want of fitness.

Incomplete', *a.* [L. *IN-* (2)], not having all its parts; not filled up; unfinished. —*n.*, **incomplete'ness**.

Incomprehén'sible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be understood; not able to be defined; past finding out. —*n.*, **incomprehensibil'ity**, state of being incomprehensible. —*a.*, **incomprehén'sive**, not containing much; limited.

incompressible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be pressed into smaller space or bulk.

incomputable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be computed or counted up.

inconceivable (*inkōncē'vabl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be conceived or thought out; not to be known by the human mind.

inconclusive (*inkonclō'siv*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not coming to a conclusion; indecisive; not solving a difficulty.

incondensable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be condensed or made thicker or more dense; that cannot be changed from a gas or vapour to a liquid.

incongruous (*inkong'gruūs*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not congruous or agreeing; not able to act together; not mixing well together.—*n.*, **incongruity**.

inconsequent, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], disconnected; not following from the premises or conditions started from.—*n.*, **inconsequence**.

inconsiderable, *a.* [Fr., IN- (2)], not worth thinking about; not needing much notice.

inconsiderate, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not thinking of what may happen; not caring for the rights or feelings of others; acting without thinking.—*n.*, **inconsiderateness**, want of proper thought.

inconsistent, *a.* [IN- (2)], not agreeing with itself or with something else; acting or speaking sometimes one way, sometimes another; believing or saying one thing and doing another.—*n.*, **inconsistency**, state of two things which cannot both be true at the same time; difference between a person's beliefs or words and his actions.

inconsoleable, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be consoled or comforted; sorrowful beyond all hope of comfort.

inconsolant, *a.* [Fr. IN- (2)], not agreeing.

inconspicuous, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not standing clearly in sight; hardly

inconstant, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], often changing; given to alter one's mind; not firm or steady.—*n.*, **inconstancy**, want of constancy or firmness; frequent change; fickleness.

inconsumable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be consumed or wasted away.

incontestable, *a.* [Fr. IN- (2)], that cannot be denied or called in question.

incontinent, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not keeping one's passions in check.—*ns.*, **incontinence** and **incontinency**, inability or unwillingness to do so.—*adv.*, **incontinently**, without hindrance; without delay; immediately.

incontrovertible, *a.* [IN- (2)], too clear to be denied or disputed.

inconvenient, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not fitting into; causing trouble or difficulty; hindering progress.—*n.*, **inconvenience**, that which causes trouble, difficulty, or discomfort;—*v.*, to cause trouble or difficulty to.

inconvertible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be changed into or exchanged for something else.—*n.*, **invertibility**.

inconvincible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be convinced or led to change one's mind.

incorporate, *v.* [late L. *incorporatus* (IN- (2), *corpus*, a body)], to form into a body; to unite into one mass; to put or grow into as a part of something else; to form (by law) a society with rights and privileges;—*a.*, united into one body; formed into a society, etc.—*n.*, **incorporation**, act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated; a union into one; a taking into as part of; a society enjoying certain rights and privileges.

incorporal (*inkorpor'e-al*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not having a body; without material form.

incorrect, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not correct; not according to rule or truth; not as duty requires.—*n.*, **incorrectness**.

incorrigible (*inkor'ijibl*), *a.* [Fr.,

- from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be corrected or improved; beyond reform.—*n.*, **incorrigibil'ity**.
- incorrod'ible**, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], that cannot be eaten away; that will not rust.
- incorrupt'**, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without a fault or stain; sound; that will not take bribes.—*a.*, **incorrupt'ible**, that cannot decay or waste away; not to be bribed; unbendingly just.—*ns.*, **incorruptibil'ity** and **incorrupt'ible-ness**, also **incorruption** and **incorrupt'ness**, freedom from or absence of corruption.
- increase'** (*inkrēs'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *increscere* (IN- (1), *crescere*, to grow)], to grow or cause to grow bigger or more numerous; to add to.—*ns.*, **in'crease** and **in'crement**, that which is added.
- incred'ible**, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be believed; too strange to be true.—*ns.*, **incred'ibility** and **incred'ibleness**.—*adv.*, **incred'ibly**.
- incred'ulous**, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not easily persuaded to believe; arising from unbelief.—*ns.*, **incred'ulity** and **incred'ulous-ness**, slowness to believe.
- incri'minate**, *v.* [med. L. IN-, CRIMINATE], to bring into a charge of crime.
- incrust'**. See ENCRUST.
- in'cubate**, *v.* [L. *incubātus* (IN- (1), *cubāre*, to lie)], to sit on eggs to hatch them; to hatch by artificial heat.—*ns.*, **incuba'tion**; **in'cubator**, a machine for hatching eggs.
- in'cūbus**, *n.* [L., a nightmare, as above], a nightmare; anything that lies heavily on the mind; a very heavy burden.
- incul'cate**, *v.* [L. *inculcāre*, to tread on (IN- (1), *calx*, the heel)], to teach by often repeating; to urge on the mind.—*n.*, **inculca'tion**.
- incul'pate**, *v.* [late L. IN- (1), *culpa*, a fault], to bring into blame; to show to be in fault.—*a.*, **incul'pable**, blameless.
- incumb'ent**, *a.* [L. *incumbens* (IN (1), *cumbēre*, to lie)], lying

on; reclining; resting on, as a duty;—*n.*, the person who fills a Church or other office and performs its duties.—*n.*, **incumb'ency**, the state of being an incumbent, or his office and duties.

incumb'rance. See ENCUMBRANCE.

incur', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *currere*, to run], to bring upon oneself.—*pres. p.*, **incurring**; *p.p.*, **incurred**.

incū'r'able, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be cured;—*n.*, a person who cannot be cured.

incur'sion (*inkēr'shōn*), *n.* [L. IN- (1), *cursus*, a running], a march into an enemy's country.—*a.*, **incur'sive**, hostile.

incur'vate, *v.* [L. *incurvātus*, bent in (IN- (1), *curvus*, CURVED)], to bend or curve;—*a.*, bent inwards; curved.—*n.*, **incurva'tion**, the state of being bent or curved; a bowing of the body.

indebt'ed (*inde'tēd*), *a.* [O.Fr. IN-, DEBT], being in debt; obliged.—*n.*, **indebt'edness**, state of being in debt; the amount of debt.

indē'cent, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not fit to be seen or heard; against good manners; shameless; unseemly.—*n.*, **inde'cency**, state of being indecent; something unfit to be seen or heard; immodesty.

indeci'pherable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be read, explained, or solved.

indē'cision (*indēsiz'hōn*), *n.* [Fr. IN- (2)], want of decision; slowness in making up one's mind; want of firmness of will; irresolution; fickleness.—*a.*, **indeci'sive** (*-sī'siv*), not bringing to a settlement; slow in making up one's mind; not standing firm to a decision.—*adv.*, **indeci'sively**.—*n.*, **indeci'siveness**, state of being undecided.

indecli'nable, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not changing terminations, as words in grammar.

indecompo'sable (*indekōmpō-*

zdl), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be decomposed or resolved into its elements.

Indecor'um, *n.* [L. IN- (2)], want of decorum or propriety; conduct that breaks the rules of good taste and good manners.—*a.*, **Indeco'rous**, wanting in good behaviour; contrary to good taste and good manners.

Indeed', *adv.* [IN, DEED], in fact; in truth.

Indefatigable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indefatigabilis* (IN- (2), *fatigare*, to FATIGUE)], that cannot be wearied out; never ceasing in effort; unwearied.—*adv.*, **indefatigably**.—*n.*, **Indefatigableness**.

Indefea'sible (*indéfē'sibl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not to be forfeited or set aside.

Indefen'sible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be defended.

Indefi'nable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be defined or described.

Indefinite (*indefīnit*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not having clearly marked limits or boundaries; not fully or clearly determined or explained.—*n.*, **Indefiniteness**.

Indel'ible, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *dēlēbilis* (*dēlēre*, to DELETE)], not to be rubbed out; that cannot be forgotten.—*adv.*, **indel'ibly**.

Indel'icate, *a.* [IN- (2)], causing offence to good taste or good manners; hurtful to purity of mind.—*n.*, **Indel'icacy**, want of regard for good taste and good manners; rudeness of manner or speech.

Indem'nify, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *damnum* loss, -FY], to save from loss or damage; to make up for damage done.—*ns.*, **Indemnifica'tion** and **Indem'nity**, a saving from loss or damage; that which is paid to make up for loss.

Indemon'strable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be demonstrated or proved.

Indent', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *dens*, a tooth (Skeat)], to edge with teeth; to cut teeth or notches exactly alike on the edges of different papers; to begin a line (in print or writing) farther from the edge than

the others; to make an application;—*n.*, a cut or notch in the edge.—*n.*, **indenta'tion**, a mark like a tooth on the edge of a thing; a notch.—*a.*, **indent'ed**.—*n.*, **indent'ure**, a written agreement between two or more persons;—*v.*, to bind by a written agreement.

Indepen'dent, *a.* [IN- (2)], not under the power or influence of another; acting for oneself; earning, or in the enjoyment of a comfortable living; not to be swayed by others;—*n.*, a member of a congregation which is subject to no authority outside itself.—*ns.*, **indepen'dence** and **indepen'dency**, freedom from power or control; ability to act for oneself; enough to live on.

Indescri'bable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be described.

Indestruc'tible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be destroyed.

Indeter'minable, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], that cannot be clearly known or fixed.—*adv.*, **indeter'minably**.

—*n.*, **Indeter'minableness**.—*as.*, **Indeter'minate** and **Indeter'mined**, not clearly fixed.—*ns.*, **Indetermina'tion** and **Indeter'minateness**, want of determination; hesitation; irresolution.

In'dex, *n.* [L., an informer (see INDICATE)], a hand or pointer; the first finger; a list of the subjects in a book; the figure on the upper right side of a number or quantity to mark the power to which it is raised; (*pl.*) **indexes** and (*math.*) **indices**;—*v.*, to fit with an index.

In'diaman, *n.*, a trading ship that sailed to and from India.—*a.*, **In'dian**, belonging to India.—*n.*, **In'dies** (*in'diz*), a name given to the countries and islands of India in the East, and also to the West India Islands.

Indian, *a.* and *n.*, native of India or of America.—*ns.*, **Indian corn** a common name for maize; **Indian file**, arrangement of persons in a row, following one after another, like Indians on the march; **Indian summer**, *n.*, a

period of warm and pleasant weather late in autumn.

in'dicate, *v.* [L. *indicātus* (IN- (1), *dicere*, to point)], to point out; to show (how to do a thing); to make known.—*n.*, **indica'tion**, act of indicating; that which points out; information; a token.—*a.*, **indic'ative**, pointing out; giving a signal or intimation of;—*n.*, the mood of the verb that makes a direct statement or question.—*n.*, **in'dica'tor**, one who or that which points out; a pointer on a machine, to mark something; a gauge.

indict' (*indit'*), *v.* [O.Fr. (as IN-DITE)], to charge with a crime (esp. before a grand jury).—*a.*, **indictable** (*indit'able*).—*n.*, **indict'ment** (*indit'ment*), an accusation written out in proper form.

indif'ferent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indifferens*], of no importance; neither good nor bad; having no wish for one thing more than for another; showing no interest.—*n.*, **indifference**.

indig'enous (*indij'enis*), *a.* [L. *indigenus*, born in], born or first produced in a country; native.

in'digent (*in'dijent*), *a.* [L. *indigens* (*indi-*, *egere*, to be in want)], in want; not having sufficient means to live.—*n.*, **in'digence**, poverty.

indiges'ted (*indijes'ted*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not digested; not properly arranged.—*a.*, **indiges'tible**, that cannot be digested or arranged; not easily put in order.—*n.*, **indiges'tion**, want of power to digest.

indig'nant, *a.* [L. *indignans*, displeased at (IN- (2), *dignus*, worthy)], angry, esp. at something unworthy or undeserved; feeling contempt with anger.—*n.*, **indigna'tion**, strong anger.

indig'nity, *n.* [L. *indignitas*, unworthiness], ill-usage intended to lower one's dignity; undeserved ill-treatment.

in'digo, *n.* [formerly *indico*, Sp., from Gk. *indikon*, Indian], a deep blue colour; a blue dye got from

the indigo plant;—*a.*, of a deep blue colour.

in'digo-bird, *n.*, a very common N. Amer. bird of the finch family, with plumage of brilliant indigo-blue, and having a pleasant song.

indirect', *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not in a straight line towards; roundabout; not straightforward.—*ns.*, **indirect'ness** and **indirec'tion**, roundabout ways or means; crookedness.

indiscern'ible (*indis'er'nabl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be seen.—*adv.*, **indiscern'ibly**.

indiscov'erable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be discovered.

indiscreet', *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not taking pains to avoid mistakes; acting without proper thought.—*n.*, **indiscretion** (*indiskresh'on*), an acting without due thought; an ill-considered act.

indiscrim'inate, *a.* [IN- (2)], not observing differences; confused.

—*n.*, **indiscrimina'tion**.—*a.*, **indiscrim'inative**.

indispens'able, *a.* [med. L. IN- (2)], that cannot be done without.—*adv.*, **indispens'ably**.

indispose' (*indispōz'*), *v.* [IN- (2)], to render unwilling; to make unfit; to make slightly unwell.—*a.*, **indisposed'**, not inclined to; not quite well.—*n.*, **indisposi'tion**, unwillingness; a slight illness.

indis'putable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be disputed or denied; that must be held as true.—*adv.*, **indis'putably**.

indis'soluble (or *indisol'ubl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be broken up; binding for ever.

indistinct, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not clearly seen; not clear to the mind; confused.—*n.*, **indistinct'ness**.

indistin'guishable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be clearly distinguished.

indite', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *indictare*, to accuse (IN- (1), *dictare*, to DICTATE)], to speak something to be written down; to compose or write; to be the author of.

Individual, *a.* [med. L., from L. *individuus*, not to be divided (IN- (2), *dividère*, to DIVIDE)], belonging to or existing as one only;—*n.*, a single person or thing; a human being.—*ns.*, **individualism**, a favouring of one's own interest; a state in which everyone works for his own ends; **individuality**, that which marks off one person from another.—*v.*, **individualize**, to mark off one from all the others; to particularize.

Indivisible (*indivisibl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be divided.

Indocile (or *indos'il*), *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], hard to teach; not willing to learn.—*n.*, **indocility**, unwillingness to be taught; dullness of mind.

Indoctrinate, *v.* [IN- (1)], to teach the principles to; to fix in the mind of.

Indolent, *a.* [late L. *indolens* (IN- (2), *dolère*, to feel pain)], unwilling to do work; fond of ease or idleness; not giving pain, as a tumour.—*n.*, **indolence**.

Indomitable, *a.* [late L. IN- (2), *domare*, to tame], not to be tamed; that cannot be overcome.

Indorse. See **ENDORSE**.

Indubitable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *indubitabilis* (IN- (2), *dubitare*, to DOUBT)], that cannot be doubted; quite certain.

Induce (*indūs*), *v.* [L. IN- (1), *ducere*, to lead], to persuade; to prevail on a person; to produce or cause, as electricity.—*n.*, **inducement**, that which induces or leads to act.

Induct, *v.* [L. *inductus*, as above], to bring in; to put in formal possession of.—*n.*, **induction**, ceremony of inducting; a manner of reasoning from what is true of a number to what is true of every one of the same kind; formal introduction to an office (clergyman); the production of electricity or magnetism in a body, by the nearness (without contact), of another which is charged with it.—*a.*, **inductive**, leading on;

arriving at a conclusion; producing electricity by induction.

Indue. See **ENDUE**.

Indulge (*indulj*), *v.* [L. *indulgere*], to let one have one's own way; to give as a favour; to give free course to, as a habit; (oneself) to take ease or pleasure; to give oneself up to.—*n.*, **indulgence**, a giving a person his own way; something granted, as a favour; freedom from the punishment of sin granted by a priest.—*a.*, **indulgent**, yielding to the wishes of others; treating with great kindness.

Indurate, *v.* [L. *indurdus*, hardened (IN- (1), *durus*, hard)], to make or grow hard or unfeeling.

Industry, *n.* [Fr., from L. *industria*, diligence], steadiness at one's work; the work a person has to do; a branch of work in which considerable numbers are employed.—*as.*, **industrious**, steady at work; **industrial**, of or pertaining to industry; having to do with manufacture; relating to working men and women.

Inebriate, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *ebrius*, drunk], to make drunk; to confuse the senses by any strong feeling;—*n.*, a person who takes too much strong drink;—*a.*, drunk.—*ns.*, **inebriation** and **inebriety**, drunkenness.

Inedible, *a.* [IN (2)], not fit to be eaten.

Ineffable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ineffabilis* (IN- (2), EX-, *fari*, to speak)], that cannot be told in words; unutterable.

Ineffaceable (*inef'd'sabl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be rubbed out or blotted out.

Ineffec'tive and **ineffec'tual**, *as.* [IN- (2)], not bringing about a result; inefficient; unavailing; not doing any good.

Inefficacious (*inefik'a'shūs*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not able to produce an effect; powerless.—*n.*, **inefficiency**, want of power.

Inefficient (*inef'ish'ent*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not fit for the work one has to do; not able or willing to do

- what is required ; doing little or nothing ;—*n.*, one who is not fit, etc.—*n.*, **inefficiency**.
- inel'egant**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], wanting in grace, beauty, etc. ; without polish or refinement ; contrary to good taste.—*n.*, **in-elegance**, want of elegance or grace ; want of beauty or polish ; anything not in good taste.
- inel'igible** (*inel'ijibl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not fit or qualified to be chosen ; unsuitable ; not desirable.—*n.*, **ineligibil'ity** ; *adv.*, **inel'igibly**.
- inel'oquent**, *a.* [IN- (2)], not eloquent.
- inept'**, *a.* [L. *ineptus* (IN- (2), *aptus*, fit)], not apt or fit ; improper ; silly.—*ns.*, **inep'titude** and **inep'tness**, state of being inept or unfit ; absurdity ; nonsense.
- inequal'ity**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], want of equality ; difference ; want of smoothness or levelness ; want of steadiness.
- ineq'uitable** (*inek'wiltabl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not fair or just.
- inerad'icable**, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be rooted out.—*adv.*, **inerad'icably**.
- inert'**, *a.* [L. *iners* (IN- (2), *ars*, ART)], without power to move by itself ; wanting life and energy ; not willing to move or act.—*n.*, **inert'ia** (*inèr'shá*), the inability of matter of itself to change its state of motion or rest ; (and **inert'ness**), want of life or energy ; unwillingness to move or act.
- inessen'tial** (*inèsen'shál*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not essential or necessary ; not belonging to the real nature.
- ines'timable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], more than can be estimated or valued ; beyond all price ; of the very greatest value.
- inev'itable**, *a.* [L. *inēvītābilis* (IN- (2), *ēvītāre*, to shun)], that cannot be avoided ; that must be met.—*adv.*, **inev'itably**.—*n.*, **inev'itableness**.
- inexact'** (*inēzák't'*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not exact ; not according to rule or measure ; not quite true or correct.—*n.*, **inexact'ness**.
- inexcu'sable**, *a.* [Fr., from L.
- IN-* (2)], for which no excuse can be found.
- inexhaus'ted** (*inégzau's'téd*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not worn out ; not having lost all its strength ; not all spent.—*a.*, **inexhaus'tible**, that cannot be worn out or spent.—*adv.*, **inexhaus'tibly**.
- inexorable** (*inek'sorábl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *inēxorābilis*, not easily moved (IN- (2), *EX-*, *ōrāre*, to pray)], not yielding to prayers or wishes ; hard-hearted ; unrelenting.—*adv.*, **inexorably**.
- inexpe'dient**, *a.* [IN- (2)], not fitted to help the end desired ; unsuited to time or place.—*n.*, **inexpe'diency**, want of fitness for the end desired ; unsuitableness.
- inexpen'sive**, *a.* [IN- (2)], not costing much money.
- inexper'ience**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], want of experience ; ignorance.—*a.*, **inexper'ienceed**, without experience ; wanting practice.
- inexpert'**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], not expert ; without skill.
- inex'piable**, *a.* [L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be atoned for.
- inex'plicable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inēxplicābilis* (IN- (2), *EXPLICABLE*)], that cannot be explained or accounted for.—*adv.*, **inex'plicably**.
- inexplic'it** (*inekplis'it*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not clearly stated.—*adv.*, **inexplic'itly**.
- inexpres'sible**, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be expressed or told in words ; unutterable.
- inexpres'sive**, *a.* [IN- (2)], without expression or meaning ; wanting brightness of looks.
- inextin'guishable** (*ineksting'gwishábl*), *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be quenched.
- inextricable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inēxtricābilis* (IN- (2), *EXTRICABLE*)], that cannot be unravelled ; too confused to be reduced to order.—*adv.*, **inex'tricably**.
- infal'libile**, *a.* [Fr., from med. L. *infallibilis* (IN- (2), *FALLIBLE*)], that cannot make mistakes ; free from error ; that cannot

deceive.—*adv.*, **infallibly**.—*n.*, **infallibility**, state of being infallible; freedom from mistake or error.

infamous, *a.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *infamōsus* (IN- (2), FAMOUS)], well known for wicked conduct; publicly marked with guilt; causing or producing an ill name; scandalous.—*n.*, **infamy**, entire loss of good name or character; public disgrace; great baseness.

infant, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *infans*, not speaking (IN- (2), *fāri*, to speak)], a child too young to speak; a young child; (in law) a person not yet twenty-one years of age;—*a.*, belonging to childhood; tender.—*ns.*, **infancy**, the time of being a child; early years in life; life under twenty-one years of age; **infanticide** [-*sīd*], child-murder;—*a.*, **infantile**, belonging to infancy; like a child.

infante (-*tā*), *n.*, a title given to the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the eldest;—*s.*, **Infanta**.

infantry, *n.* [Fr., from It. *infanteria* (*infante*, a youth)], soldiers on foot; footmen.

infatuate, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *fatuus*, FATUOUS], to make foolish; to weaken or mislead one's mind; to fill with foolish thoughts.—*a.*, **infatuated**, made foolish; filled with foolish love.—*n.*, **infatuation**, state of being infatuated.

infect, *v.* [L. *infectus*, stained (IN- (1), *facere*, to make)], to mix with something poisonous; to communicate disease to; to impart any bad influence to.—*n.*, **infection**, the means by which a disease passes from one to another; a disease so caught; any spreading influence.—*a.*, **infectious**, causing infection.

infelicit, *n.* [IN- (2)], a state of unhappiness.—*a.*, **infelicitous**, not fortunate or happy; awkwardly said or done.

infer, *v.* [L. *inferre* (IN- (1), *ferre*, to bring)], to bring in, as a conclusion; to arrive at knowledge

by reasoning; to conclude.—*pres. p.*, **inferring**; *p.p.*, **inferred**.—*n.*, **inference**, that which is inferred; a new truth drawn from one already known.—*a.*, **inferential**, arrived at by inference.—*adv.*, **inferentially**.

inferior, *a.* [L. *inferior*, lower], lower in place or rank; of less value; less important;—*n.*, a person lower in rank; one under orders.—*n.*, **inferiority**, state of being inferior.

infernal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *infernus*, low], belonging to the lower regions; like an evil spirit; destructive or deadly.—*adv.*, **infernally**.

infertile, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], not producing fruit; barren.—*n.*, **infertility**.

infest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *infestus*, hostile], to trouble; to annoy; found in troublesome swarms (as vermin, diseases, etc.).

infidel, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *infidelis* (IN- (2), *fidēlis*, faithful)], faithless; not believing;—*n.*, one who does not believe; one who has no religious faith.—*n.*, **infidelity**, unbelief; unfaithfulness.

infiltrate, *v.* [L. IN- (1)], to permeate by filtration; to creep gradually into country (as troops, settlers, etc.).

infinite (*in'finit*), *a.* [L. *infinitus* (IN- (2), FINITE)], without limit; without bounds;—*n.*, that which is without bounds; **the Infinite**, God.—*a.*, **infinitesimal**, infinitely small;—*n.*, an infinitely small quantity.—*a.*, **infinitive**, unlimited;—*n.*, the mood of the verb when unlimited by number or person.—*ns.*, **infinitude** and **infinity**, boundlessness; unlimited time, etc.

infirm, *a.* [L. *infirmus* (IN- (2), *firmus*, FIRM)], not strong; weak in health.—*ns.*, **infirmary**, weakness; disease; **infirmary**, a place where sick or injured persons are cared for.

infix, *v.* [IN- (1)], to fix in; to drive in and make fast; to implant.

inflamm, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inflammare* (IN- (1), *flamma*, a FLAME)],

to set on fire; to make or grow red or hot; to make angry.—*as.*, **inflam'mable**, easily set on fire; easily made angry; **inflam'matory**, likely to cause fire or heat; fitted to rouse anger; stirring up rebellion.—*n.*, **inflammation**, a painful redness or congestion in the body; great excitement.

inflate, *v.* [*L. inflatus* (IN- (1), *fläre*, to blow)], to swell out with wind; to puff up; to raise above the real value.—*ns.*, **inflation**, state of being filled with air; pride; vanity; reduction in the value of money by increasing the amount in circulation; **inflatus**, inspiration.

inflect, *v.* [*L. inflectere* (IN- (1), *flectere*, to bend)], to turn from a straight line; to change the termination of a word; to vary the tones of the voice.—*n.*, **inflection** (*inflek'shön*) or **inflexion**.—*as.*, **inflective**, that can be inflected; **inflexible**, that cannot be bent; refusing to change; unyielding.—*ns.*, **inflexibility** and **inflexibleness**, state of being inflexible; firmness of will.

inflict, *v.* [*L. inflictus* (IN- (1), *figere*, to strike)], to lay on a stroke; to make one feel, as punishment.—*n.*, **infliction**, that which is inflicted, etc.

inflorescence, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. inflorescere* (IN- (1), *PLORES-CENCE*)], the process of flowering; the arrangement of the flowers on a plant; the flowers of a plant collectively.

Influence (*inflüens*), *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from late *L. influentia* (IN- (1), *fluere*, to flow)], power over men, once supposed to flow from the planets; power of one person or thing over another;—*v.*, to act on by unseen power; to have moral power over.—*a.*, **influential** (*-shäl*), having influence; moving others by force of will, character, etc.

influenza (*inflüen'zá*), *n.* [*It.*, as above], an infectious disease, accompanied by the symptoms

of a severe cold and with a rise of temperature.

influx, *n.* [*late L. influxus*, a flowing in (IN- (1), *fluere*, to flow)], a flowing in; that which flows in. **infold**. See **ENFOLD**.

inform, *v.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. informare* (IN- (1), *forma*, FORM)], to supply with knowledge; (of) to make known to; (on) to accuse;—*ns.*, **informer**, one who informs against another; **information**, knowledge given or received.—*a.*, **informative**.

informal, *a.* (IN- (2)), not in the right form; without ceremony.—*n.*, **informality**, want of regular form; want of ceremony.

infraction, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. infractio* (*infringere*, to INFRINGE), *fractus*], the breaking of a law or promise.

infra-red, *a.* [*L. infra*, below + **RED**], (rays) with longer wavelength than the red rays, and do not appear in the visible spectrum.

infranchise. See **ENTRANCHE**.

infrangible, *a.* [*Fr.* IN-, *L. frangere*, to break], that cannot be broken.

infrequent, *a.* [*L. infrequens* (IN- (1), **FREQUENT**)], not happening often.

infringe (*infrinj'*), *v.* [*L. infringere* (IN- (2), *frangere*, to break)], to break, as a law or contract.—*ns.*, **infringement**, the breaking of a law, etc.; interference with the rights of another.

infuriate, *v.* [*late L. infuriatus* (IN- (1), *furia*, a FURY)], to make mad; to enrage.—*a.*, **infuriated**, enraged.

infuse, *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. infusus* (IN- (1), *fundere*, to pour)], to steep in liquid; to drop into the mind.—*n.*, **infusion**, act of infusing; liquid in which something has been steeped.

infusible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be melted.

infusoria, *n. pl.*, animals found in stagnant water, so small as only to be seen with a microscope.

ingathering, *n.* [IN- (1)], the gathering and storing of fruits in harvest.

ingenious (*injé'niùs*), *a.* [L. *ingeniosus*, skilful (*ingenium*, inventiveness)], having much power of invention; able to form clever plans; made up with skill.—*n.*, **ingen'uity**, power of invention; ability to plan; cleverness.

ingen'uous, *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, free-born], of an open and frank nature; without guile.—*n.*, **ingen'uousness**.

ingle (*ing-gl*) [*Sc.*, etym. ?], a fire on the hearth.—*n.*, **ingle-nook**, a chimney-corner.

inglor'ious, *a.* [L. *IN-* (2)], without glory or honour; causing shame.

ingot (*ing'-got*), *n.* [A.S. *IN-*, *goten*, poured], metal cast in a mould and not wrought.

ingraft. See **ENGRAFT**.

ingrain', *v.* [IN, GRAIN], to dye in the *grain* or raw state; to dye of a fast colour; to fix deeply in the nature.

in'grate, *a.* [L. (IN- (2), *gratus*, pleasing)], unthankful;—*n.*, an ungrateful person.

ingratiate (*ingrd'shiât*), *v.* [It., from L. (IN- (1), *grâtia*, favour)], to work (oneself) into grace or favour with; to gain the goodwill of.

ingrat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *ingratitudo* (IN- (2)], unthankfulness; ungratefulness; a return of evil for good.

ingre'dient, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ingrediens* (IN- (1), *grâdi*, to go)], that which *goes in* to form a part of a mixture.

ingress, *n.* [L. *ingressus*, a going in], right of going in; means of entrance.

ingulf'. See **ENGULF**.

inhab'it, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inhabitâre* (IN- (1), *habitâre*, to dwell)], to dwell in; to use as a living place.—*a.*, **inhab'itable**, that can be inhabited; fit for dwelling in.—*n.*, **inhab'itant**.

inhale', *v.* [L. *IN-* (1), *halare*, to breathe], to draw the breath into the lungs; to draw in with the breath.—*n.*, **inhala'tion**, drawing in a breath; that which is inhaled.

inharmoni'ous, *a.* [IN- (2)], not harmonious; not agreeing well.

inhere', *v.* [L. *IN-* (1), *hærêre*, to stick], to remain firm in; to belong to by nature; to be a quality (of).—*ns.*, **inhêr'ence** and **inhêr'ency**.—*a.*, **inhêr'ent**, existing as a natural part; that cannot be separated.

inher'it, *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *hêréditare*, to inherit (*hêres*, an heir)], to receive as an heir; to have in possession.—*n.*, **inher'itance**, that which one gets as the heir; a lasting possession; ownership.—*n.*, **inher'itor**;—*f.*, **inher'itrix**, **inher'itress**.

inhib'it, *v.* [L. *inhibitus*, held in check (IN- (1), *habêre*, to hold)], to hold in check; to forbid.—*n.*, **inhibi'tion**, prohibition; check; interdict; restraint imposed unconsciously on oneself.—*a.*, **inhib'itory**, causing restraint.

inhosp'itable, *a.* [IN- (2)], not kind to strangers; giving no food or shelter.

inhu'man, *a.* [Fr., from L. *inhumanus* (IN- (2), HUMAN)], not human; wanting the feelings of a human being; very cruel.—*n.*, **inhuman'ity**, barbarity; cruelty.

inhume', *v.* [Fr., from L. *inhumare* (IN- (1), *humus*, the ground)], to put into the ground; to bury.—*n.*, **inhuma'tion**.

inim'ical, *a.* [late L. *inimicus* (IN- (2), *amicus*, a friend)], like an enemy; unfriendly.

inim'itable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be imitated; too good to be equalled.

iniqu'uity (*inik'witi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *iniquitas* (IN- (2), *aequus*, EQUAL)], want of justice; wickedness.—*a.*, **iniqu'itous**, unjust; wicked.

initial (*inish'al*), *a.* [L. *initium*, a beginning], at the beginning; placed first;—*n.*, the first letter of a word; (*pl.*) the first letters of a name;—*v.*, to sign with initials only.

initiate (*inish'idit*), *v.* [L. *initiatûs* (*initiare*, to begin)], to make a beginning with; to teach the first lessons to; to introduce.—*n.*, **initia'tion**, act of initiating.

- ing; the forms or ceremonies of introduction.—*a.*, **init'iative**, serving to make a beginning; introductory;—*n.*, a first step; ability to act as leader.—*a.*, **init'iat'ory**, fitted for the first steps.
- inject'**, *v.* [L. *injectus* (IN- (1), *jacere*, to throw)], to throw into; to force in, as water.—*n.*, **injec'tion**, a throwing into; forcing some liquid into the vessels of the body; the liquid forced in.—*n.*, **injec'tor**, that which injects; an apparatus for forcing cold water into a steam boiler.
- injudicious** (*infūdish'ūs*), *a.*, [IN- (2)], wanting in judgment; thoughtless.
- injunc'tion**, *n.* [late L. *injunctio*, an order (*injungere*, to ENJOIN)], an order or command; an order of a court stopping some action.
- in'jure**, *v.* [L. *injūria*, injury], to violate a right; to hurt or harm.—*a.*, **injur'ious**, causing injury.—*n.*, **in'jury**, a wrong done to a person; hurt.
- injust'ice**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *injustitia*], that which is contrary to justice; an unjust act.
- ink**, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *encaustum*, Gk. *enkaustos*, burned in], a coloured fluid used for writing or printing;—*v.*, to cover with ink.—*a.*, **ink'y**, of a colour like ink.—*ns.*, **ink'holder**, **ink'horn**, and **ink'stand**, a vessel for holding ink.
- ink'ling**, *n.* [etym. ?], a hint or whisper.
- in'land**, *n.* [IN, LAND], the part of a country away from the sea;—*a.*, away from the seashore; in the interior of a country; carried over land, as traffic, etc.;—*adv.*, in or towards the interior.
- inlay'**, *v.*, to lay in or within; to lay small pieces of wood, etc., into the surface of something else for ornament.—*pres. p.*, **inlay-ing**; *p.p.*, **inlaid**.
- in'let**, *n.*, an entrance; a small bay or creek; something let in.
- in'ly**, *a.* [A.S.], interior; secret;—*adv.*, in the heart; inwardly.
- in'mate**, *n.* [IN, MATE], a lodger; an inhabitant.
- in'most and in'nermost**, *as.* [A.S.], farthest within.
- inn**, *n.* [A.S., akin to IN], a house for lodgers or travellers; a dwelling for students of law.—*n.*, **inn'keeper**.
- innate'**, *a.* [L. IN- (1), *nātus*, born], implanted by nature; not acquired.
- innav'igable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN-], that cannot be sailed over.
- in'ner**, *a.* [A.S.], farther in; away from the outside.
- innerve'** (*inērv'*) and **innerv'ate**, *vs.* [IN- (1)], to give nerve, force, energy, or courage to.—*n.*, **innerv'ation**.
- in'nings**, *n. sing.* [IN, ING], one's turn in a game.
- in'nocent**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *innocens* (IN- (2), *nocere*, to hurt)], doing no harm; free from sin or crime; blameless.—*n.*, **in'no-cence**, blamelessness; pureness of life.
- innoc'uous** and **innox'ious**, *as.* [L. IN- (2), *nocuus*, hurtful], not hurtful; having no bad effects.
- in'novate**, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *nōvus*, new], to bring in something new; to make changes.—*n.*, **innova'tion**, a bringing in of something new; the change made.—*n.*, **innova'tor**.
- innuen'do**, *n.* [L., by nodding to (IN- (1), *nuere*, to nod)], an indirect hint; a hint causing a hurtful impression.
- innu'merable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be counted; very many.
- innutritious** (*inūtrish'ūs*), *a.* [IN- (2)], not nourishing; not nutritious.
- inobser'vance**, *n.*, not seeing what is going on.
- inoc'ulate**, *v.* [L. *inoculātus* (IN- (1), *oculus*, a bud)], to graft a bud of one plant into another; to insert some prepared liquid under the skin to prevent disease; to put ideas into the mind.—*n.*, **inocula'tion**.
- ino'dorous**, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], having no smell.

inoffen'sive, *a.* [IN- (2)], giving no offence; causing no harm.—*adv.*, **inoffen'sively**.

inop'erative, *a.* [IN- (2)], not acting; having no effect.

inop'ortune, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], coming at an unfavourable time; unreasonable.—*adv.*, **inop'ortune'ly**.

inor'dinate, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *ordo*, ORDER], beyond all bounds.—*adv.*, **inor'dinately**.

inorgan'ic, *a.* [IN- (2)], having no organs or parts fitted for action; without life or its organs.

in'quest, *n.* [IN- (1), *quaerere*, to seek], an examination into the cause of sudden death.

inqui'etude (*inkw'etüd*), *n.* [L. IN- (2)], want of rest; uneasiness of body or mind.

inquire' (*inkw'ir*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inquirere* (IN- (1), *quaerere*, to search)], to search into; to ask questions; to try to find out the truth.—*ns.*, **inquiry**, a search for the truth: **inquisition** (*inkwizish'on*), an inquiring into; a court for searching out and punishing heretics.—*a.*, **inquis'itive**, searching into; fond of looking into other people's affairs.—*n.*, **inquis'itor**, a member of the court of the Inquisition.—*a.*, **inquisitor'ial**, like an inquisitor.

in'road, *n.* [IN- (1)], a march into an enemy's country; a sudden and short invasion.

insalu'brious (*insaloo'briüs*), *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not healthful.—*n.*, **insalu'brity**.

insane, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *sänu*, SANE], not sane; disordered in mind.—*n.*, **insan'ity**, unsoundness of mind.

insan'itary, *a.*, not favourable to health; unhealthy; unwholesome.

insa'tiable (*insä'shiäbl*) and **insa'tiate**, *as.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2), *satiäbilis*], that cannot be satisfied; very greedy.

inscribe', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *scribere*, to write], to write or engrave upon; to mark a name on or in; to address to; to draw one figure

with'in another.—*n.*, **inscrip'tion**, a writing or engraving upon; that which is written.

inscrutable (*inskröö'täbl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *inscrütäbilis*, unsearchable], that cannot be understood; that cannot be explained; unknowable.

in'sect, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insectus*, cut into], a small animal whose body seems nearly cut through, as a wasp or a bee;—*a.*, belonging to an insect.

insectiv'orous, *a.* [L. *voräre*, to devour], living on insects.

insecure, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not firmly fixed; not sufficiently safeguarded; exposed to danger or loss.—*n.*, **insecu'ity**, want of safety.

insen'sate, *a.* [late L. IN- (2), *sen-sus*, feeling], without sense or power of feeling; rash.—*a.*, **insen'sible**, having lost the power of feeling; that cannot be felt.—*n.*, **insensibil'ity**.—*a.*, **insen'sitive**, without power of feeling or perceiving; lifeless.

insep'arable, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be separated; always together.—*n.*, **insep'arabil'ity**.

insert', *v.* [L. IN- (1), *serere*, to join], to place in or among; to put into a place.—*n.*, **inser'tion**, act of inserting; that which is inserted.

insever'able, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be severed or separated.

inshore, *a.* [IN, SHORE], near the shore;—*adv.*, towards the shore.

inshrine'. See ENSHRINE.

in'side, *n.* [IN, SIDE], the side or the parts within;—*a.*, being within;—*prep.* and *adv.*, within.

insid'ious (*insid'iüs*), *a.* [L. *insidiösus*, cunning (*insidiäc*, an ambush)], lying in wait to catch; acting in a quiet way to deceive; working evil secretly.—*n.*, **insid'iousness**.

in'sight (*in'sit*), *n.*, a sight of the inside; a thorough view into; power of seeing into; a clear understanding.

insig'nia, *n.* [L. *pl.* of *insigne*, marked (IN- (1), *signum*, a SIGN)], badges of honour, rank, or office.

insignificant, *a.* [IN- (2)], having little meaning; of little use or value; without influence.—*n.*, **insignificance**.

insincere, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], not what one seems to be; not worthy to be trusted; deceitful.—*n.*, **insincerity**, want of sincerity.

insinuate, *v.* [L. *insinuatus* (IN- (1), *sinus*, a winding)], to worm one's way in; to hint at; (one-self) to get into favour by flattery or cunning.—*n.*, **insinuation**, something understood from a hint.—*as.*, **insinuating**, **insinuating**.

insipid, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *insipidus* (IN- (2), *sapere*, to taste)], wanting taste; without spirit or energy.—*ns.*, **insipidity** and **insipidness**.

insist, *v.* [Fr., from L. *insistere*, to stand upon], to take a stand and refuse to move; to hold to firmly; to be pressing.—*a.*, **insistent**.—*n.*, **insistence**, refusal to give way; urgency.

insnare. See ENSNARE.

insobriety, *n.* [IN- (2)], intemperance; drunkenness.

insolent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insolens*, not customary], insulting; rude.—*n.*, **insolence**, rudeness; arrogance.

insoluble, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], that cannot be dissolved; that cannot be explained.

insolvent, *a.* [IN- (2)], not able to pay one's debts;—*n.*, one who cannot pay.—*n.*, **insolvency**, state of being insolvent.

insomnia, *n.* [L. *insomnis* (IN- (2), *somnus*, sleep)], inability to sleep.

insomuch, *adv.*, to such a degree; so.

inspect, *v.* [L. *inspectare*, to look into], to look into; to see that a thing is rightly done; to view the order of troops.—*n.*, **inspection**, examination; a review of troops, etc.—*n.*, **inspector**, one who examines.

inspire, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *inspirare* (IN- (1), *spirare*, to breathe)], to breathe into; to draw in the breath; to teach by

exerting a strong influence; to rouse or animate.—*a.* and *p.p.*, **inspired**, filled with the influence of God's spirit; done under a great influence.—*n.*, **inspiration**, a breathing into; a drawing in of the breath; any strong influence for good.—*a.*, **inspiratory**, pertaining to breathing.—*v.*, **inspire**, to put spirit into; to fill with life or energy.

instability, *n.* [Fr., from L. IN- (2)], want of stability; danger of falling; proneness to change; fickleness.

install (*instawol*), *v.* [Fr., from Low L. *installare* (IN- (1), *stallum*, a stall)], to place in a stall or seat; to introduce with ceremonies into an office or rank.—*n.*, **installation**, act of installing or introducing; introduction of electric light, etc.

installment, *n.* [Low L., *installare*, to place in a stall], one of several parts of a sum payable at different times; a payment to date.

instant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *instans*, standing near to], admitting of no delay; just going to happen;—*n.*, a moment of time; of the present month.—*n.*, **instance**, urgency; an example;—*v.*, to give as an example.—*a.*, **instantaneous**, done in an instant.—*adv.*, **instantly** and **instantly**, on the instant.

instead (*insted*), *adv.* [IN, **STEAD**], in the place of; in room of.

instep, *n.* [IN, **STOOP**, to bend], the arched part of the foot.

instigate, *v.* [L. *instigare*, spurred on (IN- (1), and root of **STING**)], to urge on, esp. to evil; to provoke.—*ns.*, **instigation**, act of urging on; the influence used; **instigator**.

instil, *v.* [Fr., from L. *instillare* (IN- (1), *stilla*, a drop)], to put in drop by drop; to drop into the mind.—*pres. p.*, **instilling**; *p.p.*, **instilled**.—*n.*, **instillation**, a dropping in; that which is dropped in.

instinct, *n.* [L. *instinctus*, urged on, as **INSTIGATE**], the natural

power by which animals are guided: any feeling or knowledge natural and not acquired; —*a. distinct* (1) moved internally or from within. —*a., instinctive*, pertaining to, got from, or according to instinct. —*adv., instinctively*.

institute, *v.* [L. *instituo* (IN- (1), *statuo*, to set)], to set up; to set on foot; to lay down as a law; —*n.*, that which is set up; a rule, law, or principle; a society of learned men. —*ns., institute, institution*, something set up or arranged; a society for promoting learning, etc.; a building for housing a society, etc.; (*pl.*) a set of rules; the laws and customs of a nation. —*a., institutional*.

instruct, *v.* [L. *instruere* (IN- (1), *struere*, to build)], to give information or knowledge; to give orders to. —*n., instruction*, knowledge given or got; an order or direction. —*a., instructive*, containing or giving instruction; fitted to teach. —*n., instructor*, one who teaches; —*f., instructress*.

instrument (*as seen in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *instrumentum*, *as INSTRUMENT*], a tool in which work is done; any means by which something is brought to pass; a means of producing musical sounds; a written record of something done or agreed on. —*a., instrumental*, serving as an instrument; helpful in bringing to pass; (music) produced by an instrument. —*ns., instrumentalist*, one who plays on a musical instrument; and *instrumentality*, *as in means of instrument*; anything so used.

insubordinate, *a.* [IN- (2), *sub*, below, *ordinare*, to order, to arrange]; *disobedient*. —*n., insubordination*, disobedience.

insufferable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be suffered or borne.

insufficient (*as seen in*), [O.Fr., from L. *insufficiens* (IN- (2), *sufficiens*, sufficient)], not enough; too little or too weak for the purpose; —

n., insufficiency, want of power or fitness.

insular, *a.* [L. *insularis* (*insula*, an island)], belonging to or like an island; narrow in outlook.

insulate, *v.* [L. *insulatus*, made like an island], to separate from everything else; to coat an electric conductor so that the current cannot escape. —*ns., insulation*, act of insulating; state of being insulated or separated; **insulator**, that which insulates; something through which electricity cannot pass; a non-conductor.

insulin, *n.* [L. *insula*, an island], a drug used in the treatment of diabetes.

insult, *v.* [Fr., from L. *insultare* (IN- (1), *salire*, to leap)], to treat with abuse or contempt; —*n., (in)sult*, ill-treatment by word or action; abuse to one's face. —*a., insulting*, containing abuse.

insuperable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *insuperabilis* (IN- (2), *superare*, to overcome)], that cannot be overcome.

insupportable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be borne or endured.

insure (*as seen in*), *v.* [EN-SURE], to make a payment in order to obtain compensation for loss by fire, theft, death, etc. —*n., insurance* (-*ans*).

insurgent, *a.* [L. IN- (1), *surgere*, to rise], rising against one's rulers; —*n., one who so rises*. —*ns., insurgence and insurgency*.

insurmountable, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be overcome or passed over.

insurrection, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insurrectio* (*as INSURGENT*)], a rising against one's rulers; opposition to the law by force. —*a., insurrectionary*, causing or carrying on an insurrection.

insusceptible, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be moved by feeling; unable to learn. —*n., insusceptibility*, want of power to feel.

intact, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *tactus*, touched], untouched; uninjured; undehid; complete.

Intaglio (*inta'lyô*), *n.* [It., from late L. *intaleâre*, to cut], a gem or seal in which a design has been hollowed out; printing done from incised plates.

Intangible (*intan'jibl*), *a.* [med. L. *IN-* (2)], that cannot be touched; not to be perceived by the touch; vague.—*ns.*, **Intangibility** and **intangible-ness**.

Int'eger (*in'tiér*), *n.* [L., whole (*IN-* (2), *tangere*, to touch)], that which is unbroken; the whole of anything; a whole number.—*a.*, **in'tegral** (*in'tégral*), wanting nothing to be complete; needed to make up a whole;—*n.*, a whole with reference to its parts; a whole number.—*v.*, **integrate** to make up a whole; to complete; to restore.—*n.*, **integ'urity**, wholeness; moral purity; uprightness.

Integ'ument, *n.* [L. *integumentum* (*IN-* (1), *tegere*, to cover)], the outer skin of a plant or animal.—*a.*, **integum'entary**, belonging to the skin.

Int'ellect, *n.* [L. *intellectus*, power of knowing (see **INTELLIGENT**)], the power of knowing or thinking; power of mind.—*a.*, **intellec'tual**, belonging to the understanding; having great mental power.

Intel'ligent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intel-ligens* (*INTER-*, *legere*, to gather)], having the power of knowing and understanding; having a clear knowledge.—*n.*, **intellig'ence**, power of knowing and understanding; information received; a being possessed of a mind.—*a.*, **intelligible**, clear to the mind.—*n.*, **intelligibil'ity**, state of being intelligible.

Intellig'entsia, *n.*, strictly intellectual group as opposed to ordinary people.

Intem'perate, *a.* [L. *IN-* (2)], using too much of anything; going beyond bounds.—*n.*, **intem'perance**, taking too much; improper use; want of self-command; drunkenness.

Intend', *v.* [L. *intendere* (*IN-* (1),

tendere, to stretch)], to resolve; to make up one's mind.—*a.*, **inten'ded**, thought of in order to be done; promised in marriage;—*n.*, the person promised, etc.

Intense' (*intens'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *intensus*, as **INTEND**], kept on the stretch; very close and earnest; raised to a high degree.—*adv.*, **intense'ly**.—*v.*, **inten'sify**, to make or become intense; to increase the power of.—*n.*, **inten'sity**, a very high degree or power; keenness.—*a.*, **inten'sive**, unrelaxed; able to be increased in degree; giving force or emphasis.

intent', *a.* [L. *intentus*, stretched towards, as **INTEND**], giving close attention; following after with diligence;—*n.*, and **intention**, a turning of the mind towards; that towards which the mind is turned; a purpose.—*as.*, **inten'tional**, done with intention; not by accident; **intentioned** (*inten'shond*) (used with **well-** or **ill-**), having good or ill intentions.

Inter', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *inter-râre* (*IN-* (1), *terra*, the ground)], to put into the ground; to bury.—*pres. p.*, **interring**; *pp.*, **interred**.—*n.*, **interment**, a laying in the ground; burial.

Interact', *v.* [**INTER-**], to act among or upon each other.—*ns.*, **in'teract**, a short act between two others; a short time between two acts; **interac'tion**, action of one body on another.

Inter'calate, *v.* [L. *intercalare*, to insert by proclamation], to put in, as a day between two others in a calendar, or a verse in poetry.—*a.*, **inter'calary**, inserted between, as the 29th of February every leap year.

Intercede', *v.* [Fr., from L. *INTER-*, *cedere*, to go], to go between; to ask for one person a favour for another.—*ns.*, **intercession** (*intêrsesh'on*); **interces'sor**, one who goes between or pleads for another.—*a.*, **interces'sory**, pleading for.

Intercept', *v.* [L. *interceptus*,

- caught by the way (*INTER-, capère, to take*), to catch on the way; to keep from going farther; (*math.*) to cut off a part of a line by two others.
- Interchange'**, *v.* [*O.Fr. INTER-*], to change with each other; to give and take; to put one person or thing in place of another; —*n.*, a giving and taking; a changing of places or goods, etc. —*a.*, **Interchange'able**, that may be interchanged; fitted to take each other's place.
- Intercol'onial**, *a.* [*INTER-*], between colonies; affecting different colonies.
- Intercommune'** and **intercommu'nicate**, *vs.* [*INTER-*], to have conversation or messages between.—*ns.*, **intercommu'nion** and **intercommunica'tion**, an interchange of thoughts; means of doing so; also **intercommu'nity**, the existence of such intercourse.
- Interco'stal**, *a.* [*INTER-, COSTAL*], lying between the ribs.
- Intercourse** (*-kōrs*), *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from late *L. intercursus* (*INTER-, cursus, a course*)], a moving about among each other; communion; commerce.
- Interdict**, *n.* [*L. interdicere, to forbid*], an order of a court prohibiting something, or from the Pope stopping the services of the Church; —*v.*, to forbid or prohibit; to deprive of the services of the Church.—*a.*, **interdic'tory**, having the force of an interdict.
- Interest**, *n.* [*L.*, it concerns], that which is for a person's good; thought or care bestowed; that which appeals to the attention; share in something; payment for the loan of money; —*v.*, to secure one's attention; to engage a person's help.—*as.*, **interested**, having something to gain or lose; not fitted to judge fairly; having the attention engaged; **inter-esting**, taking hold of one's attention.
- Interfère'**, *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. interfēriri* (*INTER-, ferire, to strike*)], to meddle with another person's business.—*n.*, **interfër'ence**, a coming between; a taking a part, unasked, in the business of others; the spoiling of wireless reception by the action of similar wave lengths.
- Interfuse'** (*-fūz*), *v.* [*L. interfūsus*, poured between (*INTER-, fundere, to pour*)], to pour or spread between or among.—*n.*, **interfu'sion**.
- Inter'im**, *n.* [*L.*, in the meantime], the time between two events; —*a.*, acting for a time.
- Inter'ior**, *a.* [*L.*, comp. of *INTER*], in the inside; away from the border or shore; —*n.*, the inner part of anything.
- Interject'**, *v.* [*L. INTER-, jacere, to throw*], to throw between.—*n.*, **interjec'tion**, a word in grammar expressing strong feeling.
- Interknit'**, *v.* [*INTER-*], to knit together; to work closely into each other.—*pres. p.*, **interknitting**; *p.p.*, **interknitted**.
- Interlace'**, *v.* [*Fr. INTER-, LACE*], to lace or twine together.
- Interlard'**, *v.* [*Fr. INTER-, LARD*], to mix, as fat meat with lean; to insert between; to give variety to.
- Interleave'**, *v.* [*INTER-*], to put blank leaves between the other leaves of a book.
- Interline'**, *v.* [late *L. interlinidre* (*INTER-, LINE*)], to write between lines.—*a.*, **interlin'ear** (*interlin'e-ar*).
- Interloc'utor**, *n.* [*L. INTER-, locūtus* (*loqui, to speak*)], one who speaks in a conversation or dialogue; finding of a judge; also **interlocu'tion**.
- Interlop'er**, *n.* [*INTER, Scand. hlaupa, to leap*], an intruder.
- Inter'lude**, *n.* [*med. L. INTER-, ludus, a play*], a short piece between two plays or two parts of a play; music played between the parts of a song.
- Interlu'nar** and **interlu'nary**, *a.* [*INTER-*], between the old and the new moon; while the moon is invisible.
- Intermar'ry**, *v.* [*INTER-*], to marry

- between or among groups.—*n.*, **intermar'riage** (*intermār'ij*), marriage between persons of different tribes or families.
- intermed'dle**, *v.* [O.Fr. *enter mesler* (INTER-, MEDDLE)], to meddle without right.—*n.*, **intermed'dler**.
- interme'diate** and **interme'diary**, *as.* [Fr., from L. INTER-], lying or being between two extremes.—*n.*, **interme'diary**, one who acts between two parties.
- inter'ment**. See INTER.
- intermez'zo** (*-med'zō*), *n.* [It.], a short musical performance between two acts.
- inter'minable**, *a.* [L. IN- (2), TERMINABLE], never coming to an end.
- intermingle'** (*intērmīngl'*), *v.* [INTER-], to mix or mingle together; to blend.
- intermit'**, *v.* [L. INTER-, *mittēre*, to send], to stop or cause to stop for a time; to break off.—*pres. p.*, **intermitting**; *p.p.*, **intermitted**.—*n.*, **intermission** (*-mish'ōn*), a stopping for a time; discontinuance from time to time.—*a.*, **intermit'tent**, ceasing and going on again at intervals.
- intermix'**, *v.* [INTER-], to mix or to be mixed together.—*n.*, **intermix'ture**, a mass of several things mixed together.
- intermun'dane**, *a.* [INTER-], between worlds.
- intermur'al**, *a.* [L. INTER-], between walls.
- intern'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *internus*, INTERNAL], to keep troops or citizens of another country in confinement.—*n.*, (Amer.) house surgeon in a hospital.
- intern'al**, *a.* [med. L. *internālis*, from *internus*, inward], in the inside; home as opposed to foreign.—*adv.*, **internally**.
- international** (*internāsh'ōnāl*), *a.* [INTER-], relating to intercourse between nations; affecting more than one nation.
- interne'cine** (*intērnē'sin*), *a.* [L. INTER-, *ne'care*, to kill], killing each other; very destructive.
- internun'cio** (*-shiō*), *n.* [It., from L. *internuntius* (L. INTER-, *nuntius*, see NUNCIO)], a messenger between two parties; the Pope's representative.
- interpel'late**, *v.* [L. *interpellāre*, to interrupt], to interrupt a debate in Parliament; to demand for an explanation.—*n.*, **interpella'tion**, demand for an explanation; an order to appear at court; an earnest address.
- inter'polate**, *v.* [L. *interpōlātus*, patched up (INTER-, *pōlire*, to POLISH)], to insert in a book or text a word or passage not originally there; to corrupt; to falsify.—*n.*, **interpola'tion**.
- interpose'**, *v.* [Fr. (INTER-, root of POSE)], to put or come between; to place as a hindrance or interruption; to put in a remark; to offer help; to interfere.—*n.*, **interposition** (*-pōzish'ōn*), anything put in the way; interference.
- inter'pret**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *interpretāri*], to explain the meaning of; to put into words that can be easily understood.—*ns.*, **interpreta'tion**, act of interpreting or explaining; the meaning given by one who explains; the power of explaining; **inter'preter**, one who interprets.
- interreg'num**, *n.* [L. INTER-, *regnum*, a REIGN], the time between the death of one king and the coming to the throne of another.
- inter'rogate**, *v.* [L. INTER-, *rogāre*, to ask], to ask questions of; to examine by asking.—*n.*, **interroga'tion**, act of questioning; a question; a mark (?) of a question.—*a.*, **interroga'tive**, asking a question; in the form of a question;—*n.*, a word used to ask a question.—*a.*, **interrog'atory**, containing a question;—*n.*, a question.—*n.*, **interrogator**.
- interrupt'**, *v.* [L. INTER-, *rumpere*, to break], to break in among; to stop or hinder; to interfere with action or speaking.—*n.*,

- Interrup'tion**, hindrance; a break
- Intersect'**, *v.* [L. *INTER-*, *secāre*, to cut], to cut into or between; to divide into parts; to meet and cross, as lines, etc.—*n.*, **intersec'tion** (*sek'shōn*), the place where two lines or surfaces cross each other.
- Intersperse'**, *v.* [L. *interspersus* (*INTER-*, *spargere*, to sprinkle)], to scatter or set here and there; to adorn, as a book with pictures.—*n.*, **intersper'sion**.
- Interstel'lar**, *a.* [L. *INTER-*, *stella*, a star], between or among the stars.
- Interstice** (*intēr'stis*), *n.* [L. *interstitium* (*INTER-*, *stāre*, to stand)], a small space between things closely set or between the parts of a body.
- Intertrop'ical**, *a.*, between the tropics.
- Intertwine'** and **intertwist'**, *vs.*, to twine or twist together; to be so united.
- Interval**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *intervallum* (*INTER-*, *vallum*, a rampart)], a space between, of place or time; time or distance between two events or points; distance between two notes in music.
- Intervene'**, *v.* [L. *INTER-*, *venire*, to come], to come or to be between; to keep apart: to take place between two events.—*n.*, **interven'tion** (*-shōn*), a coming between; help in coming to an agreement.
- Int'erview** (*int'errā*), *n.* [Fr. (*INTER-*, *voir*, see *VIEW*)], a meeting to talk over some matter;—*v.*, to have a meeting with; to call on for information.
- Interweave'** (*intēr'ver'*), *v.* [*INTER-*], to weave together; to mix threads of different kinds or colours.—*p.p.*, **interwoven**.
- Intes'tate**, *a.* [L. *intestātus* (*IN-* (1), *testāri*, to make a will)], dying without a will; not left by will;—*n.*, a person who so dies.—*n.*, **intes'tacy**.
- Intes'tine**, *a.* [L. *intestinus*, inward], in the inside; internal; within a country; not foreign;—*n.* (*usu. pl.*), the bowels.—*a.*, **intes'tinal**.
- Int'hral'**, etc. See **ENTHRAL**.
- Int'im'ate** (1), *a.* [L. *intimus*, farthest in], in close friendship;—*n.*, a close friend.—*n.*, **int'imacy**, state of being intimate; closeness of friendship.
- Int'im'ate** (2), *v.*, to give notice of; to make known.—*n.*, **intima'tion**, a giving of notice; something made known; a hint.
- Intim'idate**, *v.* [med. L. *intimidatus* (*IN-* (1), *timidus*, **TIMID**)], to make afraid; to hinder by threats. *n.*, **intimida'tion**, a hindrance by threats.
- Intol'erant**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *intolerābilis* (*IN-* (2), *tolerāre*, to bear)], not able or willing to tolerate, esp. difference of opinion.—*n.*, **intol'erance**, want of power of enduring or unwillingness to bear; difference of opinion.—*a.*, **intol'erable**, that cannot be endured.
- Intomb'**. See **ENTOMB**.
- Int'onate**, *v.* [med. L. *intondre* (L. *in tonum*, according to tone)], to sound out; to read or speak with tone; to sound the notes of the musical scale.—*n.*, **intona'tion**, manner of reading with tone or sounding notes of the scale; accent or modulation of the voice.—*v.*, **intone'**, to read in a singing tone; to make a deep, prolonged tone.
- Intox'icate**, *v.* [med. L. *intoxicatus* (*IN-*, Gk. *toxikon*, poison)], to make drunk; to fill with excitement; to rouse to madness.—*ns.*, **intoxica'tion**, drunkenness; excitement; **intox'icant**.
- Intrac'table**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *IN-*], not easy to manage; unwilling to be guided.
- Intramur'al**, *a.* [L. *INTRA-*, within; *MURAL*], within the walls.
- Intran'sitive**, *a.* [L. *IN* (2)], not passing over or beyond; (grammar) confined to the subject, not passing over to an object.
- Intransmis'sible**, *a.* [*IN-* (2)], that cannot be transmitted or handed to another.

intransmu'table, *a.* [IN- (2)], that cannot be changed into anything else.

intrench'. See ENTRENCH.

intrep'id, *a.* [L. IN-, *trepidus*, alarmed], not trembling at danger; fearless.—*n.*, **intrepid'ity**.

in'tricate, *a.* [L. *intricatus* (IN- (1), *tricae*, wiles, difficulties)], having many windings; hard to understand; with many difficult points.—*n.*, **in'tricacy**.

intrigue' (*intrég'*), *v.* [Fr., from root of INTRICATE], to form and work out secret plans; to rouse the interest of;—*n.*, a plot; a conspiracy; secret love affair.—*pres. p.*, **intriguing**; *p.p.*, **intrigued**. *a.*, **intriguing**, fond of intrigues; fascinating.

intrin'sic, *a.* [L. *intrinsecus*, inward], inward; not merely on the surface; essential; belonging to the real nature.

introduce', *v.* [L. INTRO-, *dúcere*, to lead], to lead or bring in; to bring into notice or use; to make known to another.—*n.*, **introduction**, a bringing into notice; a making known to another; the opening part of a book or a speech.—*as.*, **introductive**, **introduc'tory**.

intromit', *v.* [L. INTRO-, *mittere*, to send], to send in; to allow to pass or enter; to deal with the affairs of.—*pres. p.*, **intromitting**; *p.p.*, **intromitted**.—*n.*, **intromission** (*-mish'ón*), a sending in, or allowing to go; interference with other people's affairs; management of a client's funds.

introspec'tion, *n.* [L. INTRO-, *specere*, to look], a looking within; a looking into one's own thoughts and feelings.—*a.*, **introspective**.

introvert', *v.* [L. INTRO-, *vertère*, to turn], to turn inward; to look within.—*n.*, **introver'sion**.—*a.*, **introver'sive**.

introduce' (introd''), *v.* [L. IN- (1), *trudere*, to push], to push in where one has no right; to enter without being asked or wanted.—*n.*, **intrusion** (*introo'zhón*), a

forcible entry.—*a.*, **intrusive**, coming in without right.

intrust'. See ENTRUST.

intuition (*intúish'ón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *intuitus*, looking upon (IN- (1), *tuëri*, to look)], a power of knowing the truth without reasoning; any truth perceived by immediate knowledge; *as.*, **intuitive** and **intuitional** (*intúish'ónal*), knowing or known by intuition.

in'undate, *v.* [L. *inundatus* (IN- (1), *unda*, a wave)], to flow over; to fill with more than enough.—*n.*, **inunda'tion**, water overflowing, or which has overflowed; a flood.

inure', *v.* [IN- (1), and obsolete *ure*; Fr. *oeuvre*, from L. *opera*, work], to accustom to work; to harden by constant work; to train; to come into use or service.

inurn, *v.* [IN- (1)], to put into an urn.

inútil'ity, *n.* [L. IN- (2), *utílis*, useful], want of utility; uselessness.

invade', *v.* [Fr., from L. *invadere* (IN- (1), *vadere*, to go)], to violate or encroach on another person's rights; to enter with force.—*ns.*, **inva'sion** (*invá'zhón*), seizing upon the rights of others; a hostile entrance into another country; an attack; **invá'der**.

inval'id, *a.* [L. IN- (2), *validus*, strong, VALID], of no force or value; not binding; having no effect.—*n.*, **in'valid** (*in'váléd*), a person in weak health; one not able for service;—*a.*, weak;—*v.* (*-léd'*), to make weak; to put on the sick list.—*v.*, **invalid'ate**, to make invalid or of no force; to render useless.—*ns.*, **invalid'ity** and **invalid'ness**, want of force or authority.

inval'uable, *a.* [IN- (2)], beyond being valued; very valuable; priceless.

invar'iable, *a.* [Fr., IN- (2)], that does not change; remaining always the same.—*n.*, **invar'iableness**.

invective. See INVEIGH.

inveigh' (*invá'*), *v.* [L. *invehère*, to attack (IN- (1), *vehère*, to carry)],

to speak or write reproaches (against); to attack with angry words.—*n.*, **invec'tive**, an attack in bitter words; strong fault-finding;—*a.*, abusive; railing.

inveigle (*inveigl'*), *v.* [perhaps from Fr. *aveugler*, to blind], to lead astray by deception or flattery; to seduce; to beguile.—*n.*, **inveiglement**.

invent, *v.* [Fr., from L. *inventus* (IN- (1), *venire*, to come)], to make for the first time; to make up in the fancy.—*n.*, **inven'tion**, a finding out of something new; power of so finding out; that which is found out.—*a.*, **inven'tive**, able to invent.—*ns.*, **inven'tiveness**, **inven'tor**.

inventory, *n.*, a list of articles; a register of goods or property left by a person;—*v.*, to make a list of goods, etc.

invert, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *vertère*, to turn], to turn the other way; to turn upside down; to change the usual order.—*a.*, **inverse**, turned the other way; in the opposite order.—*adv.*, **inverse'ly**.—*n.*, **inver'sion** (*-shon*), a turning or being turned; a change of order or position.

invertebral and **invertebrate**, *as.* [IN- (2)], without a backbone.—*n.*, **inver'tebrate**, an animal without a backbone; (*pl.*) **invertebrata**.

invest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *investire* (IN- (1), *vestire*, to clothe)], to put clothes on; to place in an office or a position of power; to adorn; to surround; to lay out money for profit.—*ns.*, **inves'titure**, the ceremony of putting in possession of an office; **investment**, a surrounding with troops; a laying out of money; money laid out.

investigate, *v.* [L. IN- (1), *vestigium*, **vestige**], to search into carefully.—*ns.*, **investiga'tion**, act or process of investigating; a search for truth; **investi-gator**.

inveterate, *a.* [L. IN- (1), *veteratus*, grown old (*vetus*, old)], of long standing; deeply rooted from

age or habit.—*ns.*, **invet'eracy** and **invet'erateness**, obstinacy caused by long continuance.

invid'ious, *a.* [L. *invidiosus* (*invidia*, ENVY)], likely to cause ill-will or hatred.—*n.*, **invid'iousness**.

invigilate (*in-vij'-ildt*), *v.* [L. IN- (1) *vigilare*, to watch], to supervise an examination.—*n.*, **invigilator**.

invig'orate, *v.* [IN- (1), L. **VIGOUR**], to give vigour to; to give life and energy to.—*n.*, **invigora'tion**.

invin'cible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invincibilis* (IN- (2), **VINCIBLE**)], that cannot be overcome.—*n.*, **in-vincibil'ity**.

invi'olable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invio-lābilis* (IN- (2), **VIOLABLE**)], that cannot be injured or put to a wrong use.—*ns.*, **inviolability** and **invi'olableness**.—*a.*, **invi'olate**, not hurt or injured or broken.

invis'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *invisibilis* (IN- (2), **VISIBLE**)], that cannot be seen; out of sight.—*n.*, **invisibil'ity**.—*adv.*, **invis'ibly**.

invite, *v.* [Fr., from L. *invītāre*, to ask], to ask one to come or to do something; to lead on by hope; to tempt to come.—*n.*, **invita'tion**, act of inviting; a message asking for a person's company.—*a.*, **invit'ing**, alluring, tempting.

in'voice, *n.* [corruption of Fr. **ENVOI** (see **ENVOY**)], a list of goods, with their amount, price, etc., sent to the person who is to receive them;—*v.*, to make up a list of goods.

invoke, *v.* [Fr., from L. *invocāre* (IN- (1), *vocāre*, to call)], to call on in prayer; to call on earnestly for help. *n.*, **invo'ca'tion**, act of calling on in prayer; an earnest call to someone for help; prayer offered to a divine being.

invol'untary, *a.* [L. IN- (2)], without the power of willing or choosing; done without the will.—*adv.*, **invol'untarily**.—*n.*, **invol'untariness**.

involute, *a.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up], rolled inward from the edges, as leaves of plants before

- they open out;—*n.*, anything rolled inward; the curve traced by the end of a string as it is wound off from another curve.—*n.*, **involution**, a rolling or folding up; entanglement; a multiplying of a quantity by itself any number of times.
- Involve'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *involvere* (IN, (1), *volvere*, to roll)], to roll up; to enwrap or enfold; to make confused; to contain as a consequence.
- Invulnerable**, *a.* [Fr., from L. IN-], that cannot be wounded, hurt, or disproved.—*ns.*, **invulnerability**.
- Inward**, *a.* [A.S. IN- (1), -WARD], towards the inside; placed within; in the soul or mind;—*n. pl.*, the inner parts of the body; the bowels;—*adv.* (or **inwards** and **inwardly**), towards or in the inside; in the mind or thoughts; secretly.
- inweave'** (*inwœv'*), *v.* [IN- (1)], to weave into; to mix by weaving.
- inwrap'**. See **ENWRAP**.
- inwrought'** (*inwraut'*), *a.* [IN- (1)], made part of a pattern; adorned with figures.
- Iodine** (*i'odin* or *-dîn*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *iôdēs* (*ion*, a violet; *eidos*, appearance)], a non-metallic element which, when heated, gives off a violet vapour.
- I'on**, *n.* [Gk.], minute electrically charged particle of matter.
- Ion'ic** (*ion'ik*) and **Io'nian** [Gk. *Iōnikos*], *a.*, belonging to Ionia, in Greece; denoting a kind of architecture showing pillars with curves like rain's hoofs at the top.
- io'ta** (*iō'tā*), *n.*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet (*ι*); a very small quantity.
- ipecacuanha** (*ipekakūān'ā*), *n.* [Brazilian], a plant, the root of which yields a useful medicine.
- ir-** (1), *pref.*, IN- (1); **ir-** (2), IN- (2).
- ire** (*ir*), *n.* [L. *ira*], anger; wrath.—*as.*, **irascible** (*iras'ibl*), easily made angry; **irate**, angry; enraged; **ire'ful**, full of wrath; angry.
- irid'ium**, *n.*, a white metal like platinum.
- ir'is**, *n.* [Gk. *iris*, the messenger of the gods], the rainbow; anything like a rainbow, esp. the coloured ring round the pupil of the eye; a bulbous flower; the flag or *fleur-de-lis*.—*a.*, **iridescent**, showing changing colours like those of the rainbow.
- Irish'** (*ir'ish*), *a.*, belonging to Ireland or its people; the language of Ireland.
- irk** (*ērک*), *v. impers.* [O.Ger.], to wear out; to give pain to.—*a.*, **irk'some** (*irk'sóm*), causing weariness or pain; tiresome.
- I'ron** (*î'ern*), *n.* [A.S.], the commonest and most useful metal; an instrument made of iron; (*pl.*) fetters; chains;—*a.*, made of iron; like iron; hard to wear out;—*v.*, to smooth with an iron; to cover with iron; to put in fetters. — *as.*, **i'ron-bound**, bound with iron; rocky, as a sea-coast; **i'ronclad**, covered with iron plates, as a ship of war;—*n.*, a ship so protected.—*a.*, **i'ron-heart'ed** (*har'ted*), hard-hearted; cruel.—*ns.*, **i'ron-master**, the owner of iron-works; a manufacturer of iron; **i'ronmonger** (*mūnggēr*), a merchant who deals in hardware articles; **i'ronmongery**, a name for such articles; **i'ronside**, a strong-hearted person; **Iron-sides**, Cromwell's troops.
- I'rony**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *īrōnia*, satire, from Gk. *eirōneia*], a way of speaking in which the real meaning is contrary to the literal sense of the words.—*a.*, **iron'ical**, of the nature of irony; fond of using irony.
- irra'diate**, *v.* [L. IR- (1), *RADIARE*], to throw rays of light upon; to fill with light; to give forth light.—*ns.*, **irra'diance** and **irra'diancy**.
- irrational** (*ir'ish'ōndl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not rational; without thought or reason; against reason.—*a.*, **irrationality**, want of reason.
- irreclaim'able**, *a.* [IR- (2)], not reclaimable; that cannot be brought into a better state.
- irreconcil'able**, *a.* [IR- (2)], that

cannot be reconciled ; that cannot be made to agree.

irrecov'erable (*irékuv'éräbl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not recoverable ; lost.

irredeem'able, *a.* [IR- (2)], not redeemable ; that cannot be bought back.

irreduc'ible (*irédä'sibl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not reducible or changeable from one form or state to another.

irrefrag'able, *a.* [late L. IR- (2), RE-, *frangere*, to break], that cannot be called in question ; that cannot be proved to be wrong.

irrefut'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrefutäbilis*, IR- (2)], not refutable ; that cannot be proved false.

irreg'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *irreguläris*, IR- (2)], not regular ; not according to rule ; acting sometimes in one way and sometimes in another ; not in proper form ; (grammar) having unusual inflections :—*n.*, a soldier not in regular service.—*n.*, **irregular'ity**, state of being irregular ; that which is irregular.

irrel'evant, *a.* [IR- (2)], not relevant ; not bearing on the subject in hand ; not helping to clear up a difficulty.—*n.*, **irrel'evancy**.

irrelig'ion (*irélif'ön*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *irreligio* (IR- (2), RELIGION)], want of or contempt for religion.—*a.*, **irrelig'ious** (*-üs*), having no religion.

irrem'ediable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irremediäbilis*, IR- (2)], not remediable ; that cannot be remedied or cured.—*adv.*, **irrem'ediably**.

irremo'vable (*irémoo'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not removable ; that cannot be shifted.—*adv.*, **irremo'vably**.

irrep'arable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreparäbilis*, IR- (2)], that cannot be repaired or replaced.—*adv.*, **irrep'arably**.

irrepea'lable, *a.* [IR- (2)], that cannot be repealed.

irreprehens'ible, *a.* [late L. IR- (2)], that cannot be found fault with ; without blame.

irrepres'sible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not repressible ; that cannot be held back ; that cannot be controlled.—*adv.*, **irrepres'sibly**.

irreproa'chable, *a.* [Fr. IR- (2)], not reproachable ; free from blame ; faultless ; upright.—*adv.*, **irreproa'chably**.

irrepro'vable (*iréproo'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not reprovable ; blameless ; irreproachable.

irresis'tible (*irézis'tibl*), *a.* [late L. IR- (2)], not resistible ; carrying all before it.—*adv.*, **irresis'tibly**.

irres'olute (*irez'ölüt*), *a.* [L. IR- (2)], not resolute ; not firm in purpose ; undecided.—*ns.*, **irres'oluteness** and **irresolu'tion**, want of firmness of mind, etc.—*adv.*, **irres'olutely**.

irrespec'tive, *a.* [IR- (2)], regardless of.

irrespon'sible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not responsible or liable to answer (for consequences) ; acting without a due sense of responsibility.—*n.*, **irresponsibil'ity**, freedom from responsibility ; with no sense of responsibility.

irretrie'vable (*tré'vabl*), *a.* [IR- (2)], not retrievable ; that cannot be recovered ; lost for ever.

irrev'erent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irreverens*, IR- (2)], not reverent ; arising from want of reverence.—*n.*, **irrev'erence**, want of reverence ; irreverent conduct.

irrever'sible, *a.* [IR- (2)], not reversible ; that cannot be turned back ; not to be undone.

irrev'ocable, *a.* [Fr., from L. *irrevocabilis*, IR- (2)], not revocable ; that cannot be recalled ; not to be undone.

irrig'ate, *v.* [L. *irrigäre* (IR- (1), *rigäre*, to wet, from same root as RAIN)], to moisten land by causing water to flow over it.—*n.*, **irriga'tion** (*-shön*).

ir'ritate, *v.* [L. *irritäre*, to annoy], to make angry ; to put out of temper ; to cause heat and redness, as in the skin or a wound.—*a.*, **ir'ritable**, easily made angry or worried.—*ns.*, **irrita'bility** and **ir'ritableness**.—*a.*,

ir'ritant, causing excitement or inflammation;—*n.*, anything that irritates or excites.—*ns.*, **ir'ri-tancy** and **ir'ri-ta'tion**, state of being irritated; a feeling of heat or pain; excitement of any kind, as passion, anger, etc.—*a.*, **ir'ritative**, tending to cause irritation.

irrup'tion (ir'up'shôn), *n.* [Fr., from L. *irruptio* (IR- (1), *rumpere*, to break)], a breaking in upon; a sudden entrance by force.—*a.*, **irrup'tive**.

i'singlass (i'zingglas), *n.* [Du. *huizenblas*, the air-bladder of the sturgeon], a substance from the air-bladder of the sturgeon, used for stiffening and clarifying jelly, etc.

Is'lam (iz'lam) and **Is'lamism**, *ns.* [Arab.], the religion of which Mohammed was the founder; the whole body of Mohammedans.

is'land (t'lând), *n.* [A.S. *ig*, an island (LAND)], land surrounded by water.—*n.*, **is'lander**, one who dwells on an island.

isle (il), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *insula*], an island.—*n.*, **is'let** (t'lét), a small island.

iso-, *pref.* [Gk. *isos*], equal, as in **ISOBAR**, **ISOMETRIC**.

i'sobar, *n.* [Gk. *isobarês* (ISO-, *baros*, weight)], a line drawn through the places where the barometer stands at the same height at sea-level.

i'solate (i'sôlat), *v.* [It. *isolato*, as **INSULATE**], to place apart from others; to put by itself.—*n.*, **isola'tion**, a keeping apart; state of being isolated.

isomet'ric (isô-), and **isomet'-rical**, *as.* [ISO-, **METRIC**], in equal measure.

isomor'phous (isômör'fûs), *a.* [ISO-, Gk. *morphê*, form], having the same shape or form.

isosceles (isos'clêz), *a.* [Gk. ISO-, *skêlos*, a leg], (a triangle) having two equal sides.

I'sotherm, *n.* [ISO-, *thermê*, heat], a line drawn through the places where the thermometer stands at the same height at sea-level.—

a., **isother'mal**, having the same amount of heat.

isotope, *n.* [ISO-, Gk. *topos*, a place], each of two or more forms of the same element, identical chemically but with different atomic weights.

Is'rael (is'ra-ël), *n.* [Heb.], a name given to Jacob; the descendants of Jacob.—*n.*, **Is'raelite**, a descendant of Israel; a Jew.—*a.*, **Israeli'tish**.

issue (ish'û or is'û), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *exire*, to go out], a going or sending out; the means of getting out; that which comes out; the amount sent out; offspring; result; publication of a book; a point to be debated; a running sore;—*v.*, to come out; to be born or spring from; to send out for use.

isthmus (is'mus- or ist'-), *n.* [Gk. *isthmos*], a neck of land joining two larger portions.

it, *neut. pron.* [A.S. *hit*], the thing spoken about or understood; *poss. its*; *pl. they*, *poss. their*, *obj. them*.—*pron. itself*.

Ital'ian (ital'yân), *a.*, belonging to Italy or its people;—*n.*, a native of Italy; the language of Italy;—*n. pl.*, **ital'ics**, a kind of sloping type.—*v.*, **ital'icize**, to print in italics.

itch, *v.* [A.S.], to feel a strong desire to scratch; to have a strong and constant desire;—*n.*, a disease of the skin causing a desire to scratch; a strong and constant desire.—*a.*, **itch'y**.

i'tem, *adv.* [L. *likewise*], also;—*n.*, a separate article; a single particular; a bit of news.

it'erâte, *v.* [L. *iterum*, again], to do again; to repeat.—*n.*, **itera'tion**, a repetition.—*a.*, **it'ervative**.

itin'erant, *a.* [L. *itinerans* (iter, a journey)], going from place to place;—*n.*, one who goes from place to place.—*n.*, **itin'eracy**, a going from place to place.—*v.*, **itin'erate**, to travel from place to place.—*a.*, **itin'erary**, travelling from place to place;—*n.*, a book of travels; a guide book; a route.

ivory, *n.* [Fr., from *L. ebur*], the material of the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc.;—*a.*, made of ivory.

ivy, *n.* [A.S.], an evergreen plant that clings to trees, rocks, and walls.—*a.*, **ivied**, overgrown with ivy.

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jab'ber, *v.* [imit.], to talk quickly and indistinctly; to utter nonsense;—*n.*, quick and confused talking.

jacinth (*jas'inth* or *ja'sinth*), *n.* [Fr. *jacinthe*, *L. hyacinthus*, *HYACINTH*], a precious stone.

jack, *n.* [? Fr. *Jacques*, James], a familiar name for John (Jack); a sailor; a young pike; a knave in cards; an instrument for pulling off boots; a means of turning a spit; a screw for lifting weights; a kind of flag; a coat of mail; a leather bottle; the mark in the game of bowls.—*ns.*, **Jack'boot**, a boot reaching above the knee, once worn by cavalry; **Jack'daw**, a small kind of crow.

Jack'al (*jak'awl*), *n.* [Pers.], a wild animal of the dog kind.

Jack'anapes (*jak'anaps*), *n.* [*Jack Napes*, from the badge (a chain for a tame monkey) of a Duke of Suffolk], a monkey; an impatient fellow; a coxcomb.

Jack'ass, *n.*, a male ass; a block-head.

Jack'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *jaquette*, prob. from JACK], a short coat; the skin of a potato; the wrapper of a book.

Jac'obin, *n.* [Fr., from *L. Jacobus*, James], one of an order of monks who lived in Rue St. Jacques in Paris; a member of a society formed during the French Revolution, who met in the same place; any violent politician.—*n.*, **Jac'obite**, one who took the side of James II. and the two Pretenders;—*a.*, belonging to the friends of James II.

jade (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a tired horse; a worthless woman;—*v.*, to weary out; to tire.

jade (2), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *ijada*,

the side], a dark green stone used for ornamental purposes, formerly believed to be a cure for colic or pain in the side.

jag, *n.* [imit. ?], a rough point sticking out from an edge or surface; a cleft;—*v.*, to cut into teeth, like those of a saw; to stab.—*pres. p.*, **jagging**; *p.p.*, **jagged**.—*as.*, **jag'ged** and **jag'gy**.

jag'uar (*üdr* or *-wdr*), *n.* [Braz.], a beast of prey resembling the leopard.

jail or **gaol** (*jäl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late *L. gabiola* (*L. cavea*, CAGE)], a prison.—*n.*, **jailer** or **gaoler**.

jal'ep, *n.* [Mex.], medicine obtained from the root of a plant from Xalapa in Mexico.

jam (1), *v.* [imit. ?], to press tight; to crush; *as.*, a crush; *pres. p.*, **jamming**; *p.p.*, **jammed**.

jain (2), *n.* [*as above*], fruit preserved by being boiled with sugar.

jamb (*jäm*), *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, a leg], the post of a door, or the side of a fireplace.

jamboree, *n.* [U.S.A.], a revel; a rally of Boy Scouts.

jan'gle (*jängl*), *v.* [O.Fr., imit.], to sound like bells out of tune; to talk nonsense;—*n.*, a harsh sound; a sound of quarrelling.

jan'itor, *n.* [*l.*, *janua*, a gate], a gate-keeper.

jan'izary, *n.* [Turk.], a soldier of the old Turkish guard (about 1630–1826), formed of Christian prisoners.

Jan'uary, *n.* [*L. Januāris*, after the god *Janus*], the first month of the year.

japan', *n.*, work varnished and figured, like work done by the people of *Japan*; thick varnish;

- v.*, to cover with varnish.—*pres. p.*, japanning; *p.p.*, **japanned**.
- Jap'aneſe**, *n.*, *ſing.* and *pl.*, an inhabitant of Japan;—*a.*, belonging to the people of Japan or to their language.
- jar** (1), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a domestic vessel of earthenware or glass.
- jar** (2), *v.* [imit. ?], to make a harsh sound; to disagree; to cause a tremulous motion.—*pres. p.*, **jarring**; *p.p.*, **jarred**.—*n.*, a harsh rattling sound; a clashing of interests or opinions; a sudden shake or shock.
- jar'gon**, *n.* [Fr.], meaningless talk; confused words.
- jargonelle'** (*jargónel'*), *n.* [Fr.], a pear that ripens early.
- jas'mine** or **jes'samine** (*-min*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a climbing plant, with white or yellow and sweetly-scented flowers.
- jas'per**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *iaspis*], a hard precious stone of various colours which takes on a high polish.
- jaun'dice** (*jaun'dis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *galbus*, yellow], a disorder of the liver, marked by yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc.—*a.*, **jaun'diced** (*-dist*), ill with jaundice; *a* prejudiced.
- jaunt** (*jaunt*), *v.* [Fr. ?], to go from place to place on pleasure; to make an excursion;—*n.*, a journey for pleasure.—*a.*, **jaun'ty**, dressed in a showy manner; smart-looking.
- jav'elin**, *n.* [Fr., prob. from Cl.], a light spear for throwing, once used by horse and foot soldiers; a hunting-spear.
- jaw**, *n.* [perhaps from root of CHEW], the bones in which the teeth are fixed; (*pl.*) the mouth.—*a.*, **jawed** (*jawd*), having jaws.
- jay**, *n.* [Fr.], a bird of the crow family with bright feathers.
- jazz**, *n.* [Amer. Negro], ragtime music or dance;—*a.*, noisy; loud in colour.
- jeal'ous** (*jel'ús*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *zelos*, ZEAL], (for) watchful on behalf of another; (of) uneasy at the success of another; envious.—*n.*, **jeal'ousy**, state of being jealous.
- jean** (*gān*), *n.* [M.E. *gene*, from It. *Genova*, Genoa], a kind of twilled cotton cloth; *pl.*, overalls made of jean.
- jeep**, *n.*, [U.S.A., from G.P., meaning 'general purposes'] a small strongly-built, high-powered car for military purposes.
- jeer**, *v.* [etym. ?], to make fun of in words; to make mocking remarks;—*n.*, an insulting remark; a word of scorn.
- Jehovah**, *n.* [Heb., *Yehivēh*, God], the name by which God was known to the Hebrews.
- je'june'** (*-joon'*), *a.* [L. *jējūnus*, fasting], empty; barren; wanting in interest.
- jel'ly**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gelāre*, to freeze], juice of fruit boiled with sugar; anything made clear by boiling and thickened by cooling;—*v.*, to become jelly.—*a.*, **jel'lied**.—*n.*, **jelly-fish**, a kind of fish like a lump of jelly.
- jem'my**, *n.*, short crowbar used by burglars, often made in sections.
- jen'net**, *n.* [Fr. *genet*, from Sp. *ginele*, from Arab.], a small Spanish horse.
- jen'ny**, *n.* [from the name *Janet* or *Jane*], a machine for spinning many threads at once.
- jeop'ardy** (*jep'ardi*), *n.* [Fr. *jeu parti*, even game], position of danger; great risk.—*v.*, **jeop'ardize**, to put in danger.
- jerbo'a**, *n.* [Arab.], an animal with long hind-legs, good at jumping.
- jeremi'ad**, *n.* [Fr., from Heb. *Jeremiah*], a tale of grief; a sorrowful complaint.
- jer'falcon**. See **REDFALCON**.
- jerk**, *v.* [imit. ?], to throw or pull with a quick short motion; to pull or move suddenly;—*n.*, a smart or sudden push, etc.—*a.*, **jer'ky**.—*n.*, **jer'kiness**.
- jerked** (*jerkt*), *a.* [Peru.], cut into slices and dried in the sun, as beef.
- jer'kin**, *n.* [etym. ?], a short, close-fitting coat or waistcoat.

jerry-built, *a.*, badly and unsubstantially built.—*n.*, jerry-builder.

jersey (jér'zi), *n.* [Jersey, the island], a close-fitting woollen jacket.

jesamine. See JASMINE.

jest, *n.* [Fr. *geste*, from L. (*res*) *gesta*, a deed], something said to cause fun; the object laughed at;—*v.*, to make fun by words; to talk lightly.—*n.*, jes'ter, one who jests; a court fool.

Jesuit (jes'uit), *n.*, a member of the Society of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola; a crafty person.—*as.*, jesuitic and jesuitical, belonging to the Jesuits; cunning; deceitful.—*n.*, jesuitism, the principles and practices of the Jesuits; cunning.

jet (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *jacere* (*jacere*, to throw)], to spurt out, as water;—*n.*, a spout of water; a pipe out of which a small stream flows.—*ns.*, jet'ty, a kind of pier; jet'sam, jet'tison (also *v.*), goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship. The goods are called jetsam when they sink, flotsam when they float; jet-plane, an aeroplane in which the propelling force is the exploding and ejection of gas through a jet.

jet (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *Gagai*, a town in Asia Minor], a hard black mineral used for ornaments.—*as.*, jet-black, deep black; jet'ty, very black.

Jew, *n.* [O.Fr., from Heb.], an inhabitant of Judea; an Israelite;—*f.*, Jewess.—*a.*, Jew'ish, belonging to the Jews.—*n.*, Jew'ry, a district inhabited by Jews.

jewel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gaudium*, joy], a precious stone; an ornament of great value;—*v.*, to adorn with jewels.—*pres. p.*, jewelling; *p.p.*, jewelled.—*ns.*, jew'eller, one who deals in jewels;—jew'ellery, (joo'él'ri) or jew'elry the art or trade of a jeweller; fine ornaments.

jib, *v.* [Dan. ?], to shift a sail from one tack to another; to be restive;—*n.*, an easily shifted

sail in front of the foremast.—*pres. p.*, jibbing; *p.p.*, jibbed.

jibe. See GIBE.

jig (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a device for guiding machine tools.

jig (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a lively tune; a dance fitted to such a tune;—*v.*, to dance in jig time.—*pres. p.*, jiggling; *p.p.*, jiggled.

jilt, *n.* [for jillet, from *Jill*, a young woman], a woman who leads a lover on, and then leaves him;—*v.*, to lead on, and then cast off.

jingle (jin'gl), *v.* [imit.], to ring like small pieces of metal; to sound like small bells;—*n.*, a sound so produced; similar sounds in words.

jin'go (jin'gō), *n.*, a mild oath.—*n.*, jin'goism, the spirit of national boastful defiance.

jit'ney, *n.* [Amer.], an automobile used for carrying passengers at a small fare over established routes.

job (1), *v.* [imit.], to stab or poke.—*pres. p.*, jobbing; *p.p.*, jobbed.—*n.*, a stab or prod.

job (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a bit of work, esp. for hire; public work bringing gain to a private person;—*v.*, to carry on work; to buy and sell government stocks; to let out for hire.—*pres. p.*, jobbing; *p.p.*, jobbed.—*ns.*, job'ber, one who jobs; one who buys and sells; a person who turns a public office to his own gain; job'bery, underhand dealing; unfair means to gain one's ends.

jock'ey, *n.* [Jock, dim. of *John*], one who rides horses in a race; one who deals unfairly in business;—*v.*, to jostle against in riding; to deal unfairly; to cheat.

jocose (jók'ōs'), *a.* [L. *jocōsus* (*jocus*, a JOKE)], full of jokes or fun.—*a.*, joc'ular, fond of making jokes.—*n.*, joctlar'ity, fondness for jokes; merriment.—*adv.*, joc'ularly.

jo'cund (jū'künd or jok'ünd), *a.* [Fr., from L. *jūcundas*, pleasant], full of life and brightness; showing pleasure and enjoyment.

Jodhpurs (*jod'purs*), *n.* [Fr. *Jodhpur* in India], long breeches for riding tight from knee to ankle.

Jog, *v.* [imit. ?], to push slightly; to push with the elbow or hand; to call attention by a push; to move along slowly or with shakes and jolts;—*n.*, a slight shake; a push.—*pres. p.*, **jogging**; *p.p.*, **jogged**.—*n.*, **jog'-trot**, a slow, regular pace.

John Dory, *n.* [Fr. *jaune*, yellow; *dorée*, gilded], a fish of a yellowish colour.

Johnny cake, *n.*, a flat cake made of maize or wheat meal.

Join, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ungere*], to bring or fix together; to add to; to unite with; to engage in; to be in contact with.—*ns.*, **join'er**, a worker in wood; a carpenter; **joint**, the place where two things are joined; that which holds two things together; a cut piece of meat;—*v.*, to fix by joints;—*a.*, belonging to or carried on by more than one.—*adv.*, **joint'ly**.—*n.*, **joint'-stock**, stock held by a company.

Jointure, *n.* [Fr., from L. *unctura*, a joining], property settled on a woman at marriage to provide for her after her husband's death;—*v.*, to settle a jointure.

Joist, *n.* [O.Fr., *giste*, a bed], one of the beams to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are fixed.

Joke, *n.* [L. *jocus*, a jest], a funny saying; something said to cause a laugh;—*v.*, to speak funnily; to make merry.

Jol'ly, *a.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], full of fun and enjoyment; looking and feeling well.—*ns.*, **jol'liness** and **jol'lity**, fun and enjoyment; **jollification**, merry-making.

Jolt, *v.* [**JOWL**?], to shake with sudden jerks;—*n.*, a sudden shock or jerk.

Jostle (*jostl*), *v.* [E., from root of **JOUST**], to push against; to crowd;—*n.*, a crowding or pushing.

Jot, *n.* [Gk. *iōta*], the smallest point or particle;—*v.*, to write down very shortly; to make a

note of.—*pres. p.*, **jotting**; *p.p.*, **jotted**.—*n.*, **jotting**, a short note; a memorandum.

Jour'nal (*jēr'nāl*), *n.* [Fr. *jour*, a day, from L. *diurnus*, **DIURNAL**], an account of a day's proceedings or business transactions, or the paper in which they are recorded; a paper published daily or at regular times; the part of an axle supported by the bearings.—*ns.*, **journalism**, the art and practice of writing for the newspapers and the management of the business connected therewith; **journalist**, one who is so employed.—*a.*, **journalistic**, having to do with journals; **journal'se**, the popular style of writing associated with the press.

Jour'ney (*jēr'ni*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *diurnus*, as above], the distance travelled in a day, or in any time; an excursion;—*v.*, to travel; to go from home.—*n.*, **journeyman**, a workman who has completed his apprenticeship.

Joust (*joost*) or **just** (*jüst*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *furā*, close to], to ride at each other with spears or lances;—*n.*, a fight with lances on horseback.

Jo'vial, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *jovialis*, pertaining to Jove], full of heartiness or gladness.—*ns.*, **joy'al'ity** and **jo'vialness**, state of being jovial.

Jowl, *n.* [A.S.], the jaw or cheek.

Joy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *gaudium*], a feeling of gladness; that which causes happiness or delight;—*v.*, to be glad.—*as.*, **joy'ful** and **joy'ous**, full of joy; very glad or happy.—*ns.*, **joy'fulness** and **joy'ousness**, state of great gladness.—*a.*, **joy'less**, without joy; sad.

Ju'bilant, *a.* [L. *jubilāre*, to shout for joy], singing songs of triumph; rejoicing.—*n.*, **jubil'a'tion**, a shouting for joy; proclamation of a triumph.

Ju'bilee, *n.* [Fr., from L., and Heb., trumpet-blast], the fiftieth year, because introduced among the Jews by the sound of a trumpet; rejoicing on the fif-

tieth or other anniversary of any event.

Juda'ic and **Juda'ical**, *as.*, belonging to the Jews; like the Jews.—*n.*, **Ju'daism**, the doctrines and forms of the Jewish worship.—*v.*, **Ju'daize**, to convert to Judaism.

judge (*jūj*), *n.* [Fr. *juge*, from L. *iudex*], one who hears and decides in court; a person skilled to decide;—*v.*, to hear and decide; to pass sentence.—*ns.*, **judge'ship**, the office of a judge; **judg'ment** or **judgement**, power of judging; the decision come to; a sentence passed on a prisoner; **Judg'ment Day**, the day on which God will judge the world; **judg'ment-seat**, the seat of a judge.

Ju'dicable, *a.* [L. *iudicabilis*], that can be judged or decided on.—*as.*, **ju'dicative**, having power to judge; **ju'dicatory**, belonging to a judge;—*n.*, a court of justice; administration of justice.—*n.*, **ju'dicature**, the duties of a judge; a court of justice; the extent of a court's power.

Judicial (*judish'āl*), *a.* [L. *iudicialis*], belonging to a judge or a court; used in or enforced by a court; fitted for judging.—*a.*, **judiciary**, belonging to courts of justice;—*n.*, the judges as a body.—*a.*, **judicious** (*judish'ūs*), according to sound judgment; discreet; wise.—*n.*, **judiciousness**, soundness of judgment.

jug, *n.* [etym. ?], a deep vessel for holding liquids;—*v.*, to cook in a jug.—*pres. p.*, **jugging**; *p.p.*, **jugged**.

Jugernaut, *n.* [Skt., the lord of the world], an idol in India, underneath whose car people used to throw themselves as a sacrifice.

juggle, *v.* [Fr., from L. *joculāri*, to jest (*jocus*, JOKE)], to amuse by quickness of hand; to impose on;—*n.*, a trick to deceive.—*ns.*, **juggler**, one who does clever tricks; one who deceives by quickness of hand; **juggling**, the skill and tricks of a juggler.

ju'gular, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone], pertaining to the neck;—*n.*, a large vein on each side of the neck.

juice (*jooz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *jūs*, broth], the watery part of vegetables and animals.—*a.*, **juic'y**, full of sap.

ju-jitsu, *n.* [Jap.], form of self-defence and wrestling introduced from Japan.

ju'jube (*joo'joo'b*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *zizyphon*], a shrub, the dried fruit of which is used as a sweetmeat; a sweetmeat of gelatine and sugar.

ju'lep, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *gulab*, rose-water], a sweet liquid in which disagreeable medicines are taken.

Ju'lian, *a.*, referring to the arrangement of the months in the calendar made by *Julius Caesar* in 46 B.C., which continued in use till A.D. 1752.

July', *n.* [Fr., from L. *Julius*], the seventh month of the year, called after *Julius Caesar*.

jum'ble, *v.* [imit. ?], to mix in confusion; to put together without order;—*n.*, a mass without order.

jump, *v.* [imit. ?], to spring upward or forward; to pass over with a spring or leap;—*n.*, act of jumping; the space so passed over.—*n.*, **jum'per**, one who jumps; loose outer jacket or blouse pulled over the head.

junco, *n.*, a N. Amer. finch which often winters in Canada.

junc'tion (*jūnk'shōn*), *n.* [L. *junctio* (*jungere*, to JOIN)], the line or point where two things come together; and **junc'ture**, a joining together; an important point of time; a crisis.

June, *n.* [L. *Junius*], the sixth month of the year.

jungle (*jūnggl*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], a thick growth of brushwood, trees, etc.—*a.*, **jun'gly**, covered with jungle.

ju'nior (*jū'nyōr*), *a.* [L., comp. of *juvenis*], younger; lower in rank;—*n.*, one younger than another.—*n.*, **junior'ity**, state of being younger.

ju'niper, *n.* [L. *jūniperus*], an ever-green shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin.

junk (1), *n.* [Port., from Javanese *jong*], a Chinese ship with three masts.

junk (2), *n.* [etym. ?], old ropes picked to pieces for making mats, etc.; rubbish; hard salted meat supplied to sailors.

jun'ket (*jūng'két*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *juncus*, rush], originally a sweetmeat served up on baskets of rushes; a feast; a preparation of curds and cream;—*v.*, to make merry.

jun'ta, *n.* [Sp., from L. *junctus*, JOINED], a united body of men; a Spanish council of state; also **jun'to**, a body who consult in secret.

Ju'piter, *n.* [L.], the chief god among the Romans; **Jove**, the largest of the planets.

jurid'ical, *a.* [L. *jūs*, law; *dicere*, to say], belonging to a judge or to a court of law; used in law-courts.

jurisdic'tion (-dik'shón), *n.* [L. *jūs*, *jūris*, law; *DICTION*], power and right to judge; legal authority; the district over which this power is held.

jurispru'dence (*joorisproo'déns*), *n.* [L. *jūs*, law; *PRUDENCE*], the science of law and its principles.

jur'ist, *n.* [Fr., from L. *jūs*, right or law], one learned in the law, esp. the Roman or civil law.

Jur'y, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *jurāre*, to swear], a number of men or

women on oath who judge of the facts stated at a trial; a body of people who decide prizes.—*n.*, **jur'or** or **jur'yman**, one of a jury.

jur'y-mast, *n.* [etym. ?], a mast to replace for a time one that has been broken.

just (1), *a.* [Fr., from L. *justus*], according to what is right; doing right; keeping the law;—*adv.*, in the right time, etc.; right and no more.—*adv.*, **just'ly**.—*ns.*, **just'ness**; **just'ice**, [L. *justitia*], the quality of being just; that which is right; fairness; a judge or magistrate; **justic'iary** (*jüstish'iári*), a judge; one who administers justice.

just (2). See **JOUST**.

jus'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *justifiedre* (*jūs*, justice, -FY)], to prove one to be right; to clear from blame.—*a.*, **justifi'able**.—*n.*, **justifica'tion**, a clearing from blame; the reason given.

jus'tle. See **JOSTLE**.

jut, *v.* [JET (1)], to stand out from the main part.—*pres. p.*, **jutting**; *p.p.*, **jutted**.

jute, *n.* [Skt.], the fibre of an Indian plant used in making coarse mats, etc.

juvenes'cent (*joovénés'ént*), *a.* [L. *jūvenescens* (*jūvénis*, young)], becoming young.—*n.*, **juvenes'cence**.

Ju'venile, *a.* [L. *jūvénis*, young], suited to youth;—*n.*, a young person.

jux'taposi'tion, *n.* [L. *juxta*, near], a placing or being placed near.

K

Kaff'ir or **Kaf'ir**, *n.* [Arab., an unbeliever], one of a race of S. Africa.

kail or **kale**, *n.* [L. *caulis*], a cabbage with open leaves which do not grow to a head.

Kal'ser (*kí'zér*), *n.* [L. *Caesar*], (German) emperor.

kalei'doscope (*kál'i-*), *n.* [Gk. *kalos*, beautiful; *eidos*, a form; -**SCOPE**], a tube with dimmed

glass at one end and an eyepiece at the other, which shows beautiful figures as the instrument is turned round.

kal'endar. See **CALENDAR**.

kangaroo' (*kānggároo'*), *n.* [Australian], an Australian animal having very long hind-legs, remarkable for its power of leaping, and for a pouch in which it carries its young.

ka'olin (ka'- or ka'-), *n.* [*Kaoling*, a mountain in China], clay for manufacturing china; china clay.

kap'ok, *n.* [Malay], a down obtained from an East Indian tree, and used in stuffing cushions, lifebelts, etc.

karoo' or karroo', *n.* [Hottentot], one of the dry table-lands of South Africa.

kay'ak (ki'äk), *n.* [Eskimo], a canoe of skins stretched on a frame, used by Eskimos.

kedge (kef), *n.* [form of CATCH?], a small anchor used in towing a ship to a new position;—*v.*, to work a ship by means of a kedge.

kedg'eree, *n.* [Hind.], a dish of rice containing fish, rice, eggs, etc.

keel, *n.* [Scand. ?], the beam running along the bottom of a ship and supporting the framework; a ship;—*v.*, to turn a ship keel upwards.—*n.*, **kee'lage**, dues for a ship in port.

keen, *a.* [A.S., same root as CAN], sharp in edge or point; sharp in mind; eager; acute.—*n.*, **keen'ness**.

keep, *v.* [A.S.], to continue to have; to take care of; to have in one's service; to take part in, as a feast, etc.; to be faithful to; not to tell; to last or remain fresh;—*n.*, means of living; the main part of a castle.—*past* and *p.p.*, **kept**.—*ns.*, **kee'per**, one who keeps; one who has care, esp. of prisoners and lunatics; that which holds or binds firmly; **kee'ping**, care; support; fitness in size, form, colour, etc.; **keep'sake**, something to be kept for the sake of the giver.

keg, *n.* [Scand. ?], a small cask.

kelp, *n.* [etym. ?], ash got by burning seaweed, used for making soda, soap, etc.; the large-leaved seaweed from which it is produced.

kei'pie (kei'pi), *n.* [etym. ?], a spirit in the form of a horse, supposed to live in the water.

kei'son or keel'son, *n.* [KEEL], an inner keel fastened firmly to the outer keel.

kelt (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a newly-spawned salmon.

kelt (2). See **CELT**.

ken, *n.* [A.S., same root as CAN and KNOW], view; reach of sight.—*pres. p.*, **kenning**; *p.p.*, **kenned**.

ken'nel, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *kenil*, from *L. canis*, a dog], a house for dogs; a collection of dogs;—*v.*, to keep or live in a kennel.—*pres. p.*, **kennelling**; *p.p.*, **kennelled**.

kerb, **kerb'stone**. See **CURB**.

ker'chief (ker'chef), *n.* [O.Fr. *couvrechef*, cover the head], a square of linen used as a cover for the head.

kern or kerne, *n.* [Ir.], a light-armed soldier among the ancient Irish or Scottish Highlanders.

ker'nel, *n.* [A.S., from root of CORN], the inner part of a nut or of the stone of a fruit; the hard part round which other matter gathers; the chief point.

ker'osene, *n.* [Gr. *keros*, wax], a light-giving oil obtained from shale and petroleum; (Amer.) paraffin.

ker'sey (kér'si), *n.* [from *Kersey*, a town in Suffolk], a coarse woollen cloth.

ker'seymere, *n.* [corrupted from *CASHMERE*], a fine twilled woollen cloth.

kes'trel, *n.* [Fr.], a small hawk like a falcon or sparrow-hawk.

ketch, *n.*, a small two-masted vessel.

ketch'up, *n.* [E. Ind.], a liquor or sauce got from mushrooms, etc.

kettle, *n.* [A.S.], a metal vessel with a spout for boiling water.—*n.*, **kett'ledrum**, a drum made of a copper frame, with parchment stretched over the top; an afternoon tea-party (archaic).

key (kē), *n.* [A.S. *caep*], that which turns a lock, a bolt, or a screw; one of the parts of a musical instrument on which the fingers are pressed; the chief note of a tune; that which explains a difficulty; a translation or a book of answers; a wedge to tighten;—*v.*, to fasten with a wedge or key.—*ns.*, **key'-board**, the board on which the keys of a musical in-

king'fisher, a bird with bright feathers which feeds on fish; **king'let**, *n.* a small N. American bird.—*a.*, king'ly, like a king.—*ns.*, **King's Bench**, formerly one of the high courts of law in England (since 1873 it has ceased to exist as a separate court; **king's e'vil**, scrofula, formerly supposed to be healed by a king's touch.

kink, *n.* [?], twist or bend in a rope or wire causing obstruction; a twist or prejudice in a person's mind.

kiosk', *n.* [Turk.], a roofed stall for the sale of newspapers, etc.

kip'per, *n.* [etym. ?], a salmon after spawning; herring split, salted, and smoked;—*v.*, to salt and dry

kirk, *n.* [Sc.], a church; the Church of Scotland.

kir'tle, *n.* [A.S.], an outer petticoat; man's upper garment.

kiss, *n.* [A.S.], a show of affection by touching with the lips;—*v.*, to touch with the lips; to come into very slight contact.

kit, *n.* [Du.], a small tub; a box for tools; a soldier's outfit.

kitch'en, *n.* [A.S., from *L. coquina*, a kitchen], the room where food is cooked.—*ns.*, **kitch'en-gar'den**, a garden of vegetables.

kite, *n.* [A.S.], a bird of the hawk kind; a light frame covered with paper or cloth for flying in the air.

kith, *n.* [A.S., *cythh*, from *cūdh*, known], acquaintance; kindred.

kit'ten, *n.* [O.Fr. *chitoun*, from *chat*, cat], a young cat;—*v.*, to give birth to kittens.

kiwi (*kē'wi*), *n.* [Maori], a wingless bird of New Zealand, also called the apteryx.

kleptoma'nia, *n.* [Gk. *kleptein*, to steal; -*MANIA*], an almost irresistible tendency to steal.

knack (*nāk*), *n.* [imit. ?], dexterity; ability to do things neatly.

knag (*nāg*), *n.* [?], a knot in a piece of wood; a wooden peg; a branch of a deer's horn.—*a.*, **knag'gy**, full of knots or knags.

knap (*nāp*), *v.* [imit.], to break off with a snapping sound; to strike

smartly.—*pres. p.*, **knapping**; *p.p.*, **knapped**.

knap'sack, *n.* [Du. ?, from root of **KNAP** and **SACK**], a bag for carrying provisions, used by soldiers and travellers.

knave (*nāv*), *n.* [A.S., a boy], a person of bad character; a scoundrel; a playing card with the picture of a man without a crown; a jack.—*ns.*, **knā'very**, the action or conduct of a knave; dishonesty.—*a.*, **knā'vish**.

knead (*nēd*), *v.* [A.S.], to work flour into dough; to work or shape anything by pressure.

knee (*nē*), *n.* [A.S.], the middle joint of the leg; a bend like a knee.—*a.*, **kneed**, having a joint like the knee.

kneel (*nēl*), *v.* [A.S., from root of **KNEE**], to lean on the knees; to bend the knees.—*past* and *p.p.*, **kneeled** and **knelt**.

knell (*nel*), *n.* [A.S.], the sound of a bell, esp. at a funeral or a death; any signal of death;—*v.* to sound as a bell at a funeral; to toll.

knick'erbock'ers (*nik'ér-*), *n. pl.* [from *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, by Washington Irving], an old Dutch New Yorker; short, loose trousers, tight at the knee.

knick'-knack (*nik'-nāk*), *n.* [double of **KNACK**], a trifle or toy.

knife (*nif*), *n.* [A.S.], a blade of steel with a sharp edge; (*pl.*) **knives** (*nīvz*).

knight (*nīt*), *n.* [A.S., a boy or servant], a man of a rank below a baronet; a piece in the game of chess;—*v.*, to make (one) a knight.—*ns.*, **knight'-errant** (see **ERRANT**), a knight wandering in search of adventures; **knight'-hood**, the rank of a knight; the whole body of knights; **knight'-service**, possession of land by a knight on condition of military service.—*a.*, **knight'ly**, like or becoming a knight; courteous;—*adv.*, in the manner of a knight.

knit (*nīt*), *v.* [A.S.], to form into a knot; to tie together; to weave by means of needles; to unite

or be united closely; to contract, as the brows; to grow together.

—*pres. p.*, knitting; *p.p.*, knitted.—*ns.*, knit'ter; knit'ting, the work of a knitter; work formed by knitting.

knob (*nob*), *n.* [akin to **KNOP**], a swelling; a button, ball, or boss; the handle of a drawer or door.—*a.*, knobbed (*nobd*) and knob'by.

knock (*nok*), *v.* [A.S., imit. ?], to strike with something hard; to drive or to be driven against a thing; to rap at a door;—*n.*, a blow with anything hard; a rap to call attention.—*n.*, knock'er, a hammer fixed to a door for knocking.

knoll (1) (*nöl*), *n.* [A.S.], a small rounded hill; a hillock.

knoll (2) (*nöl*). Same as **KNELL**.

knop (*nop*), *n.* [akin to **KNAP** ?], a knob or bud; a bunch.

knot (*not*), *n.* [A.S.], a hard loop on a thread or rope caused by tying; the joint of a tree where a branch grows; anything hard or difficult to understand; a bond of union; a number of persons together; rate per nautical mile;—*v.*, to tie into a knot; to become knotted; to make difficult.—*pres. p.*, knot'ting; *p.p.*, knotted.—*a.*, knot'ty, full of knots; difficult; hard.

knout, *n.* [Russian], a kind of whip

once used in Russia for flogging criminals.

know (*nō*), *v.* [A.S.], to have looked at on all sides; to see clearly; to have information about; to be sure of.—*past.* knew (*nū*); *p.p.*, known (*nōn*).—*a.*, know'ing, skilful; clever; intelligent; cunning.—*n.*, know'ledge (*nol'ij*), state of knowing; that which a person knows; clear sight of a thing; information; skill from practice.

knuckle (*nūkl*), *n.* [E.], the joint of a finger; the knee-joint of a calf;—*v.*, to bend the fingers; (down) to submit.

ko'dak, *n.*, a small photographic camera.

Koran', *n.* [Arab. *qurān*, from *qara'a*, to read], the Moham-medan Bible.

kraal (*kral*), *n.* [S. African Du., from Port. *corral*], a Hottentot village.

Krem'lin, *n.* [Russian *kremi*, citadel], the imperial palace in Moscow.

krypton, *n.* [Gk. *kruptos*, hidden], a chemical element found in a rare gas in the air.

kūd'os, *n.* [Gk.], fame or credit.

Kyrie (*kir'ē* or *kir'i*), *n.* [Gk. voc. case of *Kyrios*, Lord], the first Greek word of several parts of the Church Service, beginning 'Lord, have mercy,' etc.

L

la'bel, *n.* [O.Fr., ribbon], a small slip attached to anything to tell what or whose the thing is; a square moulding over an arched door or window;—*v.*, to fasten a label to.—*pres. p.*, labelling; *p.p.*, labelled.

la'bial, *a.* [L. *labium*, a lip], belonging to the lips, as a sound;—*n.*, a sound formed by the lips, or a letter marking such a sound, as *b*, *p*, etc.—*a.*, la'biolate, divided into two unequal divisions, as the corolla of mint, thyme, etc.—*a.*, labioden'tal, pronounced both by the lips and the teeth.

lab'oratory (or *labor'-*), *n.* [med. L. *laborātōrium* (see **LABOUR**)], a place where scientific experiments are carried out; a chemist's workroom.

la'bour (*lā'bur*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lābor*], hard work; great suffering; that which causes weariness; child-birth;—*v.*, to work hard; to move slowly; to be in difficulty or trouble.—*a.*, labor'ious, requiring much hard work; toilsome; working hard.
n., labor'iousness.—*a.*, la'boured, showing signs of effort.—*n.*, la'boured.

laburnum, *n.* [L.], a tree with clusters of yellow blossoms.

lab'yrinth, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *labyrinthos*], a place with many winding and difficult passages; anything difficult to trace or follow.—*a.*, **labyrin'thian** or **labyrin'thine**, like a labyrinth; intricate; perplexing.

lac (1) or **lakh**, *n.* [Hind.], one hundred thousand (of rupees, etc.).

lac (2), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], a gum or resin produced on some Eastern trees by an insect, and used in making sealing-wax.

lace (*lās*), *n.* [Fr. from L. *laqueus*, a noose], a cord passing through eyelets for fastening; ornamental threadwork;—*v.*, to fasten or to be fastened with a lace; to ornament with lace; to strengthen a drink by adding spirits.—*n.*, **la'cing** (*lā'sing*), a fastening with a lace; a cord used in fastening.

lac'erate (*lās'érāt*), *v.* [L. *lacerātus*, mangled (*lacer*, torn)], to tear; to wound roughly; to hurt a person's feelings severely.—*n.*, **lacera'tion**, (*lās'érā'shōn*), act of lacerating; the rent so made.—*a.*, **lac'erative** (*lac'ératīv*), having power to tear.

lach'rymal (*lāk'rimāl*), or **lach'ri-mary**, *as.* [L. *lacrima*, a tear], holding tears;—*n.* (and **lach'rymatory**), a vessel found in ancient tombs, as if for holding the tears of mourners.—*a.*, **lach'rymose**, full of tears; given to shedding tears.

lack, *n.* [E.], want; need; deficiency;—*v.*, to be without; to be in need of; to be wanting.

lackada'mical (*-dā'sicāl*), *a.* [*alack*, ALAS, A, DAY], with an affected appearance of weariness; affected, sentimental.

lack'ey or **lacquey**, *n.* [Fr.], a male servant; a cringing follower;—*v.*, to act as a male servant; to wait upon.

lacon'ic, *a.* [Gk. *Lakōnikos*, belonging to Lakōn, Sparta], using few words; expressed in few words.—*adv.*, **lacon'ically**, briefly; shortly.

lacq'uer, *n.* [see LAC (2)], varnish made by dissolving lac in alcohol;—*v.*, to cover with lacquer varnish.

lacrosse' (*lakros'*), *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the hooked stick], a ball game common in the United States and Canada.

lac'teal, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, milky], belonging to or like milk; carrying the chyle, a milky fluid;—*n.*, a vessel carrying chyle to be mixed with the blood.—*n.*, **lacta'tion**, act of giving suck; the state or time of giving suck.—*as.*, **lactes'-cent** (*lāktes'ent*), producing milk; becoming white like milk; **lac'tic**, pertaining to milk; got from sour milk; **lactif'erous** [L. *ferre*, to bear], producing milk or a juice like milk.

lacū'na, *n.* [L. from *lacus*, LAKE], a gap or break; a small opening; an empty space; also **lacu'nar**, a sunken panel.

lacustrine (*-trīn*), *a.* L. *lacus*, a LAKE], belonging to lakes or ponds; growing in ponds.

lad, *n.* [E., rel. to LEAD ?], a boy; a youth.

lad'der, *n.* [A.S. *læder*], a frame made of two long pieces of wood or of ropes, with cross pieces used as steps; any means of climbing upwards; a ladder-like rent in a stocking.

lade, *v.* [A.S. *hladan*], to put a load on; to put a cargo on board ship;—*n.*, a water channel for driving a mill wheel (Scottish form of LEAD).—*a.*, **lā'den**, carrying a load or burden; loaded; freighted.—*n.*, **lā'ding**, a load; cargo.

lā'dle, *n.*, a large spoon with a long handle for lifting liquid, etc.;—*v.*, to lift with a ladle.

la'dy, *n.* [A.S. *hlæfdige*, bread-maker (*hlāf*, a LOAF)], the mistress of a house; a woman of rank; the wife of a lord; the daughter of a duke, marquess, or earl; a woman of gentle manners and of a refined nature.—*as.*, **la'dy-bird**, a small kind of beetle with bright spots; **La'dy-day**, the 25th day of March, on which the angel is said to have

foretold the birth of Christ to His mother.—*a.*, **la'dylike**, like a lady; refined in manners; well-bred.—*ns.*, **la'dy-love**, a sweetheart; **la'dyship**, the title given to a lady; **lady's-slipper**, wild and garden plant of the orchid family; **lady-smock**, a meadow plant with lilac coloured flowers.

lag, *v.* [etym. ?], to move slowly; to fall behind.—*pres. p.*, **lagging**; *p. p.*, **lagged**.—*a.*, **lag'gard**, falling behind; **lagging**;—*n.*, one who lingers behind.

lagoon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *LACUNA*], a shallow pool into which the tide flows; a lake on a coral island.

la'ic, **la'ical**, and **lay**, *as.* [Gk. *laikos* (*laos*, the people)], belonging to the people as distinguished from the clergy or other professional classes; not in holy orders.—*ns.*, **la'ity**, those who are not in holy orders; **lay'man**, one of the people as distinguished from the clergy, etc.

laid. See **LAY** (2).

lain. See **LIE**, *v.* (1).

lair, *n.* [A.S. *leger*, a bed], a place for lying; the den of a wild beast.

laird, *n.* [Sc. form of **LORD**], a Scottish landed proprietor.

lake (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *lac*, from L. *lacus*], water surrounded by land.

lake (2), *n.* [**LAC** (2)], a deep-red colour.

lakh. See **LAC** (1).

la'ma, *n.* [Tibetan], a chief or high priest, esp. in Tibet.—*ns.*, **La'maism**, the worship of the Grand Lama.

lamb (*lām*), *n.* [A.S.], a young sheep; one of a gentle nature;—*v.*, to bring forth a lamb.—*ns.*, **lamb'kin**, a little lamb.—*a.*, **lamb'like**, like a lamb; feeble; innocent.

lam'bent, *a.* [L. *lambère*, to lick], playing about on the surface, as flames; gliding over.

lame, *a.* [A.S.], unable to make full use of the legs; not perfect; with something wanting;—*v.*, to make lame or imperfect.—*ns.*, **lame'ness**.

lament', *v.* [Fr., from L. *lamentāri* (*lamentum*, a wail)], to express grief in words or cries; to weep or wail; to mourn for;—*ns.*, sorrow expressed in cries; the words so used; weeping; moaning; a mournful piece of music.—*a.*, **lam'entable**, expressing grief; sorrowful-looking; causing sorrow; pitiful.—*ns.*, **lament'a'tion**, sorrow expressed in words or cries; the words or cries so used;—*a.*, **lamen'ted**, mourned for.

lam'ina, *n.* [L.], a thin plate or coating; (*pl.*) **lam'inae**.—*as.*, **lam'inar** and **lam'inary**, consisting of thin plates or layers.—*ns.*, **lamina'tion**, arrangement in thin layers.

Lam'mas, *n.* [A.S. *hlāfmaesse*], feast of *loaves* or first-fruits, on the first day of August.

lamp, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *lampein*, to shine], a vessel for giving light by burning a wick dipped in oil; anything that gives light.—*ns.*, **lamp'-black**, soot formed by the smoke of a lamp.

lampoon', *n.* [Fr. *lâmpen*, a drinking song], something written to abuse or annoy;—*v.*, to write lampoons; to satirize.

lam'prey (*-pri*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *lampreda* (L. *lambère*, to lick; *petra*, a rock)], a kind of fish which cleaves to rocks by its mouth.

lance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lancea*], a long spear used by horsemen, often with a small flag near the head;—*v.*, to wound with a lance; to open (an abscess) with a lancet.—*ns.*, **lan'cer**, a soldier armed with a lance; (*pl.*) cavalry with lances; a kind of dance; **lan'cet**, a sharp knife used by surgeons;—*as.*, like a lancet in shape; and **lan'ceolate**, shaped like a lance-head; tapering towards both ends.

land, *n.* [A.S.], the firm part of the earth's surface; a district; a country;—*v.*, to put or come on shore; to alight.—*p. p.* and *a.*, **lan'ded**, set on shore; consisting of land; possessed of land.

—*ne.*, **land'ing**, act of going ashore or alighting; a place for stepping ashore; the flat part at the top of a stair, or between the flights of steps; **land'-breeze**, a breeze blowing from the land to the sea; **land'-force**, a body of soldiers serving on land; **land'hôlder**, a person possessed of land.—*v.*, **land'-lock**, to shut or nearly shut in by land, as a bay.—*ns.*, **land'lord**, one who owns land or houses; the owner of an inn or lodging-house; **land'-lubber**, a landsman unused to the sea and its ways; **land'mark**, a mark to show boundaries; a mark on land by which sailors are guided; any important event; **land'scape** [*Du. -schap, -SHIP*], the appearance of land visible at one time; a picture of part of a country; **landslide**, overwhelming political defeat; also the slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level; also **landslip**; **land'-steward**, a man who manages an estate; **land'-tax**, a tax on land.—*adv.*, **land'ward**, towards the land;—*a.*, inland; at a distance from a town or city. **lan'dau**, *n.* [*Landau*, in Bavaria], a four-wheeled carriage with a cover that can be opened or shut at will. **land'grave**, *n.* [*Ger. LAND, graf*, a count or earl], a German nobleman of the same rank as an earl in Great Britain;—*f.*, **land'gravine** (*-vén*). **lane**, *n.* [*A.S.*], a space between hedges, or fields, or among trees; a narrow road or street; a passage-way. **language** (*lång'gwáj*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. lingua*, the tongue], the power of using the tongue to speak; the sounds or words used in speaking; the form of words peculiar to one nation; style of expressing himself peculiar to one person; any means of expressing thought. **languid** (*lång'gwíð*), *a.* [*L. languidus*, weak], not caring to exert oneself; lacking in energy;

exhausted.—*n.*, **lan'guor**, faintness or weariness; dullness; inactivity.

languish (*lång'gwísh*), *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. languescere*, to become weak], to grow feeble; to droop; to lose energy and spirit; to become dull.—*adv.*, **lan'guishingly**, in a dull or spiritless manner.—*n.*, **lan'guishment**, state of languishing; tenderness of look.

lanif'erous and **lanig'erous** (*län-ij'éras*), *as.* [*L. lana*, wool; *ferre*, gerere, to bear], producing wool.

lank and **lank'y**, *as.* [*A.S. hlanc*, slender], thin; slender; straight and flat (as hair).

lan'tern, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. lanterna* (prob. from *Gk. lampō*, a torch)], a shield for a light, made partly of glass, or other transparent material; the part of a lighthouse where the light is shown; the upper part of a dome or tower through which light is let in (formerly spelt **lan'thorn**).

lan'yard, *n.* [*Fr. lanrière*, a strap], a short rope or cord used for fastening (especially on a ship).

lap (1), *v.* [*A.S. lapan*], to lick up with the tongue; to make a sound like that (of little waves); —*n.*, the sound thus made.—

pres. p., **lapping**; *p.p.*, **lapped**.

lap (2), *n.* [*A.S. laeppal*], the loose part of a coat or dress; an apron or the part of the body covered by it, esp. over the knees; a fold; a circuit of a race track; —*v.*, to lay or to be spread on or over; to be turned over; to wrap or fold; to overlap.—*pres. p.*, **lapping**; *p.p.*, **lapped**. —*ns.*, **lapel'**, a little lap or fold; the part of a coat that folds back; **lap'pet**, a little lap or fold, esp. of muslin or silk, as an ornament.

lap'idary and **lap'idist**, *ns.* [*L. lapidarius* (*lapis*, a stone)], one who cuts and sets precious stones;—*a.*, pertaining to cutting precious stones.

lapse (*läps*), to slip or fall away; to pass away slowly and quietly; to fall from duty; to be lost

- from want of use;—*n.*, a slipping or falling away; a failure in duty; a loss through want of use.
- lap'wing**, *n.* [A.S. *hlēapan*, to leap, wing], a bird of the plover family with long, broad wings; also called PEEWIT, from its cry.
- lar'board**, *n.* [E., etym. ?], the left side of a ship looking towards the bow, now called port side (opposite of STARBOARD).
- lar'ceny**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *latrocinium* (*latro*, a robber)], a name by which theft is called by lawyers.
- larch**, *n.* [Ger. *lärche*, from L. *larix*], a cone-bearing tree, with a reddish wood.
- lard**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lardum*, fat akin to Gk. *laros*, sweet], melted fat of swine;—*v.*, to sinear with fat; to enrich or make fat.—*n.*, **lar'der**, a place where meat is kept; a stock of provisions.
- large** (*larj*), *a.* [L. *largus*], of great size; abundant.—*n.*, **large'ness**.—*a.*, **large'-hearted**, generous; liberal.
- lar'gess** (*lar'jes*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *largitiol*], a gift or present.
- lar'iat**, *n.* [Sp.], a rope for picketing horses; a lasso.
- lark** (1), *n.* [A.S. *laferce*], a well-known bird that flies high and sings sweetly; the skylark.
- lark** (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a bit of fun;—*v.*, to sport.
- lark'spur**, *n.*, a plant with showy flowers and a spur on the calyx.
- lar'va**, *n.* [L. *larva*, a mask], an insect in the caterpillar state; (*pl.*) **larvae**.
- lar'ynx** (*lär'inks*), *n.* [Gk., the throat], the upper end of the windpipe;—*n.*, **laryngi'tis**, inflammation of the larynx.
- Las'car**, *n.* [Pers.], a native East Indian sailor.
- lasciv'ious** (*lāsiv'ius*), *a.* [L. *lascivus*, desirous], feeling or causing strong desire of a wrong kind; lustful.—*n.*, **lasciv'iousness**.
- lash**, *n.* [etym. ?], the cord or string of a whip; a stroke with a whip or rope;—*v.*, to strike with a whip; to cut with severe words; to tie or fasten firmly.—*n.*, **lash'ing**, a whipping; a rope for making fast.
- lass**, *n.* [M.E. *lasce*, unmarried], a girl; a sweetheart.
- las'situde**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lassitudo*], faintness; weakness; want of energy.
- lasso** (*lasoo'*), *n.* [Sp. *laso*, from L. *laqueus*], a rope with a running noose for catching wild horses; (*pl.*) **las'soes**;—*v.*, to catch with a lasso.—*pres p.*, **lassoing**; *p.p.*, **lassoed** (*lasood'*).
- last** (1), *a.* [contraction of A.S. *latost*, **LATEST**], coming after all the others; most recent; farthest out; lowest.—*adv.*, **last**, **lastly**, **at last**, in the last time or place; in conclusion.
- last** (2), *n.* [A.S., a footmark], a block of wood, etc., in the shape of a foot, on which shoes are fitted;—*v.*, to fit on this.
- last** (3), *v.* [A.S., to endure], to remain in existence; to hold out; to continue.
- last** (4), *n.* [A.S. *hlaest*, a load], a weight of about 4,000 pounds; a ship's cargo.
- latch**, *n.* [A.S., akin to LACE], a catch for fastening a door;—*v.*, to fasten with a latch.
- latch'et**, *n.* [O.Fr., as LACE], a fastening for a shoe.
- late**, *a.* [A.S.], not coming in time; not long past; near the end or close; deceased; former;—*adv.*, **late**, **lately**, after the usual time; not long ago; far on in time.—*n.*, **late'ness**.—*a.*, **la'tish**, somewhat late.
- lateen'**, *a.* [Fr. *latine*, from L. **LATIN**], applied to triangular sails, common in the Mediterranean Sea.
- la'tent**, *a.* [L. *latēre*, to lie hid], present but not seen or felt; undeveloped.—*n.*, **la'tency**, state of being latent.
- lat'eral**, *a.* [L. *lateralis* (*latus*, a side)], belonging to the side; on or along the side; to or from the side.
- lath**, *n.* [A.S.], a thin strip of wood fastened to the rafters or walls to support slates or plaster; any thin strip of wood or metal; *v.*,

to put laths on.—*n.*, lath'ing, a covering of laths.

lathe (*lāth*), *n.* [prob. A.S. *læd-wheol*, lade-wheel], a machine for turning pieces of wood or metal; the swinging part of a loom for pushing the web into its place.

lather (*lā'ther*), *n.* [A.S.], froth made by moistening soap with water; foam from sweat, etc.; —*v.*, to form foam or become frothy; to cover with lather.

Lat'in, *a.* [Fr., from L. *Latinus*], belonging to ancient Rome; written or spoken in the Latin language; —*n.*, the language of ancient Rome.—*ns.*, **Lat'inism**, a form of words peculiar to Latin; **Lat'inist**, one skilled in Latin. — *v.*, **lat'inize**, to give Latin forms to; to use Latin words or phrases.—*n.*, **Latin'ity**, a pure Latin style.

latitude, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lātītudo* (*lātus*, broad)], breadth; room to act; freedom from restraint; angular distance north or south of the equator.—*as.*, **latitudinal**, in the direction of latitude; **latitudinar'ian**, not confined by ordinary rules; broad in religious opinions; —*n.*, one not strict in his opinions or beliefs.

lat'ten, *n.* [O.Fr. *laton*, akin to LATH], brass in thin plates for making crosses, candlesticks, etc.; tin plate.

lat'ter, *a.* [A.S., comp. of *laet*, LATE], later; coming or existing after; the one (of two) mentioned second; recent; modern.—*adv.*, **lat'terly**, lately; of late; in more recent times.

lattice (*lāt'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., lath-work], any network made by crossing laths; a window so made; —*v.*, to make lattice-work; to furnish with a lattice.

laud (*lawd*), *v.* [L. *laudāre*], to praise; —*n.*, praise; (*pl.*) a Church service.—*a.*, **lau'dable**, worthy of being praised; **lau'datory**, expressing praise; —*n.*, an expression of praise; also **lauda'tion**.

lau'danum, *n.* [L. *lādanum*], a drug made from opium.

laugh (*laʃ*), *v.* [A.S. *hlehan*], to show joy or pleasure by a sudden sound and a pleased look; to be gay or lively; (at) to make little of; —*n.*, the sound and look of joy or mirth.—*a.*, **laugh'able**, to be laughed at; causing laughter. — *adv.*, **laugh'ingly**. —*ns.*, **laugh'ing-gas**, a nitrous oxide gas which causes laughter when inhaled; **laugh'ing-stock**, a person or a thing set up to be laughed at; **laught'er**, act or sound of laughing.

launch (*law'nch*), *v.* [Fr., from root of LANCE], to throw like a lance; to send forth; to cause to slide into the water; to send out quickly; (out) to say a great deal; —*n.*, act of launching; a large open boat.

laundress (*law'n'dress*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lavandus* (*lavāre*, to wash), -*ess*], a woman who dresses and irons clothes.—*n.*, **laun'dry**, a place where clothes are washed and dressed.

laureate (*law'r'eat*), *a.* [L. *laureatus* (*laurus*, LAUREL)], crowned with laurel; —*n.*, one so crowned; a court poet; —*v.*, to crown with laurel; to grant a degree to.—*ns.*, **laurea'tion**, act of conferring a degree; **lau'reatship**, office of poet-laureate.

laurel (*lor'el*), *n.* [Fr. *laurier*, from L. *laurus*], an evergreen shrub, used by the ancients for wreaths; a mark of honour, esp. in plural.

lav'a, *n.* [It., from L. *lavāre*, to wash], melted matter from a volcano.

lave, *v.* [A.S. *laftan* or Fr. *laver*, L. *lavāre*], to wash or bathe or flow against.—*ns.*, **lav'er**, a large vessel for washing in; **lav'atory**, a room for washing in; also water-closet.

lav'ender, *n.* [O.Fr. *lavendre*, med. L. *lavendula*, L. *lividus*, LIVID ?], a sweet-smelling plant, with lilac-coloured flowers, used for scenting linen, etc.

lav'ish, *v.* [O.Fr. *lavache*, a deluge of words, as LAVE], to spend money or give affection profusely; to waste; —*a.*, **spending much**;

too liberal : unrestrained.—*ns.*, **lav'ishment** and **lav'ishness**, a spending too freely.

law, *n.* [A.S. *lagu*, from root of **LAY**], a rule laid down ; the will of God as a rule of life ; the books of Moses in the Old Testament ; an order of a government ; the rules by which a country is regulated ; the order in which things happen or forces act ; (*pl.*) the principles of an art or science.—*a.*, **law'ful**, according to law ; allowed or determined by law ; just.—*ns.*, **law'fulness**, conformity to law ; **law'giver**, one who makes laws.—*a.*, **law'less**, giving no heed to law ; unrestrained.—*ns.*, **law'lessness**, want of obedience to law ; **law'suit** (*law'sūt*), a case taken into court ; **law'yer**, a person who practises law.

lawn (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *lan*, Laon, a French town], a fine kind of linen ; cambric ;—*a.*, made of lawn.

lawn (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *launde*, from C.], a smooth piece of grass, usually beside a house ; formerly an open space between woods.—*n.*, **lawn'tennis**, ball-game played on a lawn or other smooth surface.

lax, *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose], loose ; not firmly packed or worked ; loose in conduct or discipline.—*ns.*, **lax'ity**, **lax'ness**, state of being loose ; want of strictness or exactness.—*a.*, **lax'ative**, tending to loosen ;—*n.*, an opening medicine.

lay (1), *v.*, *past* of **LIE** (1).

lay (2), *v.* [A.S.], to cause to lie down ; to beat down ; to place in position ; to make ready ; to spread ; to make quiet ; to impose ; to charge ; to offer or present ; to produce (eggs).—*pres. p.*, **laying** ; *p.p.*, **laid**.—*n.*, **lay'er**, that which is laid ; that which lays ; a course of brick, stones, etc. ; a bed ; a shoot or twig laid to take root.

lay (3), *a.*, and **layman**. See **LAIC**.

lay (4), *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger. *leih*], a song ; a ballad.

laz'ar, *n.* [*Lazarus* (see Luke xvi.)], a person with a deadly disease ; a leper.—*ns.*, **lazaret'to** and **laz'ar-house**, a hospital for infectious diseases.

la'zy, *a.* [etym. ?], unwilling to work ; slow ; inactive.—*n.*, **la'ziness**, state of being lazy.

lea (*lē*), *n.* [A.S. *lēah*], a meadow ; pasture land.

lead (1) (*led*), *n.* [A.S.], a soft metal of a bluish white colour ; a ball of lead for sounding depth ; a thin strip to separate lines in printing ; (*pl.*) a roof covered with lead ;—*v.*, to cover with lead.—*a.*, **lead'en**, made of lead ; like lead in weight or colour.

lead (2) (*lēd*), *v.* [A.S.], to show the way ; to go first ; to take by the hand ; to give orders ; to pass or spend (a life) ; to stretch towards ;—*n.*, a guide or hint.—*past* and *p.p.*, **led**.—*ns.*, **lead'er**, one who leads ; a general or commander ; a leading article ; a horse in front ; **lea'dership**, state of being a leader ; **lead'ing-strings**, strings to support children when learning to walk.

leaf, *n.* [A.S.], one of the thin, flat, usually green parts of a plant ; anything like a leaf ; a thin plate ; two pages of a book ; one side of a window-shutter or door ; a division of a table ; (*pl.*) **leaves** ;—*v.*, to put forth leaves.—*ns.*, **leafage** (*lē'fāj*), the leaves of a plant ; abundance of leaves ; **leaf'let**, a little leaf ; a handbill or pamphlet.—*a.*, **lea'fy**, full of leaves.

league (1) (*lēg*), *n.* [? Provençal, *legua* ; late L. *leuga*, from C.], distance of about three miles ; at sea about 3½ miles (it varies in different countries).

league (2) (*lēg*), *n.* [Fr. *ligue* (L. *ligāre*, to bind)], a union for mutual benefit.—*pres. p.*, **leagu-ing** ; *p.p.*, **leagued**.

lea'guer (1), *n.*, one who belongs to a league.

lea'guer (2), *n.* [Dan. *leger*, a camp (see **LAIR**)], camp of a besieging army.

leak (*lēk*), *v.* [Scand. ?], to let water

through a crack or hole; to come through a crack or hole;—*n.*, an opening through which fluid may pass.—*n.*, **lea'kage** (*lě'kāj*), that which leaks; an allowance made for leaking.—*a.*, **lea'ky**, having leaks.

leal, *a.* [Norm. Fr., as **LOYAL**], faithful; true-hearted.

lean (1), *v.* [A.S. *hlīnian*], to be out of the perpendicular; to tend towards; to rest against; (on) to seek help from; to cause to lean.—*past* and *p.p.*, **leaned** or **leant** (*lent*).

lean (2), *a.* [A.S. *hlaene*], wanting flesh; not fat or rich;—*n.*, flesh without fat.—*n.*, **lean'ness**, thinness; sparseness.

leap, *v.* [A.S. *hlēapan*], to move by lifting both feet at once; to pass by one sudden movement; to spring up or forward;—*n.*, act of leaping; space passed over.—*past* and *p.p.*, **leaped** or **leapt** (*lept*).—*n.*, **leap year**, every fourth year, which gives to February twenty-nine days; a year of 366 days; bissextile.

learn (*lēr'n*), *v.* [A.S.], to get knowledge; to gain skill; to grow better or to make progress.—*a.*, **learned** (*lēr'nēd*), having much knowledge; skilled.—*n.*, **lear'ning**, that which is learned; knowledge; scholarship.

lease (*lē's*), *n.* [Fr. *laisser*, from L. *laxus*, **LAX**], a right to the use of property for a certain time, on payment of rent; a written contract giving this right;—*v.*, to let for a certain number of years; to hold under a lease.—*ns.*, **lessee**, one to whom a lease is granted; **les'sor**, one who grants a lease.—*a.*, **lease'-hold**, held by lease;—*n.*, lands, etc., so held.

leash, *n.* [O.Fr. *lesse* (Fr. *laisse*), from L. *laxus*, **LAX**], a cord by which a dog or a hawk is held; a brace and a half; three;—*v.*, to hold by a leash.

lea'sing (*lē'zing*), *n.* [A.S.], falsehood.

least, *a.* [A.S. *laccast*, *sup.* of *laes*, **LESS**], smallest; in the lowest

degree; of less value than all others.

leather (*leth'ēr*), *n.* [A.S.], skins of animals prepared by tanning.—*as.*, **leath'ern**, made of leather; **leath'ery**, like leather, tough.

leave (1) (*lēv*), *v.* [A.S.], to allow to remain; to go away from; to forsake; to give or trust; to let alone; to have remaining at death.—*pres. p.*, **lea'ving**; *p.p.*, and *past*, **left**.—*n.*, **lea'vings**, things left.

leave (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to **LEEF**], permission; a going away; a parting of friends.

leav'en (*levn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *levdre*, to raise], ferment mixed with flour to render the dough light and spongy; anything that affects what it touches;—*v.*, to mix with leaven; to act like leaven; to taint.

lech'erous, *a.* [Fr., from root of **LICK**], given to lust; stirring up lust.

lec'tern, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *lectrum*, a reading-desk (*legère*, to read)], a reading-desk, esp. in churches.

lec'tion (*lek'shōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lectio* (*legère*, to read)], a reading; a portion read; a difference of wording in a book or passage.—*n.*, **lec'tionary**, a Church service-book.

lec'ture, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *le'tūra* (*legère*)], something read or written to be read on some subject; a discourse;—*v.*, to read or deliver a lecture; to give a reproof to.—*ns.*, **lec'turer**, one who teaches by lecturing; **lec'tureship**, the office of a lecturer, especially in a university.

led, *past* of **LEAD** (2).

ledge (*lej*), *n.* [from root of **LAY** (2)], a narrow shelf or projection on which things can be laid; a shelf or reef of rocks.

ledg'er (*lej'ēr*), *n.* [M.E., prob. as above], the chief account book of a merchant.—*n.*, **ledger-line**, a small line added to the musical staff.

lee, *n.* [A.S. *hlēo*, shelter], a sheltered place; the side sheltered

- from the wind ; a protection from the wind.—*ns.*, lee'-shore, the shore towards which the wind is blowing ; lee'-side, the sheltered side of a ship.—*a.* and *adv.*, lee'ward, towards the lee-side (opposed to WINDWARD).—*n.*, lee'way, the distance a ship is driven to leeward out of its proper course ; time lost.
- leech**, *n.* [A.S.], a worm that sucks blood ; a doctor ;—*v.*, to apply leeches.
- leek**, *n.* [A.S.], a vegetable of the onion family.
- leer**, *n.* [A.S., the face or cheek], a sly or sidelong look ; a look causing uneasiness ;—*v.*, to look sideways or with an ugly expression.
- lees** (lēz), *n. pl.* [O.Fr.], that which falls to the bottom of liquids ; dregs ; sediment.
- leet**, *n.*, ancient English court of a township ; a list of candidates.
- left** (1), *past* of LEAVE (1).
- left** (2), *a.* [A.S.], on the side of the body next the heart ;—*n.*, the left side ; the party in politics with the most socialistic or radical views.—*a.*, left-hand'ed, using the left hand instead of the right ; awkward ; insincere.
- leg**, *n.* [Scand.], one of the limbs by which animals walk ; anything like a leg ; a long, thin support.
- leg'acy**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *legāre*, to leave by will], a bequest.—*ns.*, legatee', one who gets a legacy.
- le'gal**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *legālis* (*lex*, a law)], according to law ; permitted or ordered by law.—*n.*, legal'ity, agreement with law.—*v.*, le'galize, to make legal.
- leg'ate** (leg'āt), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lēgāre*, to send out], an ambassador from the Pope ; a deputy.—*n.*, lega'tion, an ambassador and his suite, or their abode.
- leg'end** (lej'end), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *legendus* (*legere*, to read)], a story of bygone times, usually of a marvellous nature ; a motto on a coin or medal.—*a.*, leg'-endary, consisting of legend ; fabulous ;—*n.*, a book of legends.
- legerdemain'** (lejerdēmān'), *n.* [Fr. *leger de main*, light of hand], quickness or sleight of hand ; conjuring ; artful deception.
- leg'ging**, *n.*, a covering for the leg.
- leg'ible** (lej'ibl), *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. *legibilis* (*legere*, to read)], that can be read ; clear to the eye.—*ns.*, legibil'ity and leg'-ibleness, state of being legible.
- le'gion** (lē'jōn), *n.* [L. *legio* (*legere*, to choose)], a body of from three to six thousand Roman soldiers ; a great number ; a force of soldiers.—*a.*, leg'ionary, belonging to or consisting of a legion ; containing a very great number ;—*n.*, a soldier of a legion.
- leg'islate** (lej'islāt), *v.* [L. *lex*, a law ; *lātus*, carried], to make laws.—*n.*, legisla'tion, process of making laws ; the laws made.—*a.*, leg'islative, pertaining to or having the power of making laws ; law-making.—*ns.*, leg'-islator, one who makes laws ; leg'islature, the body of men who make laws.
- legit'imate** (lējit'imāt), *a.* [L. *lēgitimus*, appointed by law], according to law ; in right form or order ; born of parents who were married ; genuine ;—*v.*, (-*māt*, also legit'imize), to make lawful ; to give an illegitimate child the rights of a legitimate one.—*ns.*, legit'imacy, lawfulness of birth ; genuineness ; legitima'tion, a making legitimate ; legit'imist, one who supports legitimate authority ; a person in France who supports the claims of the Bourbons to the crown.
- leg'ume** and legu'men, *ns.* [Fr. *legume*, L. *legūmen* (*legere*, to gather)], a seed-vessel consisting of two parts, which split open and show the seeds fixed to their inner edge, as peas, etc. ;—*a.*, legu'minous, bearing pods.
- leisure** (lez'hūr), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *licēre*, to be lawful], freedom from work ; time to do what one pleases ;—*a.*, unemployed.—*as.*, leis'ured, free from busi-

ness; *leisurely*, taking plenty of time; —*adv.*, slowly.

lem'an, *n.* [A.S. *leof*, dear (see LIEF, MAN)], a sweetheart.

lem'ma, *n.* [Gk. *lemma*, a thing taken], something taken for granted; a proposition already proved used to prove another; (*pl.*) *lem'mata*.

lem'on, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], a tree and its fruit, which is somewhat like an orange in shape and of an acid taste.—*n.*, **lemonade**, a drink of lemon juice and sugar mixed in water.

lend, *v.* [A.S., same root as LOAN]. to give a temporary use of something to be given back again; to give on loan; to let for hire.—*past* and *p.p.*, **lent**.

length, *n.* [A.S.], distance between the two ends; the longest line that can be drawn along a body; the time during which anything lasts; quality of a vowel, as long or short.—*v.*, **lengthen**, to make or grow longer.—*adv.*, **lengthwise** or **lengthways**, in the direction of the length.—*a.*, **lengthy**, having considerable length; rather long.

le'nient, *a.* [L. *leniens* (*lenire*, to soften)], making soft or easy; not severe.—*ns.*, **le'nience**, **le'nieney**, **len'ity**, state of being merciful.—*a.*, **len'itive**, softening; —*n.*, anything that softens or allays.

lens, *n.* [L. *lens*, a lentil], a glass with a curved surface, used in spectacles, telescopes, etc., so called from its shape, like a lentil seed.—*a.*, **lentic'ular**, like a lens or lentil seed; rounded outward on both surfaces.

Lent, *n.* [M.E. *lenten*, from A.S. *lencten*, spring-time], a fast of forty days, ending at Easter, in remembrance of Christ's fast in the wilderness.—*a.*, **Len'ten**, pertaining to Lent.

len'til, *n.* [L. *lens*], a plant not unlike the bean, bearing pulse used as food.

le'one (*de lion*), *a.* [L. *leo*, a lion], belonging to or like a lion.

leopard (*lep'ard*), *n.* [L. *leo*, a

LION; *pardus*, a panther], a spotted beast of prey of the cat kind.

lep'er, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lepros*, scaly], a person ill with leprosy.—*n.*, **lep'rosy**, a disease of the skin with scales and dry white scabs.—*a.*, **lep'rous**.

le'sion (*lě'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lacio* (*laedere*, to hurt)], an injury or wound.

less, *a.* [A.S. *lǣssa* (*a.*), *lǣs* (*adv.*)], smaller; weaker; —*n.*, a smaller part; a younger or weaker person; —*adv.*, not so much; in a smaller degree.—*v.*, **less'en**, to make or grow less; to lower in power and rank.

lessee, **les'sor**. See LEASE.

les'ser, *a.* Same as LESS.

les'son, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lectio*, a reading], something to be learned; a part of a book to be studied; that which is taught; a portion of Scripture read during divine worship; a warning.

lest, *conj.* [A.S. *thȳ lǣs the* = the less that], that . . . not; for fear that.

let (1), *v.* [A.S., to allow], to give power or permission to; to give the use of for payment; to allow.—*pres. p.*, **letting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **let**.

let (2), *v.* [A.S., to make LATE], to keep back; to hinder; —*n.*, hindrance; obstacle. —*pres. p.*, **letting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **let**.

le'thal, *a.* [L. *lethalis*], causing death.

leth'argy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lēthargia* (*lēthē*, forgetfulness)], an unusually long and deep sleep; a state of great inaction.—*as.*, **leth'argic** and **leth'argical**, sluggish; sleepy.

Le'the (*lē'thē*), *n.* [Gk. *lēthē*, forgetfulness], a river of the lower regions, to drink of which was to forget all the past.—*a.*, **Lethe'an**.

let'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *littera*], a written mark for a sound of the voice; a written message; the literal meaning; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature; —*v.*, to mark with letters.—*a.*, **let'tered**, marked with letters; learned;

educated.—*ns.*, **let'tering**, marking with letters; the letters marked.—**let'terpress**, printed letters; printed matter.

let'ters-pa'tent [see PATENT], a written permission from the crown, in an open form and sealed with the Great Seal.

lettuce (*let'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lactuca* (*lac*, milk)], a plant with a milky juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad.

Levant' (1), *n.* [Fr., from It. *levante* (L. *levāre*, to raise)], the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.—*n.*, **levan'ter**, a strong easterly wind which blows over the Levant.—*a.*, **Levan'tine**, belonging to the Levant.

levant' (2), *v.* [Sp., to break up, from L. *levāre*, as above], to run away to avoid paying —*n.*, **levan'ter**, one who runs away thus.

lev'ee (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *levāre*, to raise], a morning assembly of visitors; a formal reception by a king, etc.

levee (2) (*levé* or *lev'i*), *n.*, river embankment built to prevent flooding.

lev'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *libella*, a level (*libra*, a balance)], a line or surface with every point of exactly the same height; a flat and smooth surface; the height of any district above the sea; the place or rank of a person among others; an instrument for showing the horizontal.—*a.*, having all the parts of the same height; (with) in the same horizontal line as; straightforward, well balanced;—*v.*, to make level; to cast down, to take aim, as with a gun, etc.—*pres. p.*, **levelling**; *p.p.*, **levelled**.—*n.*, **lev'elling**, act of making level; the process of estimating differences of level.

le'ver, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, to lift (see LEVEE)], a bar for lifting weights, which rests and turns on a prop.—*n.*, **le'verage**, the greater power got by using a lever.

lev'eret, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lepus*, -*oris*, a hare], a young hare.

levi'athan, *n.* [Heb.], a large water-

animal mentioned in the Book of Job; a whale; any animal of huge size.

Lē'vite, *n.*, one of the tribe of *Levi*; one of the lower order of Jewish priests.—*as.*, **Levit'ic** and **Levit'ical**.—*n.*, **Levit'icus**, the book of the Bible containing laws and ritual to be observed by priests and Levites.

lev'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *lēvitas* (*lēvis*, light)], lightness of weight or conduct; want of thought; trifling.

lev'y, *v.* [Fr., as **LEVEE**], to collect men for soldiers; to enrol into an army; to impose and gather taxes;—*n.*, the act of levying; the men so gathered or the money collected.—*a.*, **lev'iable**, fit to be levied.

lowd (*lood*), *a.* [A.S., lay, ignorant], low and idle; lawless; given to lustful thoughts and acts —*n.*, **lowd'ness**, unlawful indulgence.

lex'icon, *n.* [Gk. *lexis*, speaking (*legein*, to speak)], a book containing the words of a language in alphabetical order, with the meaning, etc., of each; a dictionary.—*ns.*, **lexicog'rapher**, one who prepares a dictionary; **lexicog'raphy**, the process of writing a dictionary.

li'able, *a.* [L. *ligāre*, to bind], that can be bound or made answerable; tending; exposed.—*ns.*, **liabil'ity** and **li'ableness**, state of being liable (*pl.*) **liabil'ities**, amount of a person's debts.

liaison (*lēāzon'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ligātio* (*ligāre*, to bind)], a union or bond, esp. an unlawful one between a man and a woman,—*n.*, **liaison-officer**, officer who acts as intermediary between troops under different commands, or between different departments in a government.

li'ar. See under **LIE** (2).

liba'tion, *n.* [L. *libātio* (*libāre*, to sip)], a pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; that which is poured out; a drink-offering.

li'bel, *n.* [L. *libellus*, a little book (*liber*, a book)], a written charge

against a person; something written to injure;—*v.*, to bring a charge against; to damage a person's character.—*pres. p.*, **libelling**; *p.p.*, **libelled**.—*a.*, **li'bellous** (*lībēlus*), containing statements fitted to injure.

lib'eral, *a.* [*L. liberālis* (*liber*, free)], noble-minded; free to act; generous; abundant; ample;—*n.*, one who belongs to the Liberal party.—*v.*, **lib'eralize**, to make liberal; to free from selfishness or narrow views.—*ns.*, **Lib'eralism**, the principles and actions of a Liberal; **lib'eral'ity**, largeness or breadth of mind; willingness to help others; generosity.

lib'erate, *v.* [*L. liberāre*, to free], to set free; to take out of confinement or bondage.—*ns.*, **lib'era'tion**, a setting free; **lib'erator**, one who sets free; a deliverer.

lib'ertine, *n.* [*L. libertinus*, a freed-man], one who has thrown off all restraint, esp. of the passions; a loose-living person;—*a.*, unrestrained.

lib'erty, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. libertas*], state of being free; power to do as one thinks right; freedom from hindrance; permission; enjoyment of natural rights or privileges; the district within which certain rights can be enjoyed; too great freedom of speech or action.

libid'inous, *a.* [*L. libidinōsus* (*libido*, desire)], indulging lustful desires; unchaste.

lib'rary, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. librārius* (*liber*, a book)], a room or building where books are kept; a collection of books.—*n.*, **librar'ian**, the keeper of a library.

lib'rate, *v.* [*L. librātus*, balanced (*libra*, a balance)], to make the weights on both sides equal; to move slightly before coming to rest.—*n.*, **libra'tion**, state of being balanced; a slight motion before coming to rest.—*a.*, **li'bratory**, swaying slowly.

libret'to, *n.* [*It.*, a little book (*L. liber*, a book)], a book containing

the words of an opera or other long piece of music.

lice. See LOUSE.

li'cence (also **license**), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. licentia* (*licet*, it is allowed)], leave to do a thing; a written authority to do something; too much liberty; abuse of freedom.—*v.*, **li'cence** (or **licence**), to give leave to do a thing; to give a legal right.

licen'tiate (*lisen'shiāt*), *n.*, one who has been granted a right to carry on a profession.—*a.*, **licen'tious**, taking too much licence; not respecting law or morality.—*n.*, **licen'tiousness**.

li'chen (*li'kēn*), *n.* [*Gk. leichen*, to lick], a cellular, flowerless plant supposed to *lick up* the moisture from that on which it grows; a kind of skin disease.

lich'-gate or **lych-gate**, *n.* [*A.S. lic*, a body], a covered gate at a churchyard to rest the coffin in.

lick, *v.* [*A.S.*], to pass the tongue over; to draw in by the tongue; to beat;—*n.*, a passing of the tongue over; that which can be taken in by one movement of the tongue; a small quantity.—*a.*, **lick'erish**, eager to enjoy or taste; tempting.

lic'tor, *n.* [*L.*, akin to *ligāre*, to bind], an officer who attended the higher Roman magistrates, carrying the *fascēs*—a bundle of rods and an axe.

lid, *n.* [*A.S. hlid*], the cover of an opening; the top of a box; the cover of the eye.

lie (1) (*li*), *v.* [*A.S. ligan*], to lay oneself down; to rest; to be in a place or position; to remain; to consist.—*pres. p.*, **lying**; *p.p.*, **lain** or **li'en**; *past*, **lay**.

lie (2) (*li*), *v.* [*A.S. lēgan*], to say what is not true for the purpose of deceiving;—*n.*, anything intended to deceive; a false statement; an untruth.—*pres. p.*, **lying**; *p.p.*, **lied**.—*n.*, **li'ar**, one who tells lies.—*a.*, **ly'ing**, given to telling lies;—*n.*, the habit of telling lies.

lief (*lēf*), *a.* [*A.S.*], dear; much loved;—*adv.*, gladly; willingly

(In phrases ; *I had or would as lief*).—*comp.* **lie'fer** or **lie'ver**.
liege (*lēj*), *a.* [Fr., from O. Ger. *ledij*, free], free to command ; having subjects or vassals ; faithful to a king or lord ; bound by a feudal grant or tenure ;—*n.*, a lord , a vassal.—*n.*, **liege'man**, a vassal or subject.
lien (1) (*lĕn*, *lĕ'n*, or *lĕ'ën*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. ligāmen*, a band], a claim upon the property of another for payment of a debt.
lie'n (2). See **LIE** (1).
lieu (*lĕ*), *n.* [Fr. *lieu*, from *L. locus*, a place], place ; room ; stead (*in lieu of*, instead of).
lieuten'ant (*lesten'ant*), *n.* [Fr., from *lieu*, a place ; *tenant*, holding, from *L. tenēre*], an officer holding the place of another in his absence ; an officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander ;—*a.*, next in rank to.—*n.*, **lieuten'ancy**, office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant.
life (*lĭf*), *n.* [A.S.], state of being alive ; the power which enables animals and plants to grow ; union of soul and body ; the time between birth and death ; manner of living ; a person's conduct ; a living being ; the story of a life ; right use of one's powers and privileges ; activity ; animation ; happiness in God's favour.—*ns.*, **life-annu'ity**, a sum of money paid every year during life ; **life-assur'ance** and **life-insur'ance** [see **INSURE** and **INSURANCE**] ; **life-belt**, a belt for supporting a person in water ; **life-blood**, the blood which gives strength to the body ; **life-boat**, a boat able to float in very stormy seas, for the purpose of saving the lives of shipwrecked persons ; **life-buoy**, a buoy for supporting a person in water ; **life-estate**, an estate held during a person's life, but not passing to his heirs ; **life-guard**, a guard over the life of any person, esp. of a king or prince.—*as.*, **life'less**, without life ; spiritless ; inactive ; **life-long**, during a whole life.—*n.*,

life'-rent, the rent or use of property given to a person for life.
lift, *v.* [Scand. *lyfta*, akin to *loft*, the air], to raise higher up ; to take up from the ground or other place ; to take in the hand ; to become raised, as mist ;—*n.*, that which is lifted ; a means of raising persons, weights, etc., to an upper level ; an elevator.
lig'ament, *n.* [L. *ligāmentum* (*ligāre*, to bind)], that which binds ; a strong substance connecting movable bones.—*n.*, **lig'ature**, that which binds ; a tie for the blood-vessels during an operation ; a mark in music connecting two notes.
light (1) (*lĭt*), *n.* [A.S. *leoht*], that which shines and enables us to see ; clearness of any kind ; the day-time ; knowledge or information ; a means of admitting light ; open view ; the point of view from which anything is looked at ; the bright parts of anything ;—*a.*, bright or clear ; white or approaching to white in colour ;—*v.*, to fill with light ; to set fire to ; to make clear or bright.—*past* and *p.p.*, **lighted** or **lit**.—*v.*, **ligh'ten** (1), to make or grow light or clear ; to cause light ; to flash out ; to free from trouble ; to fill with knowledge.—*ns.*, **light'er**, implement for producing a light ; **light'house**, a building like a tower showing lights to guide ships ; **light'ning**, a flash or flashes of electricity in the sky, usually followed by thunder ; **light'ning-rod** and **-conductor**, a rod of metal for protecting a building from light'ning ; **light'ship**, a ship showing a bright light, moored over a dangerous place.
light (2), *a.* [A.S. *leoht*], not heavy ; easily carried ; not hard to bear or to do ; moving easily ; easily digested ; unimportant ; of idle character ; worthless ; loose and sandy, as soil.—*n.*, **lights**, the lungs of animals.—*v.*, **ligh'ten** (2), to make less heavy ; to cheer.—*ns.*, **ligh'ter**, a flat-bottomed

boat used in loading and unloading ships; **lighterman**; **lighterage**, price paid for unloading.—*as.*, **light-headed**, light in the head; thoughtless; careless; **lighthearted**, free from care or anxiety.—*ns.*, **light horse** light-armed cavalry; **light infantry**, light-armed soldiers on foot.—*a.*, **light-minded**, having a light or easily moved mind; thoughtless.—*adv.*, **lightly**, without thought; carelessly.—*ns.*, **lightness**, want of weight or thought.—*a.*, **light-some** [A.S. *-sum*, like], not dark or gloomy; gay; lively.—*n.*, **light-someness**.

light (3), *v.* [A.S., akin to above], to come down to ground; to alight; to come down from flight; to rest; to come by chance.—*past* and *p.p.*, **lighted** or **lit**.

ligneous, *a.* [L. *ligneus* (*lignum*, wood)], made of or of the nature of wood.—*v.*, **lignify** [*fy*], to turn into or become wood.—*n.*, **lignite**, a soft, brown woody coal; **lignum-vitæ** [L. *vitæ*, of life], a tree with very hard wood found in S. America.

ligule, *n.* [L., a little tongue (*lingua*)], the flat part of the leaf of grass; a flat ray in the head of a daisy.—*a.*, **ligulate**.

like (1), *v.* [A.S.], to be pleased with; to look on with favour.—*a.*, **likeable**, easily liked.—*ns.* (*pl.*) inclination, as likes and dislikes; **liking**, inclination towards; state or appearance of body.

like (2), *a.* [A.S.], the same or nearly the same in appearance, size, or quality; resembling; similar;—*n.*, that which is like; a close copy or resemblance.—*a.*, **like'ly**, like what may have happened; like the truth; having good reason to be expected; suitable;—*adv.*, probably.—*v.*, **li'ken**, to make like; to speak of as like; to compare.—*ns.*, **like'lihood** and **like'liness**, state of being likely; an appearance of truth; **like'ness**,

state of being like; something like; a picture.—*adv.*, **like'wise**, in a like way or manner.

li'lac, *n.* [*lil.*, from Pers. *lilak*], a shrub with beautiful clusters of white or purplish flowers; a colour resembling the latter.

Lilliputian (*lilipū'shián*), *n.*, an inhabitant of the supposed island of *Lilliput*, described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*; a person of small size;—*a.*, of very small size.

lilt, *v.* [E., etym. ?], to sing with lightness and spirit;—*n.*, a lively tune or air; pleasing rhythm.

lily, *n.* [A.S., from L. *lilium*], a plant with large beautiful flowers and a bulbous root.—*a.*, **lilia'ceous** (*lilia'shūs*), pertaining to lilies.

limb (1) (*lím*), *n.* [A.S. *lím*, a branch], a part of a body fastened by a joint; a branch; an impish child.

limb (2) (*lím*), *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border], the edge or border, as of the sun, etc.; the graduated edge of a measuring instrument.

lim'ber (1), *a.* [etym. ?], easily bent; pliant; flexible.

lim'ber (2), *a.* [*Fr. limon*, shaft ?], detachable front part of a gun-carriage;—*v.*, to attach a gun to the limber.

lim'bo, *n.* [L. *limbus*, a border], a place on the borders of the lower regions where, according to the belief of the Roman Catholic Church, the good who died before the time of Christ await His coming; a place of confinement.

lime (1), *n.* [A.S.], oxide of calcium obtained by burning limestone, used as mortar or cement, and as fertilizer; a sticky substance to catch birds or insects;—*v.*, to cover with lime: to ensnare; to fasten or to fertilize with lime.—*ns.*, **lime'kiln**, a kind of furnace for reducing limestone to lime by burning; **lime'light**, a very bright light produced by making a ball of lime white-hot in a flame of oxygen and hydrogen; public notice, as in *the limelight*; **lime'stone**, stone which when burned

becomes lime.—*a.*, *li'my*, like or containing lime ; sticky.

lime (2), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *limah*], a fruit similar to the lemon ; tree of Southern Europe on which it grows.—*ns.*, *lime'-juice*, the juice of the lime, used as a cooling drink.

lime (3), *n.* [prob. from root of LINDEN], also *lime'-tree*, a tree with heart-shaped leaves and clusters of yellowish-green flowers.

lim'it, *n.* [Fr., from L. *limēs*, a boundary], the end or outmost edge ; a boundary ;—*v.*, to lay down a boundary ; to keep within bounds ; to restrict.—*n.*, *limita'tion*, act of limiting or restraining ; the state of being bounded ; that which limits ; restriction.

limn (*lim*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *illumināre*, to enlighten], to adorn with ornamental letters, etc. ; to draw or paint ; to make a likeness.—*n.*, *lim'ner*, one who limns or paints ; a portrait-painter.

limousine (*lim'oozēn*), *n.* [Fr.], a large closed motor-car.

limp (1), *a.* [E., etym. ?], without stiffness ; weak ; flexible.

limp (2), *v.* [E., etym. ?], to walk lamely ;—*n.*, a halting walk.

lim'pet, *n.* [A.S. *lempedu*, from root of LAMPREY], a small shell-fish that cleaves to rocks.

lim'pid, *a.* [Fr., from L. *limpidus*], clear ; pure ; transparent.

linch'-pin, *n.* [A.S. *lynis*, an axle], a pin to keep a wheel from slipping off the axle.

lin'den, *n.* [A.S.], the lime-tree.

line, *n.* [L. *linea* (*linum*, flax)], a thin thread or cord ; a stroke of the pen ; a row of words across a page ; that which has length without breadth ; the course of anything in motion ; direction ; a number of persons or things in a row ; occupation ; method ; a short letter ; measuring-tape ; the regular soldiers ; the largest battle-ships ; the equator ; a railway or telegraph track ; a fleet of ships, etc. ; (*pl.*) trenches,

ramparts, etc., for defence ;—*v.*, to mark with lines ; to put alongside of for defence ; to cover on the inside.—*n.*, *lin'eage* (*lin'idj*), the line of descent from one's forefathers.—*a.*, *lin'eal*, belonging to or in the direction of a line ; in the straight line from an ancestor.—*n.*, *lin'eament* (*lin'iamēt*), a line of one's face or feature.—*a.*, *lin'ear* (*lin'iār*), pertaining to a line ; made up of lines ; like a line.—*ns.*, *lin'ing*, act of drawing lines ; an inside covering ; *lin'er*, one of a line of regularly sailing ships.

lin'en, *n.* [A.S., from L. *linum*, flax], cloth made of flax ; under-clothing made of linen ; table linen and sheets.—*n.*, *lint*, flax ; linen scraped till soft for laying on wounds.

ling, *n.* [A.S., akin to LONG], a northern sea-fish like a cod, but longer in shape ; kind of heather.

linger (*ling'gēr*), *v.* [A.S., root of LONG], to remain long in a place ; to put off time ; to be in doubt.

lingerie (*lanzherē*), *n.* [Fr.], women's underwear.

lin'gual (*ling'gwāl*), *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue], pertaining to the tongue ;—*n.*, a letter pronounced by the help of the tongue.—*n.*, *lin'guist*, one who is learned in languages.—*a.*, *linguis'tic*, belonging to languages ;—*n. pl.* the science of language.

lin'iment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *linimentum* (*linire*, to smear)], a soft ointment.

link (1), *n.* [Scand.], a ring of a chain ; anything used as a link ; a thought that connects separate thoughts ; any part of a series ; hundredth part of a measuring-chain ;—*v.*, to join by a link ; to unite into one.

link (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a torch made of tow and pitch.

links, *n. pl.* [A.S. *hlinc*], a stretch of benty ground along a seashore ; a place where golf is played.

linn, *n.* [A.S. *hlynn*], a waterfall or the pool below it.

Linnae'an, *a.*, belonging to *Linnaeus*, the Swedish botanist.

lin'net, *n.* [Fr., from *L. linum*, flax], a small singing-bird, so called from feeding on the seeds of flax.

linoleum, *n.* [*L. linum*, flax; *oleum*, OIL], a floor-cloth of canvas, linseed oil, and finely-grated cork.

linotype, *n.* [LINE o' TYPE], a machine for setting up lines of type for printing.

linseed, *n.* [A.S. *lin*, flax], the seeds of flax.

linsey-woolsey, *a.*, made of linen and wool mixed; with parts unsuited to each other;—*n.*, cloth so made; inferior stuff.

lin'stock, *n.* [Du. *lontstock* (*lont*, a match; *stok*)], a stick to hold a lighted match for firing cannon.

lint. See under LINEN.

lin'tel, *n.* [Fr., from med. *L. lintellus*], the stone or timber over a window or doorway.

li'on, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. leo*], a large and fierce animal of the cat family; a famous or courageous person;—*f.*, **li'oness**.—*a.*, **li'on-heart'ed**, very brave; courageous.—*v.*, **li'onize**, to treat as an object of great interest.

lip, *n.* [A.S.], the movable edge of the mouth above or below; the edge of any opening;—*v.*, to touch with the lips; to be full almost to overflowing.—*pres. p.*, **lip'ping**; *p.p.* and *a.*, **lip'ped** (*lipt*), having edges lips.

liquate' (*likwāt'*), *v.* [*L. liquāre*], to melt; to separate one metal from another by liquefying.—*n.*, **liqua'tion**.

liq'uefy (*likwēfī*), *v.* [Fr., from *L. liquefacere*, to melt], to make into a liquid form; to become liquid.—*n.*, **liquefac'tion**, act of melting; a melted state.—*a.*, **liques'cent**, becoming or tending to become liquid.

liqueur (*likūr'*), *n.* [Fr.], strong alcoholic drink sweetened and flavoured.

li'quid (*lik'wid*), *a.* [O.Fr., from *L. liquidus*, fluid], in a melted state; flowing like water; clear and sweet;—*n.*, that which flows; a letter with a smooth

flowing sound, as *l* or *r*.—*v.*, **liq'uidate**, to clear off; to settle an account; to arrange the affairs of a bankrupt.—*us.*, **liquida'tion**, the process of clearing up and paying accounts of a bankrupt; **liq'uidator**, the person in charge of a liquidation.

liq'uo'r (*lik'ōr*), *n.*, anything liquid, or that can be drunk; strong drink.

liq'uo'rice (*lik'ōris*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk., *L. glykyrrhiza* (*glykys*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root)], a plant with a sweet root used in medicine and as sweetmeat.

lisp, *v.* [A.S., imit.], to pronounce the letter *s* as if it were *th*; to talk with a lisp; to speak imperfectly;—*n.*, the habit of lisping.

lis'som. See LITHE.

list (1), *n.* [A.S.], a strip or border woven on cloth; an edge; a roll of names; (*pl.*) ground enclosed for a contest; a place of combat;—*a.*, made of strips;—*v.*, to sew together; to place on a list; to engage soldiers; to become a soldier (enlist).

list (2), *v.* [A.S., akin to LUST], to desire or choose; to have pleasure in; to lean to one side;—*n.*, a leaning to one side.—*a.*, **list'less**, inattentive; without spirit or desire; taking no interest.—*n.*, **list'lessness**, want of interest.

list (3), another form of LISTEN.

listen (*lisen*), *v.* [A.S. *hlýstan*, to hear], to hear and attend to; to give ear to; to take advice.

lit, *past* and *p.p.* See LIGHT (1) and (3).

lit'any, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *litaneia*, a prayer], a form of prayer; a special part of the public prayers of the Church.

lit'eral, *a.* [*L. literalis* (*lītēra*, a LETTER)], according to the letter; having the exact meaning; word for word.

lit'erary, *a.* [*L. literarius* (*lītēra*, a LETTER)], pertaining to learning, or to learned men; skilled in learning; consisting of learned matter.—*a.*, **lit'erate**, skilled in

learning; learned;—*n.*, a literary man.—*a.*, *pl.*, literary, learned men; men of letters.

literature, *n.* [*L. literatura*], the whole mass of books and writings in any language, or those on any one subject; books, etc., valued for the beauty of their style and thought.

lithe (*lith*), *a.* [*A.S. lidhe*, akin to *L. lentus*, easily bent], supple; active.—*a.*, **lithe'some** (*-sóm*), **lissom**, or **lis'some**, lithe; flexible; limber.

lithograph (*lith'ográf*), *v.* [*Gk. lithos*, a stone; -*GRAPH*], to mark letters or figures, etc., on stone and then print them on paper;—*n.*, something printed from stone.—*as.*, **lithographic** and **lithographical**.—*n.*, **lithography**, the art of printing from stone.

litigate, *v.* [*L. litigatus* (*lis*, a lawsuit; *agere*, to do)], to carry on a lawsuit.—*n.*, **litigation**.—*n.*, **litigant**, engaged in a lawsuit;—*n.*, a person so engaged.—*a.*, **litigious** (*litij'ús*), fond of going to law; quarrelsome; that can be disputed.

litmus, *n.* [*Du. leecmos*], a colouring matter obtained from lichens, turned red by acids and blue by alkalis.

litre (*lêter*), *n.* [*Fr.*], a French measure, containing about 1½ English pints.

litter, *n.* [*Fr. litière*, from med. *L. lectaria* (*L. lectus*, a bed)], a bed to carry a wounded person; straw, etc., spread on the floor; things scattered about; disorder; the young of a quadruped brought forth at one time;—*v.*, to cover with litter; to scatter carelessly; to produce a brood.

little, *a.* [*A.S.*], small in size or amount; brief; weak; mean;—*n.*, a short time; a small space;—*adv.*, not much; slightly.—*n.*, **littleness**.

littoral, *a.* and *n.* [*L. littoralis* (*littus*, a shore)], belonging to the sea-shore.

liturgy (*lit'urji*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Gk. leitourgia*, public service or worship], a form of service for

worship; a prayer-book.—*a.*, **liturgical**.

live (1) (*liv*), *v.* [*A.S. lifian*, same root as *LIFE*], to be or continue in life; to feed (on); to pass one's time; to dwell.

live (2) (*liv*), *a.* [*ALIVE*], having life; containing fire.—*n.*, **live'lihood** (*liv'-*), [*from lifode* (*A.S. lif*, *LIFE*; *lād*, a way)], means of living; support of life.—*as.*, **live'long** (*liv'long*), lasting long; long in passing; whole; **live'ly** (*liv'ly*), full of life; brisk; gay; active;—*adv.*, in an active way; briskly.—*ns.*, **live'stock** (*liv'-*), living animals reared on a farm; **liv'ing**, means of living; means of support for a clergyman; **living-room**, room in house for general use.

liv'er (*liv'éer*), *n.* [*A.S.*], the organ in the body that secretes the bile.

liv'ery (*liv'éri*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from late *L. liberâre*, to hand over], uniform worn by a servant, etc.; any dress by which a person's trade or profession is marked; a keeping of horses to be hired out.—*ns.*, **liv'eryman**, one who wears a livery; a freeman of the city of London, who wears its livery and enjoys its privileges; **liv'ery-stables**, stables where horses are kept to be hired.

liv'id, *a.* [*L. lividus*, bluish], of a bluish lead colour; discoloured as by blows.

liz'ard, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. lacerta*], a scaly reptile with four feet.

lla'ma (*la'má*), *n.* [*Sp.*, from *Peru.*], a South American animal of the camel kind.

lla'no (*la'nó*), *n.* [*Sp.*, from *L. planus*, plain], one of the large plains in the north of South America; (*pl.*) **llan'os**.—*n.*, **llane'ro** (*lyanär'ó*), an inhabitant of a llano.

Lloyd's (*loide*), *n.* [*from Lloyd's coffee-house*], an association in London for circulating shipping information and for registering and insuring ships; the place where such business is carried on.

lo, *int.* [*A.S. lā*], see! behold!
load, *v.* [*A.S. lād*, wax], to put on

to be carried; to put on too much; to give a great quantity to; to put powder and shot into a gun;—*n.*, anything to be carried; what can be carried at a time; something too heavy; that which causes grief or anxiety.—*n.*, **load'line**, the line painted on a ship's side to show its depth in the water when loaded.

load'star. See under **LODE**.

load'stone, *n.*, a piece of iron ore that has the power of a magnet.

loaf (1), *n.* [A.S.], one of the uniform units of bread in a batch; a conical mass of sugar; (*pl.*) **loaves**.—*n.*, **loaf-sugar**, refined sugar in the form of small cubes.

loaf (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to spend the time in doing nothing; to idle.

loam, *n.* [A.S.], soil made up of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter;—*v.*, to cover with loam.—*a.*, **loa'my**.

loan, *n.* [A.S.], something lent; money lent for interest;—*v.*, to give on loan; to lend.

loath. See **LOTH**.

loathe (*lôth*), *v.* [A.S. *lath*, disliking greatly], to dislike greatly; to look on with disgust.—*a.*, **loa'thing**, hating, disliking;—*n.*, a strong hate or disgust.—*a.*, **loath'some**.—*n.*, **loath'someness**.

lob, *n.* [?], a ball bowled underhand at cricket; a ball pitched high in the air at tennis;—*v.*, to bowl or pitch a lob.

lob'by, *n.* [Low L. *lobbia*, lodge], a passage from which several rooms open; an entrance-hall;—*v.*, to strive to influence the action of members of Parliament etc. by personal approach.

lobe, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *lobos*], the lower part of the ear; a rounded part; such a part of a leaf;—*as.*, **lo'bâte**, **lo'bâted**.

lob'ster, *n.* [A.S., corrupted from L. *locusta*, *LOCUST*], a shell-fish with long, strong claws, used for food.

lo'cal, *a.* [L. *locus*, a place], belonging to a place; confined to

a small district.—*n.*, **local'ity**, the place in which a person or thing is; a place and its surroundings.—*v.*, **localize**, to make local; to put into a fixed place; to find out the place of.—*n.*, **localiza'tion**, act of localizing.

locate', *v.*, to put into a place or its place; to choose a place for; (oneself) to dwell; to discover the place of.—*n.*, **loca'tion**, the act of setting in a place; situation.—*a.*, **loc'ative** (*gram.*), marking the place where.

loch (*loch*), *n.* [C.], a sheet of water with land all around; a lake; an arm of the sea.

lock (1), *n.* [A.S. *locce*], a tuft of hair; a flock of wool.

lock (2), *n.* [A.S. *loc*], a fastening for a door; part of a canal at which ships are raised or lowered; the part of a gun by which it is fired; an immovable position;—*v.*, to fasten with a lock; to become fastened; to prevent from moving.—*ns.*, **lock'er**, any place that can be locked, esp. a small drawer or box; **lock'et**, a small case of gold or silver for holding a likeness, etc.; **lock'-law**, a contraction of the muscles of the jaw which prevents the mouth from opening (tetanus); **lock-out**, the refusal of an employer to admit his workpeople in times of dispute; **lock'smith**, a workman who makes and mends locks; **lock'-up**, a place in which persons are confined for short periods.

locomot'ion (*lôkômô'shôn*), *n.* [L. *locus*, a place], motion from place to place; power or means of so moving.—*a.*, **lo'comotive**, moving from place to place; able to change place;—*n.*, a steam-engine on wheels.

lo'cus, *n.* [L. *locus*, a place], a line traced by a point moving according to a fixed law; a passage in a book; *pl.*, **loci** (*lo'si*).

lo'eust, *n.* [L. *locustia*], a destructive insect like a grasshopper; the pod of the carob-tree.

lode, *n.* [A.S. *lād*, a way (see

LOAD), a water-course; a vein of the ore of some metal.—*n.*, **lode-star**, a star that points the way; the pole-star.

lodge (*lodj'*), *n.* [O.Fr. *loge*, from L., as **LOBBY**], a small house in a park; a gatekeeper's house; a place of rest or quiet; a place of meeting, or the company that meets there;—*v.*, to give a home for a time; to dwell for a time; to put for safety; to fix in; to lay or lie flat, as growing corn.—*ns.*, **lodger**; **lodging**, a dwelling-place for a time; a hired room (often in plural); **lodgment**, state of being lodged; a heaping together of things brought to rest; a footing gained.

lo'ess (*lōs, lō-es*), *n.* [Ger.], a fertile soil borne by the wind found in certain river valleys.

loft, *n.* [Scand., the sky, an upper room], the space under the roof; the upper portion of a hall or church raised above the floor level.—*a.*, **lofty**, lifted up; high in position, character, etc.; having a proud mind.

log, *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], a large piece of wood; a tree cut down;—*ns.*, **log-book**, a book in which the rate of sailing, etc., is entered; **log-cabin** and **log-house**, a dwelling built of logs or trunks of trees; **log'ging**, the business of felling timber and getting out logs; **log'-line**, the line fastened to the log by which the speed of a ship is gauged; **log'-rolling**, a joining together of persons to aid their political schemes; **log'-wood**, a red wood used in dyeing.

lōg'anberry, *n.* [Judge Logan the first grower], fruit obtained by crossing the raspberry and the blackberry.

log'arithm (*log'arithm*), *n.* [Gk. *logos*, proportion; *arithmos*, a number], (of a number) the power to which some other number, called the base (usu. 10), must be raised to make it equal to the given one.—*as.*, **logarithmic** and **logarithmical**.

loggerhead, *n.* [LOG, HEAD], a

stupid person; a piece of wood over which the line of a whale-boat runs; at **loggerheads**, in disagreement.

log'ic (*loj'ik*), *n.* [Gk. *logikos* (*logos*, thought)], the science and art of reasoning correctly.—*a.*, **log'ical**, according to the laws of logic; skilled in logic.—*n.*, **logician** (*lojish'an*), one skilled in logic.

loin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lumbus*], the part of a body above the hip-bone; (*pl.*) the lower part of the back on each side.

loi'ter, *v.* [Du. ?], to go slowly; to fall behind; to hang about.

loll, *v.* [imit. ?], to lie idly about; to hang or thrust out (the tongue).

Lol'lard, *n.* [O.Du. *lollen*, to sing], one of the followers of the English religious reformer, John Wyclif.

lone and **lone'ly**, *as.* [ALONE], by oneself; without company; out of the way; unvisited.—*n.*, **lone'liness**, state of feeling of being alone.—*a.*, **lone'some**, without company; all alone; solitary; unfrequented.

long, *a.* [A.S.], far from end to end; lasting for much time; slow in coming or in passing; far-reaching;—*adv.*, through a great space; for much time; all over;—*v.*, (for) to desire earnestly.—*n.*, **long'ing**, an eager desire; an earnest wish.—*a.*, **longe'val** (*lonje'val*), [L. *aevum*, an age], long-lived; aged.—*n.*, **longe'vity**, long life.—*a.*, **long'-head'ed**, having great foresight or prudence; shrewd; sagacious.—*n.*, **long run**, result; final outcome or result.—*as.*, **long'-sighted** (*long-sited*), able to see at a distance; not easily deceived; **long'-suf'fering**, suffering or bearing for a long time;—*n.*, power of doing so.

lon'gitude (*lon'jitūd*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *longitudo*, length], angular distance of a place east or west of a fixed meridian (in Britain, Greenwich).—*a.*, **longitu'dinal**, belonging to longitude or length; in the direction of the length.

loo, *n.* [nonsense-word, short for *lanterloo*, from Fr. *lanturelu*], a game of cards.

look, *v.* [A.S.], to turn the eye towards in order to see; to turn attention to; to have an appearance; to have the face in a certain direction; (for) to wait the coming of;—*n.*, a turning of the eyes towards; appearance.—*ns.*, **looking-glass**, a mirror; **look-out**, a careful watch; the place from which a watcher looks; the person looking out.

loom (1), *n.* [A.S., a tool], a frame for weaving cloth.

loom (2), *v.* [E.], to appear on the horizon; to be seen as through a mist; to seem larger than the real size; to be seen as coming on.—*n.*, **looming**, unreal look of things in certain states of the air.

loon (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a poor, base fellow.

loon (2), [Scand.], a water-bird; the northern diver.

loop, *n.* [C. ?], a bend or double on a cord or rope; a narrow opening;—*v.*, to make a loop on; to fasten with a loop.—*n.*, **loop hole**, a small opening in a wall through which shots may be fired; a means of escape.—*a.*, **loop holed**, pierced with loopholes.—*v.*, **loop the loop**, to make an aeroplane turn a somersault.

loose, *a.* [Scand. *lauss*, from same root as *lose*], not fastened; not closely packed or fitted; careless; not exact;—*v.*, to untie; to make slack; to set sail; to set free.—*v.*, **loo'sen**, to untie; to become loose.—*n.*, **loose'ness**.

loot, *n.* [Hind. *lut*], plunder; booty; pillage;—*v.*, to plunder.

lop, *v.* [etym. ?], to cut off the top; to shorten by cutting off useless parts; to hang loosely.—*pres. p.*, **lopping**; *p.p.*, **lopped**.—*a.*, **lop-sided**, heavier on one side than the other.

loqua'cious (*lôkwâ'shûs*), *a.* [L. *loquax*, talkative], given to much speaking. — *ns.*, **loqua'cious-**

ness and **loqua'city** (*lôkwâ's'iti*), habit of talking too much.

lord, *n.* [A.S. *hlâford* (*hlâf*, a *LOAF*; *WARD*, see *LADY*)], a master of a household; the owner of an estate; a ruler; a title given to noblemen, bishops, judges, and chief magistrates; a name of God or of Jesus Christ (usually printed with capitals);—*v.* (over) to act the part of a lord; to rule harshly.—*a.*, **lord'ly**, like or becoming a lord; grand; noble; haughty.—*n.*, **lord'ship**, state of being a lord; power; authority; the district belonging to a lord.

lore, *n.* [A.S. *lâr*, from root of *LEARN*], learning; knowledge.

lorgnette (*lôrn-y'U'*), *n.* [Fr.], pair of eye-glasses held by a handle.

lorn, *a.* [akin to *LOSE*], lost; forsaken; lonely.

lor'ry, *n.* [etym. ?], a wagon with four wheels and without sides; a barrow for moving luggage.

lose (*looz*), *v.* [A.S. *lōsian*, to escape; *lōsan*, to lose], to part with unwillingly or unknowingly; to cease to have; to fail to win; to miss, as one's way; to fail to hear or understand.—*a.*, **lo'sing** (*loo'zing*), parting with; suffering or causing loss; falling behind.

loss, *n.*, act of losing; something lost; waste; pain caused by loss; failure; defeat; bereavement.—*a.*, **lost**, that cannot be found or got back; no longer held; missing; ruined.

lot, *n.* [A.S.], a division or share; one's fortune; the state in which a person is or will be; a portion marked off; a means of deciding by chance.—*n.*, **lot'tery**, a distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

loth or **loath** (*lôth*), *a.* [A.S. *lâth*], disliking greatly; unwilling.

lo'tion (*lô'shon*), *n.* [L. *lōtio*, a washing, from *lavâre*, to wash], a fluid for applying to the skin to heal or improve it.

lo'tus, *n.* [Gk. *lōtos*], the Egyptian water-lily; a tree with a sweet fruit described in Homer's poems.—*n.*, **lotus-eater**, a per-

- son who by eating the lotus becomes blissfully indolent.
- loud**, *a.* [A.S. *hlūd*], making a great sound; —*adv.*, (also *loudly*), with great noise.
- lough** (*loch*), *n.* [Ir.], a loch or lake.
- lounge** (*lounj*), *v.* [Fr. *languis* or *longis*, a lazy fellow, from L. *longus*, LONG (Skeat)], to lie or stand at one's ease; to move about listlessly; —*n.*, act or state of lounging; a sitting-room.
- lour or lower** (*lour*), *v.* [E.], to look dark or gloomy.
- louse** (*lous*), *n.* [A.S.], a small insect often found on the bodies of animals; (*pl.*) lice (*lis*). —*a.*, *lousy* (*lou'zi*), swarming with lice.
- lout**, *n.* [A.S., to stoop], a mean, awkward fellow. —*a.*, *loutish*, clownish; awkward; clumsy.
- lou'ver or lou'vee** (*loo'éér*), *n.* [O.Fr. *louver*], an ornamental escape for smoke or four air in a roof. —*ns.*, *lou'vee-boards*, sloping boards across a window otherwise open; *lou'vee-win'dow*, a window with such boards.
- love** (*lûv*), *n.*, a strong feeling toward another because of beauty or goodness; fondness for one of the opposite sex; great kindness; strong liking or desire; the person loved; —*v.*, to wish greatly for; to be very fond of; to take great delight in. —*as.*, *lov'able*, to be loved; worthy of love; *love'ly*, beautiful; worthy of being loved; delightful; worthy of being loved; delightful. —*ns.*, *love'liness*, beauty; *lov'er*, one who loves; one who is fond of a person of the opposite sex. —*a.*, *lov'ing*, showing love; kind or tender. —*n.*, *lov'ing-kindness*, kindness arising from love; tender regard.
- low** (1) (*lô*), *v.* [A.S., imit.], to bel-low as an ox or a cow; to moo.
- low** (2) (*lô*), *a.* [Scand.], not far above the ground; not so high as others; far down; under the usual rate or value; poor in place, means, or health; humble; —*adv.*, in a low place or condition;

near the ground; under the usual price; in poverty or weakness; not loudly; near the equator. —*n.*, **Low Church**, a party in the Church of England who do not attach great importance to forms and ceremonies. —*v.*, **low'er**, to let down by its own weight; to make less in height, value, etc.; to grow less; —*a.*, *comp.* of low. —*n.*, **low'ering**, a letting down, etc. —*a.*, **low'ermost** [*sup.* of Low], lowest; farthest down. —*n.*, **low'land**, a low or level country; —*a.*, belonging to a lowland. —*n.*, **low'lander**, a native of a lowland. —*a.*, **lowly**, not high in place, rank, or importance; of a meek disposition; free from pride; —*adv.*, in a low condition; humbly; modestly. —*n.*, **low'liness**, state of being lowly; humbleness of mind; meanness of condition. —*as.*, **low'minded**, inclined to unworthy things; **low-pressure**, (in a steam engine) having a pressure of less than 50 pounds on each square inch; **low'spirited**, wanting in spirits or courage; cast down; depressed. —*n.*, **low water**, the lowest point to which the tide ebbs; the time of lowest tide.

low'er (*lour*). See LOUR.

loy'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ligâns*, LEGAL], obeying the law; true to king, country, or duty; faithful to promises; true to each other. —*ns.*, **loy'alty**, obedience to law; faithfulness to duty or to friends; **loy'alist**, one who stands faithfully by his sovereign.

loz'enge (*loz'ing*), *n.* [O.Fr. *lozeage*, a square cake], a figure with four equal sides, made longer than it is broad by being pulled out at two opposite corners; a pane of glass so shaped; a small sweet cake.

lub'ber, *n.* [etym. ?], a clumsy fellow; a lazy, able-bodied fellow.

lu'brate (*loo'bricat*), *v.* [L. *lūbricus*, slippery], to make smooth or slippery. —*ns.*, **lu'bricant**, oil or grease, for enabling machinery

to work smoothly; **lubri'city**, smoothness; slipperiness.

lu'cent (loo'- or lū'sent), *a.* [*L. lūcere*, to shine (*lux*, light)], shining; bright.

lucerne (loo'sern'), *n.* [?], a plant resembling clover used as fodder.

lu'cid (loo'- or lū'sid), *a.* [*L. lūcidus*, bright], shining; bright; easily understood; free from madness.—*ns.* **lucid'ity** and **lu'cid-ness**.

Lu'cifer (loo'- or lū'sifēr), *n.* [*L. lux, ferre*, to bring], light-bringer; Venus, when it appears as the morning star; a piece of wood dipped in phosphorus, which lights when rubbed; a name applied to Satan (see *Isalah xiv. 12*).

luck, *n.* [*Du. luk*], that which happens or comes; fortune either good or bad; (often) good fortune.—*a.*, **luck'y**, having good luck; fortunate.—*adv.*, **luck'ily**, in a lucky manner; by good fortune.

lu'cre (loo'- or lū'kēr), *n.* [*L. lucrum*, gain], money or goods, often in an ill sense; profit.—*a.*, **lu'crative** (-kratīv), bringing gain; profitable.—*adv.*, **lu'cratively**.

lu'cubrate (loo'- or lū'kūbrāt), *v.* [*L. lūcubrātus*, working by lamp-light (*lux*, light)], to work or study by night-light; to work out by hard study.—*n.*, **lucubra'tion**, study at night; the work done by night; any literary composition, mostly pretentious stuff.

lu'culent (loo'- or lū'kulēt), *a.* [*L. lūculentus*, bright], shining; transparent; clear.—*adv.*, **lu'culently**.

ludicrous (loo-), *a.* [*L. ludicus* (*lūdus*, play)], causing fun or laughter; droll; comic.—*n.*, **lu'dicrousness**.—*adv.*, **lu'dicrously**.

luff, *n.* [prob. from *E. loof*, the hand, a paddle to turn a boat], the act of sailing close to the wind; the windward side of a ship;—*v.*, to turn a ship towards the wind.

lug, *v.* [*Scand.*, to pull by the

hair?], to pull along; to drag or carry with difficulty.—*pres. p.*, **lugging**; *p.p.*, **lugged**.—*ns.*, **lug'gage**, that which is dragged about; the trunks, etc., of a traveller; **lugger**, a small vessel with lug-sails; **lug'-sail**, a sail on a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

luge (loo'zh), *n.* [*Fr.*], a small toboggan.

lugu'rious (loo- or lūgū'brīus), *a.* [*L. lūgūbris*, mournful], dismal.

luke'warm (look'wōrm), *a.* [*M.E. luke*, prob. akin to *A.S. hleow*, LEE], neither cold nor hot; indifferent.—*n.*, **luke'warmness**.

lull, *v.* [*imit.*], to bring to rest; to soothe or calm; to become quiet;—*n.*, a time of quiet.—*n.*, **lul'laby**, a song that lulls to rest.

lumba'go, *n.* [*L. lumbus*, the loin], a pain in the loins and small of the back.

lum'bar or **lum'bal**, *a.*, belonging to the loins.

lum'ber (1), *n.* [perhaps from *Lombard*, a money-lender, whose pledges, when out of date, became *lumber*], useless goods or furniture; timber out for use;—*v.*, to fill with useless things.

lumb'ber (2), *v.* [*imit.*?], to move heavily and with difficulty.

lu'minary (loo'- or lū'minari), *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. lūmen*, light], a body that gives light; a person who casts light on difficult questions.—*a.*, **lu'minous**, giving out light; shining; clear; easily understood.—*ns.*, **lu'minousness** and **luminos'ity**.

lump, *n.* [*Scand.*?], a small shapeless mass; the whole taken together; a swelling;—*v.*, to mass many things together; to throw together in confusion.—*as.*, **lum'pish**, heavy; dull; spiritless; **lum'py**, full of lumps.

lu'nacy (loo'-), *n.* [*L. lūna*, the moon], madness (once supposed to be influenced by the moon); unsoundness of mind.—*a.*, **lu'natic**, pertaining to lunacy; insane;—*n.*, a person affected with lunacy.

lu'nar (loo-) [*L. lūna*, the moon],

pertaining to the moon; regulated or measured by the motions of the moon.—*as.*, **lu'nate** and **lu'nated**, crescent-shaped.—*ns.*, **luna'tion**, the time from one new moon to the next; **lune**, anything like a half-moon in shape; **lunette'**, a battery formed on a battlefield; a roof-light in an arched roof.

lunch and **lun'cheon** (*lun'shōn*), *ns.* [LUMP?], a mid-day meal.—*v.* **lunch**, to take a mid-day meal.

lung, *n.* [A.S., akin to LIGHT (see LIGHTS)], one of the organs of breathing.

lunge (*lūnj*), *n.* [Fr. *allonger* (AD-, L. *longus*, LONG)], a sudden thrust in fencing;—*v.*, to make such a thrust.

lupin (*loo'pin*), *n.* [L. *lupus*, a wolf], a plant of the pulse kind, with gay flowers.

lupine (*loo'pin*), *a.* [as above], wolf-like.

lurch (1) (*lērch*), *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden roll, as of a ship, to one side;—*v.*, to roll to one side; to stagger.—*n.*, **lur'cher**, a kind of dog that lies in wait.

lurch (2), *n.* [Fr. *lourche*, a card game], a difficult or helpless position.

lure (*lūr*), *n.* [Fr.], something dressed up like a bird for training a hawk; any inducement; a bait;—*v.*, to lead on by a bait.

lur'id (*lūr'-* or *loo'rid*), *a.* [L. *luridus*], deadly pale; ghastly; sensational.

lurk, *v.* [akin to LOUR], to lie hid; to wait out of sight.

luscious (*lūsh'ūs*), *a.* [etym. ?], very sweet; most pleasant to the taste.

lush, *a.* [formerly *lash*, from O.Fr. *lasche* (L. *laxus*, LAX)], soft and full of juice; rich; luxuriant.

lust, *n.* [A.S., pleasure], strong desire; great longing for things that are wrong;—*v.*, to wish greatly for; to have depraved desires.—*as.*, **lust'ful**, full of lust; sensual; **lus'ty**, full of life; strong; vigorous.

lus'tre (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *lustrare*, to enlighten], brightness; splendour; glory; an ornamental

lamp; a kind of cloth with a glossy surface;—*v.*, to make bright or glossy.—*a.*, **lus'trous**, full of lustre; shining; luminous.—*n.*, **lus'tring** or (incorrectly) **lute'-string**, a kind of glossy silk cloth.

lus'trum and **lus'tre** (2) (*lūs'tēr*), *ns.* [L. *lustrum*, a purifying sacrifice], a period of five years; (*pl.*) **lus'tra**.—*a.*, **lus'tral**, used in ceremonies of purifying; cleansing.—*n.*, **lustration** (*lūstrā'shōn*), a cleansing or purifying; a purifying sacrifice.

lute (*loot* or *lūt*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *al-ūd* (al, the; *ūd*, wood)], a stringed musical instrument of very old date.—*n.*, **lute'-string**, the string of a lute; see also LUSTRING.

Lu'theran (*loo'-* or *lū'thērān*), *a.*, pertaining to Luther, or to the Church called after him;—*n.*, a follower of Luther.

luxury (*lūk'shūrī*), *n.* [L. *luxūria*], something pleasing to the senses; fine food or clothes; something over and above what is necessary.—*as.*, **luxur'iant** (*lug-zhūr'iant*), having a very great growth; over-abundant; **luxur'ious** (*lug-*), fond of luxury; affording means of luxury.—*v.*, **luxur'iate** (*lug-*), to grow in great abundance; to live in luxury; to take great delight, etc.—*ns.*, **luxur'iance** and **luxur'iancy**.

lych-gate. See LICH-GATE.

lyce'um (*lisē'ūm*), *n.* [Gk. *Lykeion*, where Aristotle taught], a place of instruction by lectures; a higher school; a boys' college; an association for literary exercises.

lye (*lī*), *n.* [A.S. *lēap*], a mixture of water with alkali from the ashes of wood, for washing.

ly'ing. See LIE.

lymph (*līmf*), *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water], water; a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies.—*a.*, **lymphat'ic**, pertaining to lymph; flabby;—*n.*, a vessel in the body which conveys lymph.

lynch, *v.* [Charles Lynch, a farmer in Virginia, who took the law into his own hands], to put to death

or punish without trial.—**lynch law**, a manner of punishing practised by the mob where law is weak.

lynx (*links*), *n.* [Gk.], a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for sharpness of sight.—*a.*, **lynx'-eyed**, very sharp-sighted.

lyre (*lir*), *n.* [Gk. *lyra*], a kind of

harp, formerly used to accompany singing or chanting.—*as.*, **lyr'ic** (*lir'ik*), suited for singing to the lyre; **lyr'ical**, using expressions in an extravagant way.—*n.*, **lyr'ic**, a poem for singing; (*pl.*) poems of a lyric kind.—*n.*, **lyr'ist** (*lir'ist*), one who plays on the lyre or harp.

M

macadam, *n.* [*McAdam*, the inventor], road surface made of broken stones.—*v.*, **macad'-amize**, to pave a road with broken stones.

macaro'ni, *n.* [It. *maccare*, to crush, from L. *mācerāre*, to MACERATE], long thin tubes made from paste of wheat flour, used as food; a dandy.—*as.*, **macaron'ic**, like macaroni; mixed; made up of a mixture of words of different languages.—*n.*, **mac'-aron**, a small cake made with ground almonds.

macas'sar-oil, *n.*, oil used for the hair, first brought from *Macassar*, in the island of Celebes.

macaw', *n.* [W. Ind.], a bird like a parrot.

mace (1) (*mās*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mācola* (dim. of *mātea*), a mallet], a heavy staff carried before magistrates, etc.—*n.*, **mac'er** (*mā'sér*), a mace-bearer.

mace (2), *n.* [Fr.], spice made from the skin of the kernel of nutmeg.

mac'erate (*mās'érāt*), *v.* [L. *mācerāre*, to make soft], to soften by steeping; to make lean.—*n.*, **macera'tion**, a softening by steeping; a wearing away by fasting and severe living.

Machiavel'ian (*mākiāvel'ian*), *a.* [*Machiavel*, a statesman of Florence], cunning; crafty;—*n.*, one who imitates Machiavel.

machina'tion (*mākind'shōn*), *n.* [L. *māchinatio*], something invented or contrived; a scheme to do harm; treachery.

machine' (*māshēn'*), *n.* [L. *māchina*,

a contrivance], any instrument for doing work; a means of producing or directing force.—*ns.*, **machin'ery**, the parts of a machine; a number of machines forming one class; the different means combined to bring about some result; **machin'ist**, one who makes or works machinery.

mack'erel, *n.* [O.Fr. *makerel*], a fish of the herring kind, marked with dark streaks.

mack'intosh, *n.* [*Macintosh*, the inventor], a waterproof coat.

mac'ulate, *v.* [L. *macūla*, a spot], to mark with spots; to defile;—*a.*, marked with spots; spotted; impure.

mad, *a.* [A.S.], wrong in the mind; excited beyond control; *comp.*, **madder**; *sup.*, **maddest**.—*v.*, **mad'den**, to make or drive mad; to become mad.—*ns.*, **mad'-house**, a house for mad persons; **mad'man**; **mad'ness**, loss of self-control; great rage or folly.

mad'am, *n.* [Fr. *ma dame*, my lady (see DAME)], a title of courtesy given to a lady; a formal beginning of a letter to a lady.

mad'der, *n.* [A.S.], a climbing plant, from the root of which a red dye is got.

Madeira (*māder'ā*), *n.*, a wine produced in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle' (*mādemōzel'*), *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and root of DAME], a young unmarried lady.

Madon'na, *n.* [It. *ma*, my; *donna*, lady], my lady; a name given to the Virgin Mary; a picture of the Virgin and the Babe.

mad'rigal, *n.* [It.], a musical composition for a number of voices in four, five, or more parts; a simple thought beautifully expressed in verse.

mael'strom (*mål'strom*), *n.* [Du., mill-stream], a whirlpool off the coast of Norway; a confused rush.

magazine' (*măgăzēn'*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a storehouse, especially for ammunition; a chamber in a rifle for holding cartridges; a publication which comes out at regular times.

Mag'dalen, *n.* [Mary Magdalene], a fallen woman who has been restored.

magen'ta (*măjen'tă*), *n.* [Magenta, in northern Italy], a colour between red and pink got from coal-tar.

mag'got, *n.* [etym. ?], something bred; a grub or worm; an odd thought.—*a.*, **mag'goty**, full of maggots.

Ma'gi (*mă'ji*), *n. pl.* [L., from Gk. *magos*, a wise man], the 'wise men of the east' (Matt. ii. 1).—*ns.*, **mag'ic**, the wisdom of the Magi; the art of using hidden power; magician (*măjish'an*), one who is skilled in magic.—*cs.*, **mag'ic** and **mag'ical**, belonging to or used in magic; done by magic.

mag'istrate (*măj'istrăt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *magistratus* (*magister*, a master)], one who is in a place of power; an officer entrusted with putting the law in force, and who has charge of public order.—*a.*, **magiste'rial**, fitted for or like a magistrate.—*ns.*, **mag'istracy**, the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Mag'na Car'ta (*kar'tă*), *n.* [med. L.], the Great Charter obtained from King John at Runnymede, A.D. 1215.

magnan'imus, *a.* [L. *magnus*, great; *animus*, the soul], great in soul; above doing what is mean; springing from nobleness of soul; unselfish.—*n.*, **magnanim'ity**.

mag'nate, *n.* [L. *magnus*, great],

a great man; a man of high rank or great wealth.

magne'sia, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *magnēsios*, belonging to Magnesia], a light white powder got from magnesium, and used as a medicine.—*a.*, **magne'sian**.

magne'sium, *n.*, a white metal, that burns with a bright light, and forms magnesia.

mag'net, *n.* [Gk. *magnēs*], lodestone with the power of attracting iron or steel; an iron or steel bar having this power.—*a.*, **mag-net'ic**, belonging to or acting as a magnet; attractive.—*v.*, **mag-netize**, to make into a magnet; to attract, as a magnet.—*ns.*, **magnetism**, power of the magnet; the science which deals with and describes magnets; **magnē'to**, an electro-magnetic device causing ignition in motor car engines, etc.

Magnif'icat, *n.* [L. 3rd sing. of *magnificāre*, to praise], the song of the Virgin Mary, as given in Luke i. 46-55, of which *Magnificat* is the first word in the Latin version.

mag'nify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *magnus*, great; -FY], to make great; to enlarge to the sight; to praise highly; to make more important.—*n.*, **magnif'icence**, grandness of appearance; much show.—*a.*, **magnif'icent**.

magnil'oquent, *a.* [L. *magnus*, great; *loqui*, to speak], speaking in a high-flown style; using great or swelling words.—*n.*, **magnil'oquence**.

mag'nitude, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*], greatness of any kind; size; that which has length, breadth, and thickness.

magno'lia, *n.* [Magnol, a professor of botany], a tree with beautiful flowers and leaves, found in North America.

mag'pie (*mă'pi*), *n.* [Mag, short for Margaret; PIE (1)], a black and white bird of the crow kind.

Mag'yar [Hung. pron. *mod'yar*], *n.*, a Hungarian; his language.

mahara'jah, *n.* [Skt., great-king],

the title of a sovereign prince in India;—*f.*, **maharan'ee**.

Mah'di (*ma'di*), *n.* [Arab.], the last leader of the Mohammedans who is to come and restore all things; their expected Messiah.

mahog'any, *n.* [Amer.-Ind. ?], a hard wood from tropical America and Africa, which takes a high polish.

Mahom'etan, etc. See **MOHAMMEDAN**.

mahout', *n.* [Hind.], an elephant-driver or keeper.

maid and **mai'den**, *ns.* [A.S.], a young girl; an unmarried woman; a female servant.—*a.*, **mai'den**, of or pertaining to a maid; fresh; unused; first;—*n.*, an instrument once used in Scotland for beheading criminals.—*n.*, **mai'den-hair**, a fern, so called because of its very fine hair-like fronds.—*a.*, **mai'denly**, like or becoming a maid; gentle; reserved.—*n.*, **mai'denhead** or **mai'denhood**, state of being a maid; purity; freshness.

mail (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *macula*, a mesh], clothing of steel rings to defend the body; armour of any kind;—*v.*, to clothe in mail.

mail (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from O.Ger.], a bag or vehicle for carrying letters; the letters so carried;—*v.*, to post letters, etc.

maim, *n.* [O.Fr. *mahaigrier*], a hurt which hinders use; the loss of any necessary part;—*v.*, to deprive of the use of a limb; to cripple or lame.

main (1), *a.* [Scand. *megn*, or A.S. *maegen*], chief; most important; first in size; used with all one's strength; a large extent of land; the chief water or gas pipe.—*ns.*, **main-deck**, **main'mast**, **main'sail**, **main'-yard**, the chief deck, etc. of a ship; **main'-land**, the principal land as opposed to a smaller piece lying near it; **main'spring**, the spring in watch or clock which causes the wheels to move; the chief cause of action; **main'-stay**, the chief stay; the rope from the top of the mainmast to

the foot of the foremast; that on which any person or thing chiefly leans.

main (2), *n.* [A.S. *maegen*, strength], strength or force; the chief part; the open sea.

maintain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *manu tenere*, to hold in the hand], to hold or keep anything as it is; to keep a thing going on; to give the means of living to; to support by argument; to defend; to hold as an opinion.—*n.*, **main'tenance**, means of support; supplies of food, etc.

maize, *n.* [Sp., from Cuban], a plant and its grain used as food; Indian corn.

maj'esty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *majestas*, honour], greatness of rank, manner, or dignity; a title given to kings and queens.—*as.*, **maj'es'tic** and **maj'es'tical**, of grand appearance; stately; imposing.

majol'ica (*mayol'-* or *jol'ika*), *n.*, a kind of earthenware, with painted figures and a glazed surface, said to have been first made in *Majorca*.

major, *a.* [L., greater, comp. deg. of *magnus*, great], greater in number or size; more important; having the third note of the scale four semitones above the key-note;—*n.*, an officer in the army above a captain; a person of full legal age.—*n.*, **major'ity**, the greater number; the difference between the greater number and the less; the rank of a major; full age.

ma'jor-do'mo, *n.* [It. and Sp., from L. *domus*], the manager of a large household.

make, *v.* [A.S.], to cause to be; to have an effect; to put the parts of a thing together; to amount to; to put into a certain state; to come to or in sight of, as a ship; to travel over; to force; to tend or move; to pretend;—*n.*, a shape or form.—*past* and *p.p.*, **made**.—*ns.*, **make-believe**, a pretence; **make'shift**, something that serves for the time being; that which fills a place

for a time; **make-up**, the way in which printed matter in a newspaper or magazine is arranged; disguise assumed by actor in playing a part; cosmetics; **make-weight** (*-wät*), something thrown in to make up the weight..

maladministra'tion, *n.*, bad management; faulty administration.

maladroit', *a.* [Fr., MAL + ADROIT], awkward, clumsy.

mal'ady, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition], a bad state of body or mind; something wrong; illness; disease.

mal'apert, *a.* [Fr. *mal*, bad, *espert*, EXPERT], forward, impudent.

malar'ia, *n.* [It. *mal'aria* (*mala*, bad; *aria*, AIR), a fever caused by the bite of certain mosquitoes; originally, poisonous air from marshes.—*a.*, **malar'ial**, liable to cause malaria.

mal'content (*mal'kóntent*), *a.* [O.Fr. MAL-, CONTENT], ill-contented; badly pleased with one's circumstances or government;—*n.*, one who is discontented.

male, *a.* [Fr., from L. *masculus*, dim. of *mās*, a male], marking a man as different from a woman; marking a like difference among animals;—*n.*, one of the male sex; a flower with stamens and no pistils.

maledic'tion (*mälédik'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *maledictis* (*male* badly; *dicere*, to say)], evil speaking; a calling down of evil or of a curse.

malefac'tor (*mälifák'tór*), *n.* [L. *male*, badly; *factor*, a doer], an evil-doer; a breaker of the law.

malev'olent, *a.* [L. *male*, badly; *volens*, wishing], wishing ill; having evil thoughts toward.—*n.*, **malev'olence**.

malforma'tion, *n.*, bad formation; wrong arrangement of parts.

mal'ice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mal'itia*, badness], badness of heart; a

wish to hurt; ill-will.—*a.*, **malicious** (*malish'ús*), full of malice; evil-minded.

malign' (*málin'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *malignus*, ill-minded], tending to cause evil; evil-minded; unfavourable;—*v.*, to speak evil of; to defame.—*a.*, **malig'nant**, wishing to harm; moved by hatred; dangerous to life, as a disease;—*n.*, a man of ill intentions; one of the king's party in the Civil War.—*n.*, **malig'nity**, deep-seated ill-will; badness of heart.

malinger (*maling'ger*), *v.* [Fr. *malingre*, sickly], to pretend to be ill in order to escape work.

mal'ison, *n.* [O.Fr., as MALEDIC-TION], a curse.

mall (*mawl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *malleus*, a hammer], a large wooden hammer; a game formerly played with mallets and balls; the place where the game was played, hence a public place, street, or shaded walk (see PALL MALL);—*v.*, to beat with something heavy.—*a.*, **malleable** (*mal'i-abl*), that can be beaten out with a hammer.—*n.*, **mallet**, a wooden hammer.

mal'lard, *n.* [Fr.], a wild drake; a wild duck.

mal'low or mal'lows, *n.* [A.S., from L. *malva*], a plant with soft, downy leaves.

mal'm'sey (*mam'se*), *n.* [O.Fr. *malvoisie*, from L. *Malmasia*, in Greece], a kind of sweet wine, or the grape from which it is made, originally exported from Malmasia (Gk. *Mónembasia*).

malnutri'tion, *n.*, lack of sufficient or the right kind of nourishment.

mal'o'dorous, *a.*, evil-smelling.

malprac'tice, *n.*, a wrong practice; evil conduct.

malt (*mawlt*), *n.* [A.S., akin to MELT], barley or other grain steeped in water till it begins to sprout, and then dried;—*v.*, to make into or become malt;—*a.*, made of malt.—*n.*, **malt'ster**, a maker of malt.

maltreat', *v.* [Fr., from L. *male tractare* (MAL-, TREAT)], to use

badly; to treat unkindly.—*n.*, maltreat'ment, ill-usage.

malversa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *MAL-*, *L. versāri*, to be engaged in], evil conduct; unfaithfulness to a trust; a dishonest performance of duty.

Mam'eluko, *n.* [Arab., a slave], Turkish slaves in the 13th century who became all-powerful in Egypt and chose sultans from themselves; a body of Egyptian light horse.

mamma', *n.* [baby's instinctive expression *ma* doubled], a name for mother.

mam'mal, *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast], an animal that gives suck to its young; (*pl.*) **mam'mals**.

mamma'lia, *n. pl.*, animals that give suck.—*a.*, **mamma'lian**.

Mam'mon, *n.* [Gk. *mamōnas*, riches], the god of riches; riches; wealth.

mam'moth, *n.* [Russian], a large elephant, now extinct;—*a.*, of huge size.

man, *n.* [A.S.], a human being; one of the male sex; the human race; a man-servant; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts; (*pl.*) **men**;—*v.*, to supply with the right number of men; to guard.—*pres. p.*, **man'ning**; *p.p.*, **manned**.—*a.*, **man'ful**, like a man; bold.—*ns.*, **man'hood**, state of being a man; manly power; human nature; **mankind'**, the human race.—*a.*, **man'ly**, having the qualities of a man; brave, upright; like or becoming a man.—*n.*, **man'liness**, the quality of a man.

man'acle, *n.* [Fr., from *L. manīcula*, a little sleeve (*L. manus*, a hand)], a handcuff for fastening on the wrists of a prisoner;—*v.*, to put manacles on.

man'age (*mān'ij*), *v.* [It., from *L. manus*, the hand], to keep in hand or in good order; to have under control; to carry on, as a business; to bring a person to agree with one's plans; to train to proper action.—*a.*, **man'age-able**, that can be managed,

guided, or kept in good order; easily put to proper use.—*n.*, **man'agement**, way of carrying on; careful treatment; proper use of means; the body of men who manage a business.

man'darin (*mān'dārin*), *n.* [Skt., akin to *MIND*], a Chinese nobleman or public officer.

man'date, *n.* [*L. mandātum*, an order (*manus*, hand; *dare*, to give)], an order of a magistrate; authority given to a person to act in the name of another;—*v.* (*mandāt'*), to entrust the government of one country to another.—*a.*, **man'datory**, containing a command.—*n.*, **man'datary** or **man'datory**, a person to whom a mandate is given.

man'dible, *n.* [*L. mandibula* (*mandere*, to chew)], the bone of the lower jaw; a jaw; a part of a bird's beak.

man'dolin or **man'doline**, *n.* [It.], a stringed musical instrument plucked with the fingers.

man'drake, *n.* [A.S., from Gk.], a plant believed to cause sleep when eaten.

man'drill, *n.* [etym. ?], large, ferocious W. African baboon.

mane, *n.* [A.S.], the long hair on the neck of an animal.

manège' (*mānāzh'*), *n.* [Fr., as *MANAGE*], the art of training horses; a school for learning to ride.

manganese (*mang'ganēz*), *n.* [*MAGNESIA*], a hard brittle metal.

mange (*mānj*), *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat], a skin disease of cats, dogs, etc., causing loss of hair or fur.—*a.*, **man'gy** (*mān'jī*), ill with the mange.

mangel-wurzel (*māngl-wērzel*), *n.* [Ger. *mangold*, beet; *wurzel*, root], a root vegetable grown as food for cattle.

manger (*mān'jēr*), *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat], the box out of which horses and cattle eat.

mangle (1) (*māngl*), *v.* [O.Fr., as *MAIM*], to tear in cutting; to cut carelessly; to spoil in making.

mangle (2) (*māngl*), *n.* [Du.], a machine for smoothing or press-

ing cloth between rollers;—*v.*, to smooth with a mangle.

mango (*māng'gō*), *n.* [Port., from Malay], a tree and its fruit in the East Indies.

Mangold, *n.*, another name for mangel-wurzel.

mangrove (*māng'grōv*), *n.* [etym. ?], a tree which grows on river-banks of warm countries, sending down shoots that take root and form new stems.

ma'nia, *n.* [Gk.], violent form of madness; an unreasonable desire.—*n.*, **ma'niac**, a madman;—*a.*, raving mad.

man'icure, *v.* [L. *manus*, the hand; *cura*, care], to give attention to the hands, finger-nails, etc.

man'ifest, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, clear], easily seen; visible to all;—*v.* to make clear; to show plainly;—*n.*, a ship's papers.—*ns.*

manifesta'tion, act of making or state of being made clear or plain; **manifes'to**, a declaration set forth by a sovereign or leader.

man'ifold, *a.* [A.S. *MANY*, -*FOLD*], of many kinds or folds; many in number, or varied in kind or quality; appearing in many different ways.

ma'nikin, *n.*, a little man or a dwarf.

manil'a, *n.* [the capital of the Philippine Islands], a kind of hemp; rope made from this: a cigar from Manila.

man'iple, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, a handful], a company of Roman soldiers under one standard; a scarf worn by a priest.

manip'ulate, *v.* [late L. *manipulātus*, with the hands filled], to use the hands with care or skill; to manage or arrange; to give a false appearance to.—*ns.*, **manipūla'tion** and **manip'ulator**.

man'na, *n.* [Heb.], the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; a kind of gum got from trees of the ash kind.

mannequin (*man'ikin*), *n.* Fr. = lay figure], a woman employed to wear and display dresses, etc.

man'ner, *n.* [Fr., from L. *manu-*

ārius (*manus*, to hand)], way of doing a thing; the air or appearance of a person while acting, speaking, walking, etc.; the style of a person's writing or thought; form; fashion; (*pl.*) conduct or behaviour.—*a.*, **man'nered**, having manners; having mannerisms.—*n.*, **man'nerism**, a sameness of manner; a peculiarity of style.—*a.*, **man'nerly**, having good manners;—*adv.*, becomingly.

manoeu'vre (*mānoo'vēr*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *manopera*, work of the hand (L. *manus*, the hand; *opēra*, effort)], a swift and clever action; an artful design; a movement of an army or a fleet to avoid a difficulty or to gain an advantage;—*v.*, to act cleverly; to change the position of ships or of troops.

man'or, *n.* [Fr., from L. *manēre*, to reside], an area of land held by a lord, partly divided among freehold tenants over whom he held authority.—*a.*, **manor'ial**.—*n.*, **man'or-house**, the mansion belonging to a manor.

manse, *n.* [med. L. *mansa*, a farm (L. *manēre*)], a minister's house in Scotland.

man'sion (*mān'shōn*), *n.* [L. *mansio*, an abode (see *MANEE*)], a large house; the dwelling of a landowner.—*n.*, **Man'sion House**, the residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

man'slaughter (*mān'slawtēr*), *n.*, the killing of a person unlawfully but without intention.

man'suetude (*mān'swētūd*), *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*], gentleness, mildness.

man'telpiece, *n.*, a shelf above a fireplace.

man'tle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mantellum*, a napkin], a loose cloak; network tube round gas-jet to give incandescent light;—*v.*, to cover with a mantle; to spread over the surface, as scum on a pool, or a deep blush on the face.

mant'let or **mant'elet**, *n.*, a small cloak; a movable shield or screen to protect an attacking force.

man'tua, *n.* [It.], a lady's loose gown.

man'ual, *a.* [Fr., from *L. manus*, the hand], done by hand;—*n.*, a small book on any subject; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; a keyboard of an organ; drill in the handling of weapons.

manufac'ture, *n.* [Fr., from *L. manus*, the hand; *facere*, to make], a making by the hand or other means; that which is made;—*v.*, to make; to make raw stuff into useful articles.—*n.*, **manufac'tory**, a shop or mill where goods are manufactured.—*n.*, **manufac'turer**, one who manufactures; one who employs a number of people in making goods.

manumit', *v.* [*L. manū*, from the hand; *mittere*, to let go], to set free, as a slave.—*pres. p.*, **manumitting**; *p.p.*, **manumitted**.—*n.*, **manumis'sion**, a setting free.

manure', *v.* [corrupted from *MANOEUVRE*], to make land fertile by mixing with it something to enrich it;—*n.*, dung; something thus mixed with land.

man'uscript, *a.* [*L. manū*, with the hand; *scribere*, to write], written by the hand;—*n.*, writing by hand; a book or paper written by the hand. (Sometimes written shortly *ms.*; (*pl.*) *ms.*.)

Manx (*mānks*), *a.*, belonging to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants;—*n.*, the Manx language.

man'y (*men'i*), *a.* [A.S.], large in number; more than a few;—*n.*, a great number; the great body of the people.

Ma'ori (*mou'ri* or *ma'ōri*), *n.*, one of the original inhabitants of New Zealand, or their language; (*pl.*) **Ma'oris**;—*a.*, of or pertaining to the Maoris or their language.

map, *n.* [Fr., from *L. mappa*, a napkin], a flat drawing of the earth's surface or of part of it;—*vs.*, to make such a drawing; **map out**, plan; arrange (a scheme, etc.).—*pres. p.*, **mapping**; *p.p.*, **mapped**.

ma'ple, *n.* [A.S.], a tree, from one kind of which maple sugar is made.

mar, *v.* [A.S. *merran*], to spoil; to injure; to make useless.—*pres. p.*, **marring**; *p.p.*, **marred**.

maraud', *v.* [Fr., a rogue], to go about seeking plunder.—*n.*, **maraud'er**.

mar'ble, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. marmor*], a fine limestone that can be highly polished; something made of marble; a little ball of marble or fired clay for children to play with;—*a.*, made of marble; like marble; unfeeling;—*v.*, to imitate the grain of marble.—*a.*, **marbled** (*marbl'd*), covered or faced with marble; painted like marble.

march (1), *v.* [Fr., etym. ?], to move or cause to move with measured steps;—*n.*, the forward movement of a body of soldiers; a piece of music to regulate the step; the distance passed over in marching.

march (2), *n.* [A.S., same root as *MARK*], a border or boundary; often in *pl.*, the lands near the borders;—*v.*, to lie side by side with; to be a neighbour to.

March (3), *n.* [Fr., from *L. Martius* (*mensis*), from *Mars*, the god of war], the third month of the year.

mar'chioness. See **MARQUIS**.

marco'nigram, *n.* [-GRAM], a message sent by wireless telegraphy invented by Marconi.

mare, *n.* [A.S. *mere*], the female of the horse.

mareschal (*mar'shāl*). See **MARSHAL**.

mar'garine (*mar'gārin* or *jārin*), *n.* [Fr., from *Gk.*, *L. margar-*, a pearl], a fatty substance used as a substitute for butter.

mar'gin (*mar'jin*) and **marge** (*marj*), *ns.* [*L. margo*], the edge of anything; the bank of a river; the unprinted border of a book.—*as.*, **mar'ginal**, marked or printed on the margin; **mar'ginate**, having a margin.

mar'grave, *n.* [Du. *MARK*, a border; *graf*, a count], a lord or keeper of the marches; a title in

Germany equal to marquis ;—*f.*, **mar'gravine** (*mar'grävén*).
mar'igold, *n.* [(the Virgin) *Mary*, GOLD], a plant with a large yellow composite flower.
marine' (*mâren'*), *a.* [Fr., from *L. marinus*, of the sea (*mare*, the sea)], belonging to the sea ; living or growing in the sea ; having to do with the sea or with ships ; done at or on the sea ;—*n.*, a soldier who fights on board a ship ; the ships of a country as one force.—*n.*, **mar'iner**, a sailor.
Mariol'atry, *n.* [*L. Maria*, Gk. *latria*, worship], the worship of the Virgin Mary.
marionette' (*mâriônét'*), *n.* [Fr., little *Marion*, *Mary*], a puppet or doll moved by strings, as in a puppet show.
mar'ital, *a.* [*L. maritus*, a husband], of or pertaining to a husband.
mar'itime, *a.* [*L. maritimus* (*mare*, the sea)], belonging to the sea or to ships ; situated on the coast ; interested in the sea or in ships.
mar'joram, *n.* [Fr., from med. *L. majorāna*], a sweet-smelling herb, used for seasoning.
mark, *n.* [A.S. *mearc*], something seen by which a person or a thing is known ; that which shows the way ; something to be hit or reached ; high position ; a line to show how far a thing extends ; a trace ; a coin worth 13s. 4d., no longer used ; a German coin ;—*v.*, to put a mark on ; to serve as a mark ; to give close attention to.—*n.*, **marks'man**, a good shot.
mar'ket, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. mercātus*, trade (*mercātor*, a merchant)], a place or opportunity for buying or selling ; the price at which anything sells ;—*v.*, to deal in market ; to buy and sell in any way.—*a.*, **mar'ketable**, fit for being bought or sold.—*ne.*, **mar'ket cross**, a cross set up where the market was held ; **mar'ket town**, a town in which a market is held ; **mar'keting**, business done at a market.

marl, *n.* [O.Fr., from late *L. margila* (*L. margu*, marl)], a rich kind of soil made up of lime, clay, and sometimes sand.—*a.*, **marl'y**, abounding in marl.
mar'line (*mar'lin*), *n.* [Du. *marren*, to tie ; root of *LINE*], a small rope wound round a large one to prevent fraying ;—*v.*, to wind a small rope round a larger.
mar'line-spike, *n.*, an iron tool, like a spike, used to open the strands in splicing ropes.
mar'malade, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *melimēlon*, a sweet apple], a preserve made from pulpy fruit, esp. oranges.
marmoreal (*mar-mōr'i-al*), *a.* [*L. marmoreus* (see *MARBLE*)], like marble ; made of marble.
mar'moset, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a small kind of monkey.
mar'mot, *n.* [Fr., from Romansch *murmōt* (*L. mūs*, a MOUSE ; *mons*, a MOUNTAIN)], an animal of the mouse kind, about the size of a rabbit, found on the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees ; a mountain mouse.
maroon' (1), *a.* [Fr., a chestnut], chestnut-coloured ; brownish-crimson.
maroon' (2), *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *cimarron*, wild (*cima*, a mountain-top)], a runaway slave ;—*v.*, to put on shore on a desert island.
marque (*mark*) (**letters of**), *n.* [Fr., from root of *MARK*], (formerly) a warrant by a sovereign to plunder within the boundaries of another state ; letters held by the captain of an armed vessel to show that he is not a pirate.
marquee' (*marké'*), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, an officer's tent], a large field-tent.
mar'quis or **mar'quess** (*mar'kwis*), *n.* [Fr., from root of *MARCH* or *MARK*], an officer who defended the marches of a kingdom ; a nobleman next in rank to a duke ;—*f.*, **mar'chioness** (*mar'shōnes*).—*n.*, **mar'quisate**, the rank of a marquis.
mar'row (*mār'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], the soft matter which fills the hollow parts of bones ; the inner or best

part; (*vegetable*-') a kind of gourd.—*n.*, *mar'rowbone*, a bone containing marrow; (*pl.*) the knees.

mar'ry, *v.* [Fr., from L. *maritāre* (*maritus*, a husband)], to take for husband or wife; to join or be joined together, as husband and wife.—*pres. p.*, *marrying*; *p.p.*, *married*.—*n.*, *mar'riage* (*mar'ij*), ceremony of marrying, or state of being married.—*a.*, *mar'riageable*.

Mars, *n.* [L.], the Roman god of war; the name of the planet fourth from the sun.

Marseillaise' (*mar'seldz*), *n.* [from *Marseilles*, France], the French national anthem (first sung by the men of Marseilles during the French Revolution).

marsh, *n.* [A.S.], low-lying land partly covered with water;—*a.*, connected with or growing in a marsh.—*a.*, *mar'shy*, covered with marsh.

mar'shal, *n.* [Fr. *mareschal*; from O.Ger. *marah*, a horse; *schalh*, a servant], lit., a horse-servant; an officer of high rank who arranged feasts, combats, processions, etc.; an officer of a society who regulates ceremonies; a high military officer; a governor of a district in America;—*v.*, to arrange in order; to lead or guide.—*pres. p.*, *marshalling*; *p.p.*, *marshalled*.

mar'sup'ial, *n.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch], an animal with a pouch for carrying its young.

mart, *n.* [Du. *markt*, MARKET], a place where public sales are carried on.

mar'ten, *n.* [Fr.], an animal of the weasel kind with a valuable fur.

mar'tial (*mar'shāl*), *a.* [L. *martialis*, of Mars], belonging to war; fond of war; brave; warlike.

martin, *n.* [Fr.], a kind of swallow.

mar'tinet, *n.* [Fr. General *Martinet*, a strict officer under Louis XIV.], one who keeps strict order or discipline.

mar'tingale, *n.* [Fr.], a strap from the bit or bridle fastened to a

horse's girth to keep its head down; a short rope under the bowsprit of a ship; a method of gambling in which the stakes are doubled after a loss.

Mar'tinmas, *n.* [MASS (2)], the feast of St. Martin, on the 11th of November; a term-day in Scotland.

mar'tyr, *n.* [Gk. *martyr*, a witness], one who suffers for the truth of what he believes; any one who suffers rather than do wrong;—*v.*, to put one to death for what he believes.—*ns.*, *mar'tyrdom*, the doom or state of a martyr; *martyrol'ogy*, history of the martyrs; *mar'tyrol'ogist*.

mar'vel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mīrā-bilia*, wonderful events], a strange sight or event; that which causes wonder;—*v.*, to wonder at; to be struck with wonder.—*pres. p.*, *marvelling*; *p.p.*, *marvelled*.—*a.*, *mar'vel'lous*, causing wonder; almost beyond belief.

ma'scot, *n.* [Fr.], a person or thing supposed to bring luck.

mas'culine (*mās'kūlin*), *a.* [L. *masculinus* (*mas*, a MALE)], of the male sex; strong; denoting names of males;—*n.*, (grammar) the masculine gender.

mash, *v.* [C.S. *masc*, prob. akin to MIX], to beat into a soft mass, to mix malt and hot water in brewing;—*n.*, a soft mixture.—*n.*, *mash'er* (slang), a young fellow who dresses finely to attract the attention of silly women.

mask, *n.* [Fr., *masque*], a covering to hide the face; something to disguise;—*v.*, to cover or hide the face; to be disguised; to play the part of a buffoon.—*ns.*, *mask'er*; *masque*, a kind of entertainment at which the company wore masks; drama of spectacular kind; *masquerade'* (*-kērd'*), an assembly wearing masks, etc.; false or unreal show;—*v.*, to assemble in masks; to join in amusement where all are masked; to revel in disguise.

ma'son, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *macio*], a worker in stone; one who cuts stones for building; a builder; a Freemason. — *a.*, **mason'ic**, belonging to Freemasons. — *n.*, **ma'sonry**, the work of a mason; stonework; the association of Freemasons, and their forms and ceremonies.

masque. See under MASH.

mass (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *massa* (Gk. *maza*, a cake)], a large piece of anything; various things sticking together; a quantity or sum; the bulk or main body; (*pl.*) the lower classes of the people; — *v.*, to form into a mass; to bring together into large bodies. — *as.*, **mas'sive** and **mas'sy**, having great bulk; of a large and heavy appearance.

Mass (2), *n.* [A.S. *maesse*, from Low L. *missa* (*mittere*, to let go); the words, '*Ite, missa est*' (Go, the congregation is dismissed), were said at the close of the service], the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

mas'sacre, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], slaughter of a great number with cruelty; — *v.*, to kill a number cruelly; to put to death without necessity.

massage' (*masazh'*), *n.* [Fr.], a rubbing of the body for curative purposes. — *no.*, **masseur'**, **mas-seuse'** (*s*).

mast (1), *n.* [A.S.], the upright pole to which the yards, sails, and rigging of a ship are fastened.

mast (2), *n.* [A.S.], the fruit of beech, oak, and other forest trees, used as food for swine.

mas'ter, *n.* [A.S. or Fr., from L. *magister*], a man who has a servant or servants; one who has control; a teacher; a person highly skilled; the commander of a trading-ship; a degree given by a university; a title of respect; — *a.*, belonging to a master; chief; — *v.*, to bring under one's will; to learn to do; to to overcome. — *as.*, **mas'terful**, overbearing; **mas'terly**, showing great skill. — *no.*, **mas'ter-piece**, work done with great

skill; the best thing a skillful man has done; **mas'tership**, the position of a master; dominion; authority; **mas'tery**, the power or authority of a master; power to understand or skill to manage; victory.

mas'tic (*mäs'tik*), *n.* [Gk. *masticē*, gum], resin from the mastic-tree; a kind of cement.

mas'ticate, *v.* [L. *masticāre*], to crush with the teeth; to chew. — *n.*, **mastica'tion**. — *as.*, **mas'ticable** and **mas'ticatory**.

mas'tiff, *n.* [O.Fr. *matin*, from L. *mansuetus* (see MANSUETUDE)], a large watch-dog.

mas'todon, *n.* [Gk. *mastos*, a breast; *odous*, a tooth], a kind of elephant now extinct.

mas'toid, *n.* [Gk. *mastos*, the breast], the nipple-shaped bone behind the ear.

mat, *n.* [A.S., from late L. *matta*], a web of reeds, straw, jute, etc., laid on a floor to keep it clean, or at a door to wipe the feet on; something put below dishes on a table; — *v.*, to cover with mats; to weave together; to grow thick or tangled. — *pres. p.*, **mat'ting**; *p. p.*, **matted**. — *n.*, **mat'ting**, a covering of mats; work done like a mat; stuff of which mats are made.

mat'ador, *n.* [Sp., from L. *mac-lāre*, to kill], the man that kills the bull in a bull-fight.

match (1), *n.* [A.S. *gemaecca*, a mate], anything equal to or fitted for; one able to hold his own against another; a trial of strength or skill; a marriage; one to be married; — *v.*, to be equal to; to be able to hold one's own with; to find an equal to; to give in marriage. — *a.*, **match'less**, without an equal; univalued.

match (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *mesche*, the wick of a lamp], something that easily catches or carries fire; a cord prepared for firing guns, etc.; a thin piece of wood dipped in a chemical which lights when rubbed. — *n.*, **match'lock**, the lock of a gun which held a match

for firing the powder; a gun with a lock of this kind.

mate, *n.* [E., akin to MEAT], a companion or equal; a husband or a wife; the second in command in a ship;—*v.*, to become a companion to; to marry.

material (*mā'tēr'īāl*), *a.* [L. *matēria*, MATTER], made of matter; having value or importance; essential;—*n.*, that out of which a thing is made (*often in pl.*).—*ns.*, **materialism**, a belief that matter is the basis of all existence; **materialist**, one who believes in materialism.—*a.*, **materialis'tic**, pertaining to materialism; concerned only with material things.—*v.*, **materialize**, to turn into matter; to give a form or shape to; to take form or shape.—*adv.*, **materially**, greatly.

maternal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mater*, a mother], pertaining to or like a mother.—*n.* and *a.*, **maternity**, motherhood.

mathematics, *n.* [Gk. *mathematikē*, learning (*manthanein*)], the science of number, quantity, and size.—*as.*, **mathematic** and **mathematical**.—*n.*, **mathematician**, one learned in mathematics.

matins or **mattins**, *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. *matulinus*, early], morning prayers; morning service.—*n.*, **mat'inee**, an afternoon performance.

matricide, *n.* [L. *mater*, a mother, -*cide*], the murder or the murderer of one's own mother.

matriculate, *v.* [L. *matricula*, a register], to enter one's name on a register; to admit or become a member of a college.—*n.*, **matriculation**.

matrimony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *matrimonium*, marriage], state of being married; the union of husband and wife.—*a.*, **matrimonial**.

matrix, *n.* [L. *matrix*, the womb], the hollow place in which anything is formed; the womb; a mould in which metals, etc., are cast; a die; the earth or rock

in which minerals are found; (*pl.*) **mat'rices** (*mā'trisēs*).

mat'ron, *n.* [Fr., from L. *matrona* (*mater*, a mother)], a married woman; a head-nurse in a hospital; a female head of a school, etc.; any elderly woman of sober manners.—*a.*, **mat'ronly**, like a matron; advanced in years.

mat'ter, *n.* [Fr., from L. *matēria*, stuff], that of which anything is made up; anything which we can know by our senses; that about which anything is said or done; reason or cause; anything of importance; amount or quantity; discharge from a wound;—*v.*, to be of use or importance.

mat'tock, *n.* [A.S.], an iron tool for cutting the ground, with a long handle fitted like that of a hammer.

mat'tress, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab.], a large flat bag filled with hair, straw, etc., for lying on.

mature', *a.* [L. *mātūrus*, ripe], grown to full size; ripe; fully thought out or prepared; due, as a bill;—*v.*, to make or grow ripe; to complete; to become due.—*ns.*, **matur'ity** and **mature'ness**, state of being full grown or ready for use.

maud'lin, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *Magdalēnē*, one with weeping eyes], easily moved to tears; silly; affected by drink.

mau'gre (*maw'ger*), *prep.* [O.Fr. *maulgré*, in spite of (L. *male*, ill; *gratum*, pleasing)], in spite of; against the will of.

maul, *n.*, large wooden hammer; *v.*, beat; tear savagely.

maul'stick, *n.* [Du. *maelstok* (*ma-len*, to paint; *stok*, a STICK)], a stick used by a painter to lean his hand on when doing fine work.

maun'der, *v.* [imit. ?], to grumble; to talk stupidly.

Maun'dy Thurs'day, *n.* [O.Fr. from L. *mandātum* (*nōvum*), the (new) commandment (see John xiii. 34)], the day before Good Friday, on which it was the custom to wash the feet of the poor.

mausole'um, *n.* [Gk. *mausoleion*,

tomb of *Mausölus*, king of Caria], a rich tomb or monument.

mauve (*mōv*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. malva*, a MALLOW], a purple colour like that of the common mallow, got from coal-tar;—*a.*, of the colour of mauve.

ma'vis, *n.* [Fr.], the song-thrush.

maw, *n.* [A.S. *maga*], the stomach of the lower animals; the craw of a bird.

maw'kish, *a.* [Scand.], causing disgust; loathsome; easily disgusted.

max'illar and **max'illary**, *as.* [L. *maxillaris* (*maxilla*, a jaw)], belonging to the jawbone;—*n.*, a maxillary bone.

max'im (1), *n.* [L. *maxima* (*sententia*), chief (opinion)], a short statement used as a rule of conduct; a wise saying; a proverb.

Max'im (2), *n.* [Sir Hiram *Maxim*, the inventor], a light machine-gun.

max'imum, *n.* [L.], the greatest amount; the highest point reached; (*pl.*) **maxima**;—*a.*, greatest or highest (opposed to MINIMUM).

may (1), *v.* [A.S. *maeg*], to be allowed; to be possible.—*past*, **might** (*mil*).

May (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. Māius*], the fifth month of the year.—*ns.*, **May'-day**, the first day of May; **may'flower** and **may'blossom**, the hawthorn, which blooms in May; **may'pole**, a pole for dancing round on May-day; **May'-queen**, a young woman crowned with flowers as queen of the May-day sports.

may'be, *adv.*, perhaps.

may'or, *n.* [Fr., from *L. major*, greater], the chief magistrate of a city or town;—*f.*, **may'oress** (his wife).—*n.*, **may'oralty**, the office of a mayor.

maze, *n.* [etym. ?], confusion of thought; dreaminess; uncertainty; a place of confused winding paths;—*v.*, to bewilder; to confuse.—*a.*, **ma'zy**, full of windings; confusing.

mazur'ka (*māzoor'ká*), *n.*, a Polish dance; its music.

mead (1), *n.* [A.S. *medu*], a fermented drink of honey and water.

mead (2) and **mead'ow** (*med'ō*), *ns.* [A.S.], a grass-field; pasture ground.—*a.*, **mead'owy**.

mead'ow-lark, *n.*, a well-known N. Amer. bird.

mea'gre (*mē'gēr*), *a.* [Fr., from *L. macer*, lean], having little flesh; lean; wanting in richness, strength, etc.; barren.—*n.*, **mea'gre**ness.

meal (1), *n.* [A.S. *mael*, a stated time], the food taken at one time.

meal (2), *n.* [A.S. *melu*, from the root of *L. molere*, to grind (see MILL)], grain ground for food.—*as.*, **mea'ly**, like meal; sprinkled with meal; **mea'ly-mouthed**, using soft words.

mean (1), *a.* [A.S. *maene*, wicked], low in mind; low-born; without dignity; of little value; humble; poor; stingy.—*n.*, **mean'ness**, state of being mean.

mean (2), *a.* [Fr., from *L. mediānus* (*medius*, middle)], at the middle point; lying between; at neither extreme;—*n.*, the middle point or degree; (*pl.*) that by which something is brought about; that which enables one to live or to produce; money, property, etc.—*ns.*, **mean'time** and **mean'while**, present time;—*adv.*, during the time.

mean (3), *v.* [A.S.], to have in the mind; to intend.—*past* and *p.p.*, **meant** (*ment*).—*n.*, **mean'ing**, that which is intended; the thought that a word, etc., raises in the mind.

mean'der (*mēdn'dēr*), *n.* [Gk. *Maiaandros*, the name of a stream with many windings], a course with many windings;—*v.*, to flow in such a course.—*a.*, **mean'dering**, flowing in a winding course;—*n.*, a winding course.

measles (*mēzls*), *n.* [E.], a contagious fever causing red spots on the skin.—*as.*, **measled** and **measly**, ill with measles.

meas'ure (*mez'h'ūr*), *n.* [Fr., from

L. mensūra], that by which size is marked ; size ; time in music, or the arrangement of syllables in poetry ; a slow dance ; proper amount or proportion ; degree ; an action to gain an end ;—*v.*, to find out the length, etc. ; to mark out ; to distribute ; to be of a certain size or extent.—*as.*, **measured**, made to the right size ; bounded ; steady ; **measurable**, that can be measured ; not of a great amount. — *n.*, **measurement**, act of measuring ; amount found by measuring.

meat, *n.* [A.S.], flesh used as food ; any food.—*a.*, **meaty**, full of meat.

mechan'ic (*mēkăn'ik*) and **mechan'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *mēchanē*, a MACHINE], belonging to the making or constructing of machines ; made by a machine ; done by habit and without thought.—*ns.*, **mechan'ic**, one who works with tools ; (*pl.*) the science concerned with machines and their work ; **mechanism** (*mek'dn-izm*), the construction of a machine ; the means by which results are produced ; **mechanician** (*mekanish'an*), person skilled in making machinery.

med'al, *n.* [Fr., from *L. metallum*, METAL], a piece of metal like a coin with a figure or inscription stamped upon it ; a reward of merit.—*ns.*, **medal'ion** (*mēdāl'ion*), a large medal ; **med'allist**, one who has gained a medal ; maker of medals.

meddle, *v.* [Fr., corrupted from *med. L. misculāre* (*L. miscēre*, to MIX)], to take to do with another person's affairs without a right ; to take to do with unnecessarily.—*n.*, **meddler**.—*as.*, **meddlesome**, fond of meddling ; **meddling**, interfering without right ; —*n.*, interference.

mediaeval. See **MEDIEVAL**.

me'dial, *a.* [*L. medius*, middle], belonging to an average or to a quantity between two extremes.

me'diate, *v.* [late *L. mediāre*, to be between (*medius*, between)], to come between two as the friend

of each ; to try to make two persons friends ;—*a.*, lying between ; acting as a means.—*adv.*, **me'diately**.—*ns.*, **media'tion**, an attempt to make two parties friends ; **me'diator**, one who mediates or pleads for.—*a.*, **mediator'ial**.

med'ical, *a.* [Fr., from *L. medicus*, a doctor], pertaining to the healing of diseases ; containing something that heals.—*ns.*, **med'ica-ment**, anything used in healing ; **med'icine** (*med'sin*), the science or practice of healing ; anything used as a means of healing.—*a.*, **medic'inal** (*mēdis'indl*), pertaining to medicine ; having healing properties.—*v.*, **med'icate**, to mix with medicine ; to drug ; to treat with medicine.—*a.*, **med'icative**, having the power of healing.

medieval (*mēdiē'vāl*), *a.* [*L. medi-us*, middle ; *ævum*, an age], belonging to the Middle Ages.

me'diocre, *a.* [Fr., from *L. mediō-cris* (*medius*, middle)], not of a high degree of excellence ; of a middle rank or quality.—*n.*, **mēdioc'rity**, a middle state or degree ; a somewhat low place.

med itate, *v.* [*L. meditārī*], to think over ; to give much thought to ; to dwell on in the mind.—*n.*, **medita'tion**, deep thought.—*a.*, **med'itative**, given to deep thought.

Mediterra'nean, *n.* [*L. medius*, middle ; *terra*, the earth], the sea between Europe and Africa.

me'dium, *n.* [*L. medium*, neut. of *medius*], the middle place ; something between two ; any means of acting ; a person through whom spirits are said to speak and act ; that through which anything acts ; (*pl.*) **me'diums** and **me'dia** ;—*a.*, holding a middle place or degree.

med'lar, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *mespilē*], a tree with a fruit like a small apple.

med'ley, *n.* [O.Fr., from same root as **MEDDLE**], a mixed and confused mass ; a song made up of parts of others.

medul'la, *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow], spinal cord; the pith of a hair or plant.—*as.*, **medul'lar** and **medul'lary**, belonging to, made of, or like marrow.

meed, *n.* [A.S.], reward deserved, or pay earned.

meek, *a.* [O.Ger.], having a soft spirit or temper; not easily made angry.—*n.*, **meek'ness**, quietness of spirit or temper.

meer'schaum (*mêr'shawm*), *n.* [Ger. *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam], a fine clay used to make tobacco-pipes, once supposed to be hardened foam.

meet (1), *a.* [A.S. *mētan*; same root as *MOOT*], according to measure; fitted, as for a purpose; fit.—*n.*, **meet'ness**.

meet (2), *v.* [A.S. *gemæte*, akin to above], to come face to face with; to come upon or find; to be able to answer; to hold a meeting;—*n.*, a meeting, especially of hunters.—*past* and *p.p.*, **met**.—*ns.*, **meeting**, a coming together; people met for a purpose; a crossing or joining of lines or roads; **meeting-house**, a house for meetings; a place of worship.

meg'aphone, *n.* [Gk. *mega*, great, -PHONE], an instrument enabling one to send one's voice a long distance.

melosis (*mīōz'is*), *n.* [Gk. *meiōn*, less], figure of speech giving an understatement; opposite of hyperbole.

melancholy (*mel'ānkōlī*), *n.* [O. Fr., from Gk. *melancholia* (*melas*, black; *chole*, bile)], lowness of spirits; gloomy thoughts sometimes causing unsoundness of mind;—*a.*, depressed in spirits, causing grief; also **melanchol'ic**, given to melancholy.

mêlée (*mel'd*), *n.* [Fr. (see MEDLEY)], a confused fight among a number.

meliorate, *v.* [L. *melior*, better], to make better; ameliorate.—*n.*, **meliora'tion**, a making better.

mellifluent (*melifluent*) and **mellifluous**, *as.* [L. *mel*, honey; *fluens* (*fluere*, to flow)], flowing as if with honey; sweetly or smoothly flowing, as speech.

mellow (*mel'ō*), *a.* [A.S. *melu*, MEAL (2); *mearu*, soft], quite ripe; soft and tender; rich and pleasing to the senses;—*v.*, to become soft by ripeness.—*n.*, **mellow'ness**.

melodra'ma, *n.* [Gk. *melos*, a song; *DRAMA*], a sensational play; formerly, a play with songs and music.—*a.*, **melo-dramat'ic**, of the nature of a melodrama; sensational.

mel'ody, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *melōdia* (*melos*, a tune; *ōdē*, a song)], a series of sweet sounds; a simple air or tune.—*a.*, **melo'dious**.—*ns.*, **melo'diousness**; **melo'dian**, a kind of accordion.

mel'on, *n.* [Gk. *mēlon*, an apple], a large juicy fruit of the gourd family.

melt, *v.* [A.S.], to make or grow liquid by heat; to waste away; to become tender.

mem'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *membrum*], a limb or part of a body; one of a society, etc.—*n.*, **mem'bership**, the persons that make up a society.

mem'brane, *n.* [L. *membrāna* (*membrum*, a MEMBER)], a thin skin, esp. on members of the body or the seeds of plants.—*a.*, **mem'branous** or **membra'neous**, made up of or like a membrane.

mement'o, *n.* [L. imper. of *meminisse*, to remember], something to keep a person from forgetting; a keepsake; *pl.*, **mementos**.

mem'oir (*mem'wōr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *memōria*], a short account from the writer's own recollection; a history of a person; an account of the business done by a society.

memoran'dum, *n.* [L. gerund of *memorāre*, to tell], a note to help the memory; (*pl.*) **memoran'da**.

mem'ory, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *memōria*], power of remembering; the time during which past things can be remembered; that which is remembered.—*a.*, **memorable**, worth remembering; not easily forgotten;—*v.*, **memorize**, to commit to memory.—*n.*, **memor'ial**, that which

keeps one from being forgotten : a written statement laid before a court, etc., as the ground of a petition.—*v.*, **memor'ialize**, to lay a memorial before.—*n.*, **memor'ialist**, one who presents or signs a memorial.

men'ace (men'ás), *n.* [Fr., from *L. minacia*], a threat ;—*v.*, to threaten. — *a.*, **men'acing**. — *adv.*, **men'acingly**.

menag'erie (ménáj'éri), *n.* [Fr., from root of *MANSION*], a place for keeping and showing wild animals ; a collection of wild animals.

mend, *v.* [*AMEND*], to remove a fault ; to put a broken part right ; to repair ; to make or grow better.

menda'cious (-shus), *a.* [*L. mendax*, lying], given to telling lies ; made up of falsehoods.—*n.*, **mendac'ity** (mendás'iti), a habit of lying ; a false statement.

men'dicant, *a.* [*L. mendicus*, a beggar], living by begging ;—*n.*, a beggar, esp. a begging friar or monk.—*ns.*, **men'dicancy** and **mendic'ity** (mendis'iti), state of being a beggar.

me'nial, *a.* [*O.Fr. meinie*, a household, from *L. mansio*, a *MANSION*], belonging to or doing the work of a servant ;—*n.*, a servant ; a person of low tastes or habits.

mening'itis, *n.* [*Gr. meningx*, a membrane], inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

men'surable (men'shurábl), *a.* [late *L. mensurabilis* (*mensūra*, a *MEASURE*)], that can be measured.—*n.*, **mensura'tion**, process or art of measuring.

men'tal, *a.* [*L. mens*, the mind], pertaining to the mind ; done in the mind.—*n.*, **mental'ity**, quality of mind.—*adv.*, **mentally**.

men'thol, *n.* [*L. mentha*, mint], a waxy-like substance made from oil of peppermint.

men'tion (men'shón), *n.* [Fr., from *L. mentio*, from root of *mens*], a speaking about anything ;—*v.*, to speak of or write about ; to state a fact.

men'tor, *n.* [*Gk. Mentōr*, an old Greek sage], a wise and faithful counsellor.

men'u, *n.* [Fr., from *L. minūtus*, small], a list of the articles of food for a meal.

mer'cantile, *a.* [Fr., from *It. mercantile* (*mercante*, *MERCHANT*)], having to do with buying and selling ; carrying on trade.

mer'cenary, *a.* [Fr., from *L. mercēdarius*, a person hired (*merces*, wages)], serving for pay ; moved by desire of gain ; done for gain ; selfish ;—*n.*, one who is hired ; a hired soldier ; one who acts for money, not from duty.

mer'cer, *n.* [Fr., from *L. merr*, *MERCHANDISE*], a merchant ; a dealer in silk and other textiles.

mer'chandise, *n.* [Fr. *merchandise*], the goods of a merchant ; that which is bought and sold ; buying and selling.

mer'chant, *n.* [*O.Fr. marchand*, from *L. mercans*, trading, from *merx*, *MERCHANDISE*], one who buys and sells ;—*a.*, belonging to trade.—*n.*, **mer'chantman**, a trading-ship.

mer'cury, *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. Mercurius*, the god of traffic], a silver liquid metal, called also quick-silver ; (*Mer'cury*) the planet nearest the sun ; any carrier of news ; a newspaper.—*a.*, **mer'cur'ial**, like Mercury ; active ; changeable ; containing quick-silver.

mer'cy, *n.* [Fr., from *L. merces*, reward (in late *L.*, pity)], kindness towards the helpless ; willingness to forgive an injury ; an act of mercy.—*as.*, **mer'ciful**, ready to forgive or spare ; unwilling to punish or give pain ; **mer'ciless**, without mercy or pity ; hard-hearted.—*n.*, **mer'cy-seat**, the covering of the ark of the covenant ; the throne of God.

mere (1), *a.* [*L. merus*], unmixed ; nothing else than.—*adv.*, **mere'ly**, in this and in no other way ; purely ; only.

mere (2), *n.* [*A.S.*, akin to *L. mare*, sea], a marsh or pool of standing water.

meretricious (*merétrish'us*), *a.* [L. *meretrix*, a harlot (*merère*, to earn)], of or like a harlot; tempting by false show; showy and false.

merge (*mèrf*), *v.* [L. *mergere*, to plunge], to throw or push under water; to be swallowed up or lost.

merid'ian, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *merididnus* (*meridiēs*, mid-day)], belonging to mid-day; at its highest point, as the sun at noon; —*n.*, mid-day, the highest point; an imaginary circle passing through any place on the earth's surface, and through the North and South Poles; a similar circle in the sky, crossed by the sun at mid-day.—*a.*, **merid'ional**, belonging to the meridian; southern.

meringue (*mer'-ang*), *n.* [Fr.], a small hollow cake made of sugar and white of eggs.

meri'no (*mèr'nò*), *n.* [Sp., from late L. *majorinus* (*major*, greater)], a sheep with fine wool; a cloth made from this wool; —*a.*, belonging to the merino sheep; made of its wool.

mer'it, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *meritum*, deserved (*merère*, to earn)], that which deserves honour or reward; worth; goodness; something deserved or earned; (*pl.*) the rights or wrongs of a question; —*v.*, to gain or deserve; to earn by service.—*a.*, **meritór'ious**, deserving reward.

merk, *n.* [see MARK], an old Scottish coin worth 13½d. sterling.

merle (*mèrl*), *n.* [L. *merula*], the blackbird.

mer'lin, *n.* [Fr.], a small kind of hawk.

mer'lon, *n.* [Fr., from It. *merlo*, battlement], one of the solid parts of a battlement.

mer'maid, *n.* [MERE (2), MAID], a fabulous sea-animal, with the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

mer'ry, *a.* [A.S., akin to MYRTH], full of fun; joyful; causing laughter; noisy and gay.—*ns.*, **mer'riment**, fun and laughter; **mer'ry-andrew** [Andrew Borde,

a doctor of the time of Henry VIII., noted for his funny sayings], one who makes sport for others; a buffoon; **mer'ry-thought**, the forked bone of a fowl's breast.

mesh, *n.* [A.S. *max*, masc (see MASH)], the opening between the threads of a net; (*pl.*) network; —*v.*, to catch in a net.

mes'merize, *v.* [*Mesmer*, a German doctor], to bring on a state of the nervous system where the person mesmerized acts unconsciously under the control of the mesmerist; to hypnotize.—*a.*, **mesmer'ic**, produced by mesmerism.—*ns.*, **mes'merism**, practice of mesmerizing; **mes'merist**, one who mesmerizes.

mess, *n.* [Fr., from L. *missum*, sent; *mittere*, to send; see MASS], a portion of food set on the table; a number of persons who take food together; a confused mixture disagreeable to the sight; a state of disorder or of dirt; a position of difficulty caused by blundering; —*v.*, to eat at a table with others; to supply such a table.—*n.*, **mess'mate**.

mess'age (*mes'aj*), *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *missaticum* (L. *mittere*, to send)], something sent; information sent from one person to another.—*n.*, **messenger**, one sent with a message; an officer of the law.

Messi'ah, *n.* [Heb.], the anointed one; the deliverer whom the Jews expected; a name of Christ.—*a.*, **Messian'ic**.

message (*mes'waj*), *n.* [Fr., from mod. L. *mansuagium*, a manor-house (L. *mansa*, see MANSE, Skcat)], a dwelling-house with the buildings and land about it.

metal, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *metallum*], a name given to a certain class of substances (iron, lead, gold, silver, etc.); broken stones for covering roads; (*pl.*) the rails of a railway; —*v.*, to cover with metal. — *pres. p.*, **metalling**; *p.p.*, **metalled**.—*as.*, **metal'lic** and **met'alline**, belonging to or like metal; made of metal; **metallif'erous**, producing

metals.—*v.*, **met'allize**, to form into a metal; to mix with metal.—*ns.*, **met'allist**, one skilled in metals; **met'alloid**, something having the form or appearance of a metal, as sulphur, carbon, etc.

met'allurgy, *n.* [Gk. *metallon*, *ergos*, working], the art of working metals.—*n.*, **met'allurgist**, one who works in metals.

metamor'phosis, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metamorphōsis*, (META-, *morphē*, form)], a change of form or shape; (*pl.*) **metamor'phoses**.—*a.*, **metamor'phic**, showing change of form, as rocks laid down by the action of water and afterwards altered by that of heat.—*v.*, **metamor'phose**, to change into another form.

met'aphor, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metaphōra* (META-, *pherein*, to bear)], a form of words in which a thing is spoken of under the name or likeness of something else; as, the ship *ploughs* the waves.—*as.*, **metaphor'ic** and **metaphor'ical**, in the form of or containing a metaphor.

metaphys'ics, *n.* [Gk. *meta ta physika*, beyond natural science], the study of the first principles of being; the science of pure being; the study of mind.—*a.*, **metaphys'ical**, belonging to metaphysics.—*n.*, **metaphys'ician** (-*zish'an*), one who studies metaphysics.

metath'esis, *n.* [Gk. META-, *thēsis*, a placing], a change of place among the letters or syllables of a word, as *meter* and *metre*, *firth* and *frith*.

mete, *v.* [A.S.], to measure.

metempsycho'sis (*mētemp'sikō'sis*), *n.* [Gk. META-, *em*, *en*, in; *psyche*, soul], passage of the soul at death into another creature's body; (*pl.*) **metempsychoses**.

me'teor, *n.* [Gk. *meteōron*, in the air], something floating in the air; a luminous body shooting across the sky; a shooting star.—*a.*, **meteor'ic**, belonging to or consisting of meteors; influenced by the weather; dazzling but short-lived.—*ns.*, **me'teorite**

[Gk. *lithos*, a stone], a meteoric stone; **meteorol'ogy** (*mēlēor-ol'ōjī*), the science which describes the changes in the air, esp. the weather, winds, etc.; **meteorol'ogist**, one who studies the weather.

me'ter, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *metron*, a measure], an instrument for measuring gas burned or water used, etc.

methinks', *v. impers.* [A.S. *thyn-can*, to seem (*not* to think)], it seems to me.

meth'od, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *methōdos*, a plan], way of doing anything; order in seeking after what is wanted; plan of arranging.—*a.*, **method'ical**, arranged in an orderly way; working according to method.—*ns.*, **Meth'odist**, one of the sect founded by John Wesley, so called from the strictness of their manner of living; **Meth'odism**, their beliefs and mode of worship.—*as.*, **Methodis'tic** and **Methodis'tical**, like the Methodists; strict.—*v.*, **meth'odize**, to bring into order; to arrange in a proper manner.

meth'ylated spirit, *n.* [Gk. *methy*, spirit; *hylē*, wood], pure alcohol mixed with 10 per cent. of wood spirit.

metic'ulous, *a* [L. *meticulosus* (*metus*, fear)], over-careful about trivial details.

meton'ymy, *n.* [Gk. META-, *onyma*, a name], a figure of speech in which one word is put for another which suggests it, as *the purse* for *money*.

me'tre (*mē'tēr*), *n.* [see METER], the arrangement of syllables in verse; a French measure of nearly 39½ inches.—*as.*, **met'ric** and **met'rical**, belonging to metre; in the form of verse; according to the arrangement of syllables in verse; according to the decimal system of weights and measures.

met'ronome (-*nōm*), *n.* [Gk. *metron*, a measure; *nomē*, distribution], an instrument for beating time in music.

metropol'is, *n.* [Gk., 'mother-

city' (*mêlêr, pôlis*), the chief city of a country; the city of an archbishop.—*a.*, metropol'itan, belonging to a metropolis;—*n.*, an archbishop or primate.

mettle (*metl*), *n.* [*METAL*], high spirit; energy or courage.—*as.*, met'tled and met'tlesome, having high spirit.

mew (1) (*mû*), *n.* [*A.S.*], a sea-gull.

mew (2) (*mû*), *v.* [*E.*, *imit.*], to cry as a cat;—*n.*, the cry of a cat.

mew (3) (*mû*), *v.* [*Fr. muer*, from *L. mûdare*, to change], to shed or cast feathers; to shut up when mewing; to enclose;—*n.*, a cage for hawks while mewing; (*pl.*), a row of stables (because in 1534 the king's stables were built where the mews had been).

mezzo-soprano (*med'zô*), *n.* [*L. medius*, middle], singer whose voice is midway between a soprano and an alto.

mias'ma, *n.* [*Gk.*, a stain], poisonous particles from decaying matter floating in the air; (*pl.*) mias'mata.

mi'ca, *n.* [*L. mica*, a small bit], a glittering mineral that divides into plates of great thinness.

Mich'aelmas (*mik'êlmâs*) *n.* [*MASS* (2)], the feast of St. Michael (29th September).

mi'crobe, *n.* [*Gk. mikros*, small; *bios*, life], a living germ or speck, especially one causing disease in the bodies of animals.

mi'crocosm, *n.* [*Gk. mikros*, small; *kosmos*, the world], man considered as a small universe.

microm'eter, *n.* [*Gk. mikros*, small; *-METER*], an instrument for making very small measurements.

microphone, *n.* [*Gk. mikros*, small; *phônê*, a sound], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sounds.

mi'roscope, *n.* [*Gk. mikros*, small; *-SCOPE*], an instrument for viewing details of very small objects.—*as.*, microscop'ic and microscop'ical, belonging to a microscope; made or seen only by the aid of a microscope;

having the power of a microscope.

mid, *a.* [*A.S.*], in the middle of; middle.—*n.*, mid'day, noon.—*as.*, mid'land, in the interior of a country; at a distance from the sea; mid'night, at or belonging to the middle of the night;—*n.*, twelve o'clock at night.—*ns.*, mid'rib, a continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of the leaf; mid'riff [*hrif*, the belly], the diaphragm.—*a.*, mid'ship, belonging to or being in the middle of a ship.—*adv.*, mid'ships, in the middle of a ship;—*n. pl.*, the middle part of a ship.—*ns.*, mid'shipman, a lower officer on board a ship of war; midst, the middle:—*adv.* and *prep.*, in the middle of.—*ns.*, mid'summer, the time about the 21st of June; Mid'summer Day, the 24th of June; mid'way, the middle of the distance;—*a.*, half-way on;—*adv.*, half-way.—*ns.*, mid'-wife [*A.S. mid*, with], a woman who assists in childbirth; (*pl.*) mid'wives (*mid'wivz*); mid'-wifery (*mid'wifri*), art or practice of a midwife; mid'winter, the time about the 21st of December.

mid'dle, *a.* [*A.S.*], between two; at an equal distance from both ends or sides;—*n.*, the middle point or part.—*ns.*, mid'dleman, one who does business between two others; one who rents land and lets it out in small portions; Mid'dle Ages, the years from the fifth century A.D. to the fifteenth.—*a.*, mid'dling, of middle size, rank, state, or quality; about equally distant from both ends.

midge (*mij*), *n.* [*A.S.*], a small fly; a gnat.—*n.*, midget, very small person.

mien (*mên*), *n.* [*Fr. mine*, a look, prob. from late *L. minâre*, *L. minâri*, to threaten], the appearance or bearing of a person; look or expression.

might (1) (*mû*), *v.* See MAY.

might (2) (*mîl*), *n.* [*A.S. mihl*, from same root as MAY], power:

strength of body or mind ; force of purpose.—*a.*, mighty, having great power ; of great size or quality.

mignonette' (*minyōnet'*), *n.* [Fr., a little darling (*mignon*)], an annual plant with sweet-smelling flowers.

mi'grate, *v.* [L. *migrāre*, to remove], to go to dwell in another place or country.—*n.*, **migra'tion**, act of changing one's abode.—*a.*, **mi'gratory**.

Mikado (*mikad'o*), *n.* [Jap.], the sovereign of Japan.

mi'lage or mileage. See under **MILE**.

milch, *a.* [A.S., akin to **MILK**], giving milk

mild (*mild*), *a.* [A.S.], soft in manner or temper ; not easily made angry ; sweet or soft to the senses ; not strong or violent.—*n.*, **mildness**.

mil'dew, *n.* [A.S., from root of L. *mel*, honey, and *DEW*], a whitish fungous growth on the leaves and stems of plants ; a similar growth on textiles, leather, etc. :—*v.*, to cover or become covered with mildew.

mile, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mille* (*passus*), 1,000 (paces)], a measure of 1,760 yards.—*ns.*, **mileage or milage** (*mil'aj*), distance in miles ; money paid per mile ; **mile'stone**, a stone marking the distance of a mile.

mil'foil, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *millefolium* (*mille*, a thousand ; *folium*, a leaf)], a plant, called also yarrow, with leaves cut into many small divisions.

mil'itary (*mil'it'ari*), *a.* [L. *militum*, **MILLET**], accompanied by small red pimples like millet-seeds, as a military fever.

mil'itant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *militāre*, to act as a soldier], engaged in war ; serving as a soldier ; fond of fighting.—*a.*, **mil'itary**, belonging to or like a soldier ; done by soldiers ; arising out of a soldier's duty or service.—*n.*, the whole body of soldiers.—*v.*, **mil'itate**, to fight (against) ; to be opposed (to).

militia (*mil'ish'd*), *n.* [L. *militia*, warfare, troops], a body of men enrolled and drilled for home service.

milk, *n.* [A.S.], a white fluid produced by some animals as food for their young ;—*v.*, to draw milk from.—*ns.*, **milk'maid**, a woman who milks cows or who works in a dairy ; **milk'sop**, a piece of bread soaked in milk ; a weak, silly fellow ; **milk'weed**, a common weed, so called from its milky juice.—*a.*, **mil'ky**, made of or like milk ; yielding milk ; without spirit or energy.—*ns.*, **mil'kiness**, quality of being milky ; **Mil'ky Way**, the Galaxy.

mill, *n.* [A.S. *myln*, from late L. *mulina*, L. *mola* (*molere*, to grind)], a machine for grinding or crushing ; a building in which corn is ground or where manufactures carried on ;—*v.*, to grind ; to shape, clean, or finish cloth ; to indent the border of a coin ; (of cattle) to surge round in a mass.—*ns.*, **mill'-dam** and **mill'-pond**, a bank across a stream to gather water to drive a mill-wheel ; a large reservoir in which water is stored to drive a mill ; **mil'ler**, one who has or works in a corn-mill ; **mil'ling**, act of putting through a mill, of fulling cloth or of scoring the edge of a coin ; **mill'-race**, the stream that drives a mill ; **mill'-wright** (*mil'rit*), a workman who makes or repairs the machinery of a mill.

millen'ium, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand ; *annus*, a year], a period of one thousand years, esp. that mentioned in Revelation xx., when Christ shall return and reign for a thousand years.—*ns.*, **mill'enary**, **millenar'ian**, consisting of a thousand years ; belonging to the millennium ;—*n.*, one who believes in the millenium.—*a.*, **millen'ial**, belonging to the millennium.

mil'lepede, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand ; *pes*, a foot], a small animal with very many feet.

millesimal, *a.*, thousandth; made up of thousandth parts.

mil'let, *n.* [Fr., from L. *milium*], a cereal bearing a great number of small round seeds, used as food.

milliard (*mil'yard*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mille*], a thousand millions.

milligram, **mil'limetre**, *ns.* [Fr., from L. *mille*, a thousand + GRAM and METRE], a thousandth part of a gram, metre.

mil'liner, *n.* [perhaps from *Milan* in Italy], one who makes women's hats, etc.—*n.*, **mil'linery**, articles made by a milliner.

mil'lion (*mil'yōn*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *milione* (L. *mille*, a thousand)], a thousand times a thousand.—*n.*, **millionaire**, one possessing a million pounds or dollars.

mil'liped. See MILLEPEDE.

milt, *n.* [A.S., from root of MELT], the spleen; the spawn of the male fish, corresponding to the *roe* in the female.—*n.*, **mil'ter**, a male fish.

mime, *v.* [Gk. *mimos*, an actor], to act a story by movement without the help of speech;—*n.*, a play suitable for miming.—*v.*, **mim'ic**, to act like someone else;—*n.*, one who acts or speaks like another.—*pres. p.*, **mimicking**; *p.p.*, **mimicked**.—*n.*, **mim'icry**, acting or speaking like another.

min'aret, *n.* [Sp., from Arab. *mandrat*, a lighthouse], a high slim turret on a mosque from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer.

min'atory, *a.* [L. *minātorius* (*minārī*, to threaten)], threatening.

mince (*mins*). *v.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *minutiāre* (see MINUTE)], to cut into very small bits; to gloss over; to keep back a part in speaking; to affect fineness in speaking or walking; to walk with short steps.—*ns.*, **mince**, finely chopped meat; **mince-meat**, minced mixture of raisins currants, peel, etc.

mind, *n.* [A.S. *ge-mynd*], the power which thinks; the whole inner nature or spirit of man; the

state of a person's thought or will;—*v.*, to fix the mind on; to obey; to have in mind.—*as.*, **min'ded**, having the mind fixed; **mind'ful**, not forgetting; looking well to.

mine (1), *poss. pron.* [A.S. *min*, *gen. sing.* of *ic*, I], belonging to me.

mine (2), *v.* [Fr., *éminer* ?], to dig below the ground; to dig under a building in order to bring it down; to ruin by slow or secret means;—*n.*, a pit from which metals are dug; a pit under a wall to bring it down; a pit in which explosives are used to destroy buildings, bridges, or roads; a floating case filled with explosives which are fired on contact; a rich source of wealth.—*ns.*, **min'er**, one who works in a mine; **min'eral**, that which is dug out of a mine; any natural substance not animal or vegetable esp. if mixed with metal;—*a.*, belonging to minerals; mixed with or of the nature of minerals containing mineral salts.—*v.* **min'eralize**, to turn into mineral; to mix with a mineral.—*ns.*, **mineral'ogy**, the science of minerals; the art of arranging and describing minerals; **mineral'ogist**, one skilled in minerals.

ming'le (*ming'gl*), *v.* [A.S., from same root as AMONG], to mix together; to unite into a mass; to join in intercourse or society.

min'ature (*min'iatur*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minium*, red lead], a small painting, esp. on ivory; anything on a small scale;—*a.*, on a small scale; much reduced.

min'ima, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *minimus*, least], something very small; the smallest measure of liquids = $\frac{1}{80}$ of a drachm; a note in music = half a semibreve.—*v.*, **min'imize**, to make as small as possible; to diminish.—*n.*, **min'imum**, the least possible size or quantity; (*pl.*) **min'ima**;—*a.*, of the smallest possible amount (opposed to MAXIMUM).

min'ion, *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, etym. ?], one greatly loved; a flatterer:

a slavish dependent; a small kind of printing type.

min'ish, *v.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *minūtāre* (see MINUTE)], to make less; to diminish.

min'ister, *n.* [Fr., from L. *minister*, a servant], a servant; one who acts for another, esp. for a government; one entrusted with a share in the government; a clergyman;—*v.*, to attend to, as a servant; to supply things needed.—*a.*, **ministe'rial**, of or pertaining to ministry or service, —*ns.*, **ministra'tion**, a ministering or serving; the work of a minister; **min'istry**, the duties of a minister; the clergy; the body of men who manage the government of a country.

mink, *n.* [Swed.], a small stoat-like animal valued for its fur.

minn'ow (*min'ō*), *n.* [A.S. *mynne*, from *min*. small], a very small fresh-water fish; the young of larger fish.

mi'nor, *a.* [L., *comp.* of *parvus*], smaller; of less importance; lower; (in music) having the third note of the scale only three semitones above the keynote (*comp.* MAJOR);—*n.*, a person less than 21 years of age.—*ns.*, **Mi'norite**, one of the lesser brothers or monks of the order of St. Francis; **minor'ity**, state of being under age; age below 21 years; the smaller number (of people) (opposed to MAJORITY).

Min'otaur, *n.* [*Minos*, king of Crete; Gk. *tauros*, a bull], a fabled monster, half-man, half-bull, killed by Theseus.

min'ster, *n.* [A.S., corrupted from L. *monastērium*], the church of a monastery; any large church.

min'stel, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *ministerialis* (see MINISTERIAL)], one who entertained others by playing or singing; a poet who sang while he played on an instrument.—*n.*, **min'streisy**, the art and practice of a minstrel; a band of performers or a collection of songs.

mint (1), *n.* [A.S. *mynel*, from L. *Monēla*, Juno, in whose temple

money was coined], a place where money is coined; a source of great supply;—*v.*, to coin money; to invent.—*n.*, **min'tage** (*min'tij*), the coin minted; duty paid for coining.

mint (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *mentha*], a strongly-smelling plant, with flowers in whorls. Important varieties are *spearmint* and *peppermint*.

min'ùend, *n.* [L. *minuere*, to lessen], the number from which another is subtracted.

minuet (*min-u-et'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *minutus*, made MINUTE], a slow, graceful dance with short steps, or the music played for it.

mi'nus, *a.* [L. *minus*, less], less by;—*n.*, the sign (—) of subtraction.

minute', *a.* [L. *minutus*, small], very small; attending to small things; exact.—*n.*, **min'ute** (*min'it*), the sixtieth part of an hour or of a degree; a small space of time; a note or jotting of business;—*v.*, to make a short note of.—*ns.*, **min'ute-book**, a book in which minutes are written; **min'ute-gun**, a gun fired as a signal of distress, usually every minute; **min'ute-hand**, the hand of a clock which marks the minutes.

minu'tiae (*min-u'shū*), *n. pl.* [L.], very small things; petty details.

minx, *n.* [Low Ger. *minsk*, wench (Ger. *mensch*, man)], a pert girl.

mir'acle, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mirāculum* (*mīrārī*, to wonder)], a rare or wonderful event; something beyond the power of man; something out of the common course of nature.—*a.*, **mirac'ulous**, like a miracle; very wonderful; done by more than human power.—*ns.*, **mirac'ulousness**.

mirage (*mī-rāsh'*) *n.* [Fr., from L. *mīrārī*, to wonder at], a false appearance, in which a reflected image is seen in the sky, or the sand of the desert looks like water; an illusion.

mire, *n.* [Scand.], deep mud; soft ground in which the feet sink;—*v.*, to stick or cause to stick in

- mud; to soil with mire.—*a.*, **mir'y**.
- mir'ror**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mirāri*, to gaze], a polished surface to reflect light; a looking-glass; a true image or example;—*v.*, to act like a mirror.
- mirth**, *n.* [A.S., from C.; same root as MERRY], joy or gladness shown by looks or actions; merriment.
- mis-**, *pref.* [A.S. *mis-*, amiss, and O.Fr. *mes-*, L. *minus*, less], wrongly; ill (as in MISCONDUCT, MISRULE).
- misadventure**, *n.* [MIS-], an unfortunate adventure; ill-luck.
- misall'ance**, *n.*, an unsuitable marriage.
- mis'anthrope** or **misan'thropist**, *n.* [Gk. *misein*, to hate; *anthrōpos*, a man], a hater of mankind.—*a.*, **misanthrop'ic** and **-ical**.—*n.*, **misan'thropy**.
- misapply**, *v.* [MIS-], to apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose.
- misapprehend**, *v.*, to take a wrong meaning out of.—*n.*, **misapprehension**, a wrong understanding; misconception.
- misappro'priate**, *v.*, to use for a wrong purpose.—*n.*, **misappropriation**.
- misbecome**' (*misbekūm*'), *v.*, to be unbecoming; not to fit.—*past*, **misbecame**; *p.p.* **misbecome**.
- misbehave**', *v.* [MIS], to behave badly.—*n.*, **misbeha'viour** (*misbehā'vūr*).
- misbelieve**' (-lēv'), *v.* [MIS-], to believe wrongly or falsely.—*n.*, **misbelief** (-lēf').
- miscal'culate**, *v.*, to calculate wrongly.—*n.*, **miscalculation**.
- miscall**', *v.* [MIS-], to call by a wrong name; to abuse; to revile.
- miscar'ry**, *v.* [MIS-], to carry or go wrong; to fail; to be unsuccessful; to give birth to before the proper time.—*n.*, **miscar'riage**, failure.
- miscella'neous**, *a.* [L. *miscellāneus* (*miscēre*, to mix)], not all of one kind.—*n.*, **miscel'lany** (or **miscelani**), a mixture of different kinds; a collection of writings on different subjects.
- mischance**', *n.* [O.Fr. *mis-*], ill-fortune; calamity.
- mischief** (*mis'chēf*'), *n.* [O.Fr. *mes-*, MIS-; *chef*, the head], that which turns out ill or does harm; cause of trouble; wrong-doing.—*a.*, **mis'chievous** (*mis'chivūs*), causing or fond of mischief.
- misconceive**' (*miskōnsēr'*), *v.*, to conceive or understand wrongly.—*n.*, **misconcep'tion** (-shōn), a wrong understanding.
- miscon'duct**, *n.* [MIS-], bad behaviour.—*v.*, **misconduct**, to act badly.
- miscon'strued** (*miskōn'stroo*) *v.*, to construe wrongly; to take the wrong meaning from.—*n.*, **miscon'struction** (-shōn), wrong meaning.
- miscount**', *v.* [Fr. MIS-], to count wrongly;—*n.*, a wrong counting.
- miscreant** (*mis'krē-ant*'), *n.* [O.Fr. *mescreant* (*mes*, MIS-; L. *crēdere*, to believe)], one who acts without principle; an utterly wicked fellow.
- misdate**', *v.* [MIS-], to date wrongly;—*n.*, a wrong date.
- misdeal**', *v.* [MIS-], to deal wrongly; to give the wrong cards;—*n.*, a misdealing.
- misdeed**', *n.* [A.S. MIS-, DEED], a wrong deed; a wicked action.
- misde'mean**', *v.* [MIS-], (oneself) to behave ill.—*n.*, **misde'meanour** (*misde'mē'nēr*), bad demeanour; ill conduct; an offence less than a crime.
- misdirect**', *v.* [MIS-], to give a wrong direction to; to send to a wrong person or place.—*n.*, **misdirec'tion**, a wrong direction; an error made by a judge in charging a jury.
- misdo** (*misdoo*'), *v.* [MIS-], to do wrongly; to commit a fault.—*n.*, **misdo'er**.
- misemploy**', *v.* [MIS-], to employ wrongly; to use for a bad purpose.—*n.*, **misemployment**.
- miser** (*mī'zēr*), *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched], a very greedy person; one who unduly hoards up money.—*a.*, **mi'serly**.

miserable (*mis'érabl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *miserabilis* (*miser*, wretched)], suffering misery; without comfort; very unhappy; causing great unhappiness; worthless.

Miserere (*mizerá'ri*), *n.* [L., 'have pity,' *imp.* of *miserēri*], the 51st Psalm, which begins in the Latin version with this word; music set to this psalm.

mis'ery, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *miseria*], great unhappiness; great pain.

misfit', *n.* [MIS-], that which fits badly.

misfortune, *n.* ill-fortune; bad luck.

misgive (*misgiv'*), *v.* [MIS-], to fill with doubt; to destroy confidence; to fail in heart or courage.—*past*, **misgave'**; *p.p.*, **misgiven'**.—*n.*, **misgiv'ing**, a failing of heart or courage; want of confidence; mistrust.

misgovern (*misgove'rn*), *v.* [MIS-], to govern badly.—*n.*, **misgov'ernment**.

misguide (*misgid'*), *v.* [MIS-], to guide wrongly; to lead into error.

mis hap (*mis-háp*), *n.* [MIS-], ill-luck; accident; misfortune.

misinform', *v.* [MIS-], to inform wrongly; to tell what is not true.—*n.*, **misinforma'tion**.

misinter'pret, *v.* [MIS-], to interpret or explain wrongly; to take a wrong meaning out of.—*n.*, **misinterpreta'tion**.

misjudge (*misjiif'*), *v.* [MIS-], to judge wrongly; to make a mistake in judging.—*n.*, **misjudg'ment**.

mislay', *v.* [MIS-], to lay in the wrong place; to put away and forget where.—*past* and *p.p.*, **mis laid**.

mislead', *v.* [MIS-], to lead astray; to cause to make mistakes.—*past* and *p.p.*, **misled'**.

mismanage (*misman'ij*), *v.* [MIS-], to manage badly; to let things go wrong.—*n.*, **misman'agement**.

misname', *v.* [MIS-], to call by a wrong name.

misno'mer, *n.* [O.Fr. *mes*, MIS-, *nommer*, to name]; a wrong name.

misog'amist, *n.* [Gk. *misein*, to hate; *gamos*, marriage], a hater of marriage.

misog'ynist (*misog'inist*), *n.* [Gk. *misein*, to hate; *gyné*, a woman], a woman-hater.

misplace', *v.* [MIS-], to put in a wrong place; to set on an improper object.—*n.*, **misplace'ment**.

misprint', *v.* [MIS-], to print wrongly.—*n.*, a mistake in printing.

misprize', *v.* [O.Fr. *mes*, MIS-; PRIZE], to slight; to undervalue.—*n.*, **misprision** (*misprish'in*).

mispronounce', *v.* [MIS-], to pronounce wrongly.—*n.*, **mispronunciation** (*misprón'ünsiáshón*), wrong pronunciation.

misquote', *v.* [MIS-], to quote wrongly.—*n.*, **misquota'tion** (*misquótá'shón*), a quoting wrongly; the words so quoted.

misread, *v.* [MIS-], to read wrongly or without understanding.—*n.*, **misrea'ding**.

misreck'on, *v.* [MIS-], to reckon or count wrongly.—*n.*, **misreck'oning**.

misrepresent', *v.* [MIS-], to give a false description of.—*n.*, **misrepresenta'tion**.

misrule', *v.* [MIS-], to rule badly;—*n.*, bad rule or its result.

miss (1), *v.* [A.S.], to fail to hit, reach, meet, etc.; to feel the want of; to find out the absence of; to pass over;—*n.*, a failure to hit; want of success;—*a.*, **missing**, not found; out of the way.

miss (2), *n.* [contracted from MIS-TRUSS], an unmarried woman; a girl.

Mis'sal, *n.* [late L. *missa*, MASS (2)], the Mass book in the Roman Catholic Church.

mis-shape', *v.* [MIS-], to give a wrong shape to.—*a.*, **mis-shá'pen**, having a bad or ugly shape.

missile (*mis'il*), *n.* [L. *missilis* (*mittère*, to send)], a weapon for throwing.

mission (*mis'hón*), *n.* [L. *missio* (*mittère*, to send)], a sending or

being sent, with authority to bring about some end ; centre of religious work ; the work a person is sent to do ; the persons sent ; a station of missionaries.—*n.*, **missionary**, a person sent abroad to teach religion ;—*a.*, belonging to a missionary or his work.

mis'sive, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *missus*, sent], an official letter.

mis-spell', *v.* [MIS-], to spell wrongly.—*past* and *p.p.*, **mis-spelled** or **mis-spelt**.—*n.*, **mis-spell'ing**, a word wrongly spelled.

mis-spend', *v.* [MIS-], to spend in a wrong way ; to waste.—*past* and *p.p.*, **mis-spent**.

mis-state, *v.* [MIS-], to state incorrectly.—*n.* **mis-state'ment**.

mist, *n.* [A.S.], visible moisture in the air ; anything that dims or darkens the sight.—*a.*, **mis'ty**, covered with mist ; dim.—*n.*, **mis'tiness**.

mistake', *v.*, to take or do wrongly ; to take the wrong meaning from ; to take one for another wrongly ; to be in error ;—*n.*, something wrongly done or thought.—*past*, **mistook** ; *p.p.*, and *a.*, **mistá'-ken**, wrongly understood ; guilty of a mistake.

mister, a form of address to a man, usually spelt Mr.

mistime', *v.* [MIS-], to time wrongly.

mistle'toe (*mis'l'tō*), *n.* [A.S.], an evergreen plant that grows on the branches of trees, esp. on the apple-tree.

mistranslate', *v.* [MIS-], to translate wrongly.—*n.*, **mistransla'tion**.

mis'tress, *n.* [O.Fr. *maistresse*, from root of MASTER], a woman who has a right to give orders ; a woman well skilled in anything ; a woman loved and courted ; a woman in the place but without the rights of a wife ; a title of respect given to a married woman (written Mrs., pron. *mis'is*).

mistrust', *v.* [MIS-], to have no trust in ; to look on with sus-

picion ;—*n.*, want of trust.—*a.*, **mistrust'ful**.

misunderstand', *v.* [MIS-], to take a wrong meaning from.—*past* and *p.p.*, **misunderstood**.—*n.*, **misunderstan'ding**, a mistake of meaning ; a disagreement or quarrel.

misuse' (*misūz'*), *v.* [MIS-], to use wrongly ; to treat badly.—*n.*, **misuse'** (*misūs'*), wrong use.

mite, *n.* [A.S., cutter or biter], a small insect found in cheese, etc. ; anything very small ; a small weight or coin ; fourth part of a farthing.—*a.*, **mi'ty**, full of mites.

mit'igate, *v.* [L. *mitigāre*, to soften (*mitis*, soft)], to make a thing more easily borne ; to lessen the pain or severity of ; to lessen the amount, as of evil.—*ns.*, **mitiga'tion**, **mit'igātor**.

mitrailleuse' (*mētra-yēz'*), *n.* [Fr., from *mitraille*, grapeshot], a gun with a number of barrels which can be fired very quickly one after another.

mi'tre, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mitra*, a belt], a head-dress worn by bishops, etc. ; the joint between two pieces of moulding whose ends are cut at an angle ;—*v.*, to put a mitre on ; to cut the ends to match.—*a.*, **mi'tral**, like or belonging to a mitre.

mit'ten or **mitt**, *n.* [O.Fr. *mitaine*], a glove without fingers.

mix, *v.* [from root of L. *miscere*, to mix], to join together into one mass ; to keep company with ; to have the parts joined.—*n.*, **mix'ture**, a mass made up of different things.

mizen or **mizzen** (*mizn*), *n.* [Fr. *misaine*, L. *mediānus*, middle], the mast nearest the stern in a three-masted vessel ;—*a.*, **near-est the stern**.—*n.*, **mizen-mast**.

miz'zle, *v.* [E.], to rain in very fine drops ;—*n.*, fine rain.

mnemon'ic (*nēmōn'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *mnēmōn*, mindfull, belonging to or assisting the memory.—*n.*, device for assisting the memory.

moan, *v.* [A.S.], to make a low sound of grief or pain ;—*n.*, a sound so caused.

moat, *n.* [O.Fr. *mote*, a mound], a ditch round a fort or castle, sometimes filled with water;—*v.*, to surround with a moat.

mob, *n.* [L. *mōbile*, fickle], an unruly crowd;—*v.*, to crowd around; to put in danger by a crowd.—*pres. p.*, **mobbing**; *p.p.*, **mobbed**.

mob-cap, *n.* [Du. ?], woman's loose cap worn indoors.

mō'bile (*mō'bil*), *a.* [L. *mobilis*], easily moved; not fixed; often changing in form or appearance.—*n.*, **mobil'ity**, readiness to move; ease of movement; changeableness.—*v.*, **mob'ilize**, to make ready for service.—*n.*, **mobiliza'tion**.

moc'assin, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a shoe of deerskin worn by Indians in North America.

mock, *v.* [Fr. *moquer*], to make sport of; to treat with abuse or contempt; to laugh at; to disappoint hope; to speak with scorn;—*n.*, an act of scorn or abuse;—*a.*, not real; false.—*n.*, **mock'ery**, a false show; insulting action or speech.—*n.*, **mock'ing-bird**, an American thrush which imitates sounds closely.

mod, *n.* [Gaelic, a gathering], Gaelic musical festival.

mode, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mōdum*, a measure], the form in which a thing is; the way in which a person or a thing acts; style; arrangement of semitones in the musical scale; a form of the verb, same as MOOD.—*a.*, **mo'dal**, belonging to mode; consisting of mode only.

mod'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *modello*], a representation on a small scale of any object; a copy or example for imitation;—*v.*, to shape or form; to form a model of;—*a.*, fitted to be used as a model.—*pres. p.*, **modelling**; *p.p.*, **modelled**.

mod'erate, *a.* [L. *moderāri*, to measure], kept within bounds; not too much; of no great extent, degree, or quality;—*v.*, to keep within bounds; to direct

or regulate; to make or to become less strong or violent.—*ns.*, **modera'tion**, a keeping within bounds; freedom from excess; **mod'erator**, the chairman at a meeting, or a Church court; the governor-balls of a machine; a kind of lamp.

mod'ern, *a.* [Fr., from L. *modernus*, present time], belonging to the present or to time not long past;—*n.*, a person living in modern times (opposed to ANCIENT).—*v.*, **mod'ernize**, to fit to the present time; to give a modern look to.—*n.*, **mod'ernism**, modern thought or practice.

mod'est, *a.* [L. *modestus*, according to measure], pure in thought word, and act; retiring; bashful; not excessive.—*n.*, **mod'esty**, rightness of manners; becoming conduct; purity.

mod'icum, *n.* [L. *mōdicus*, moderate], a small amount.

mod'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *mōdus*, a measure;—*FR.*], to make some change in the form, etc., quality, or action of; to alter or to give a new form to; to make less extreme.—*n.*, **modifi-ca'tion**.

mo'dish, *a.* [MODE], in the mode or fashion.—*n.*, **mo'dist**, one who follows the fashion.—*n.*, **modiste'** (*mōdēst'*), one who makes fashionable dresses.

mod'ulate, *v.* [L. *modūlus* (*modus*), a measure], to form or regulate sounds; to vary the tone of the voice for expression; to change the key.—*ns.*, **modula'tion**, a rising or falling of the voice; a change of key; **mod'ulātor**, a musical chart showing the scale and the tones.

mo'hair, *n.* [Arab.], the long silky hair or wool of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair.

Mohammedan, *a.*, belonging to Mohammed, or his religion; a follower of Mohammed.—*n.*, **Moham'medanism**, the religion of Mohammed.

moi'ety, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, from L. *medietas*, a half (*medius*, middle)],

half; one of two equal parts; a small share.

moll, *v.* [O.Fr. *mollir*, to wet (L. *mollis*, soft)], to stain with wet or mud; to work hard.

moire (*mwar*), *n.* [Fr., as *MOHAIR*], a kind of watered silk; *a.*, **moire'** (*mwar-ä*), of watered appearance.

moist, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *mucidus*, mouldy], slightly wet; damp.—*v.*, **moisten** (*moisn*), to make moist.—*n.*, **moisture**, a small amount of wetness.

mo'lar, *a.* [L. *moldaris* (*môlère*, to grind)], fitted to grind;—*n.*, one of the double teeth.

molasses, *n. sing.* [Port., from late L. *mellicus*, honey-sweet (*mel*, honey)], the thick syrup of sugar separated in the process of manufacture; treacle.

mole (1), *n.* [A.S. *möl*], a spot or mark on the skin, sometimes slightly raised above the surface.

mole (2), *n.* [E.], a little animal with small eyes and soft fur which digs below the ground and throws up small heaps of earth to the surface.—*ns.*, **mole'-hill**, one of those heaps; **mole'-skin**, skin of the mole used as fur; a thick cotton cloth, soft like the skin of a mole.

mole (3), *n.* [Fr., from L. *môles*, a mass], a bank of stone to break the force of the waves; a break-water.

molecule (*mol'ikül*), *n.* [Fr., a little mass (L. *môles*)], a very small particle; one of the smallest parts of which any substance is made up.—*a.*, **molec'ular**, composed of or caused by molecules.

molest, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *moles-tus*, troublesome], to trouble; to interfere with.—*n.*, **molesta'tion**, annoyance.

mollient (*mol'iént*), *a.* [L. *mollire*, to soften], serving to soften.

mol'lify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *mollificdre* (*mollis*, soft)], to make soft; to ease the pain of; to make calm; to lessen the fierceness of.—*n.*, **mollifica'tion**.

mol'lusc, *n.* [Fr., from L. *molluscus*, softish (*mollis*, soft)], an

animal with a soft fleshy body, usually in a hard shell, as a snail, a limpet, a mussel.

môl'ten, *a.* [*p.p.* of MELT], melted.

mo'ment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *momen-tum* (*movère*, to MOVE)], a very small space of time; importance or value.—*as.*, **mo'mentary**, lasting only for a moment; **mo-men'tous**, of great importance.—*adv.*, **mo'mentarily**, for a moment; **mo'mently**, every moment.—*n.*, **momen'tum**, the force with which a body moves, found by multiplying its mass by the speed; (*pl.*) **momen'ta**.

mon'achism (*mon'akizm*), *n.* [Fr., from root of MONK], the life of a monk; state of being a monk.

mon'ad, *n.* [Gk. *mónas*, a unit (*mónos*, alone)], a single point; something simple and indivisible.—*as.*, **monad'ic** and **mon-ad'ical**.

mon'arch (*mon'ark*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monarchês* (*mónos*, alone; *archê*, rule)], one who rules alone; a chief ruler; a superior to all others;—*a.*, ruling alone; superior to others.—*as.*, **monar'chal**, **monar'chie**, and **monar'chical**, belonging to a monarch.—*ns.*, **mon'archist**, one who supports monarchy; **mon'archy**, a people or country ruled by a monarch.

mon'astery, *n.* [Gk. *monastêrion* (*mónos*, alone)], a house for monks or nuns.—*as.*, **monas'tic**, **monas'tical**, and **monas-te'rial**, belonging to a monastery, or to the life of a monk or a nun.—*n.*, **monas'ticism**, life in a monastery.

Mon'day (*mûn'dä*), *n.* [A.S. *môn-undæg*, day of the moon], the second day of the week.

money (*mûn'î*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *monêta*, a mint], paper or metal stamped to show its value; anything that passes for money; wealth; (*pl.*) **money's**. — *a.*, **mon'etary**, pertaining to or consisting of money.—*n.* **money-changer**, a person who changes foreign money.—*a.*, **moneyed** or **monied**, wealthy.

mon'ger (*mung'ger*), *n.* [A.S. *man-gere*, a dealer; from L. *mango*, a dealer], a dealer or trader.

mongoose (*mong'goos*), *n.* [Ind.], a kind of ichneumon noted for killing snakes; (*pl.*) **mongooses**.

mon'grel (*mung'grél*), *a.* [akin to A.S. *mang*, mixture?], of a mixed breed; —*n.*, an animal of a mixed breed.

monition (*mon'ish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *monitio* (*monère*, to warn)], a warning; information or instruction to avoid something.—*a.*, **mon'itive**, giving advice.—*n.*, **mon'itor**, one who admonishes or gives advice; one who assists in maintaining order in a school; an ironclad ship with revolving turrets carrying heavy guns; a kind of lizard.—*as.*, **monitor'ial**, of or pertaining to a monitor; **mon'itory**, giving warning; reminding; —*n.*, a warning or caution.

monk (*münk*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *mónachos* (*mónos*, alone)], one who retires from the world to devote himself to religion; one who lives in a monastery. — *a.*, **monkish**.—*n.*, **monk's-hood**, a poisonous plant, with a flower like a monk's hood, called also aconite.

monkey (*mung'ki*), *n.* [? Low Ger.], a tailed animal somewhat like man; (*pl.*) **mon'keys**.—*ns.*, **mon'key-nut**, the groundnut; **mon'key-wrench**, a wrench having a movable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like.

mono-, *pref.* [Gk. *mónos*], alone (as in MONOGRAM, MONOLOGUE, MONAD).

mon'ochord (*mon'ókörd*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mónochord* (MONO-, CHORD)], a musical instrument of only one string or chord.

mon'ocle, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *monoculus* (MONO-, *oculus*, an eye)], a single eye-glass.

mon'ody, *n.* [Gk. MONO-, *ódē*, a song], a song or poem in which a single mourner expresses his grief.

monog'amy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monogamia* (MONO-, *gamos*, mar-

riage)], marriage to one at a time.—*a.*, **monog'amous**.—*n.*, **monog'amist**.

mon'ogram, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monogrammon* (MONO-, -GRAM)], two or more letters woven together.

mon'ograph, *n.* [MONO-, GRAPH], a paper written about one thing or one class of things.

mon'olith, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monolithos* (MONO-, *lithos*, a stone)], a pillar or statue made of a single stone.—*a.*, **mon'olith'ic**.

mon'ologue (*mon'ólog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *monologos* (MONO-, *logos*, speech)], a speech uttered by one person alone; a play, etc., for a single performer.

monoma'nia, *n.* [MONO-, MANIA], madness on one subject only.—*n.*, **monoma'niac**, one so affected.

monop'oly, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monopólion* (MONO-, *pólein*, to sell)], the sole right to make or sell; an exclusive privilege.—*v.*, **monop'olize**, to get hold of wholly for oneself.—*ns.*, **monop'olizer** and **monop'olist**.

mon'ostich (*mon'óstik*), *n.* [late L., from Gk. *monostichon* (MONO-, *stichos*, a row)], a poem consisting of only one verse.

monosyl'lable, *n.* [Gk. MONO-, a word of one syllable.—*a.*, **monosyllab'ic**.

mon'othéism, *n.* [MONO-, Gk. *theos*, a god], belief in one God only.—*n.*, **mon'otheist**.

mon'otone, *n.* [late Gk. MONO-, *tonos*, TONE], a single tone; sameness of tone.—*a.*, **monot'onous**, uttered or sung in one tone; dull.—*n.*, **monot'ony**, sameness.

Mon'otype, *n.* [MONO-, TYPE], a machine for setting type for printing.

monsoon', *n.* [Du., from Arab. *mausim*, a time or season], a wind that blows over the Indian Ocean and adjacent lands part of the year in one direction and part in another.

mon'ster, *n.* [Fr., from L. *monstrum*, a warning (*monère*, to

warn)], an uncommon sight; something horrible, causing fear or dislike; a huge or evil animal; a very ugly or wicked person;—*a.*, very large.—*n.*, **monstrosity**.

—*a.*, **mon'strous**, out of the common order; of uncommon size, ugliness, or wickedness.

mon'strance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *monstrare*, to show], a stand with a cover of glass used in the Roman Catholic Church for showing the consecrated wafer to the people.

month (*mūnth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of MOON], the time of the moon's revolution; the twelfth part of a year.—*a.*, **month'ly**, happening every month;—*n.*, a paper published every month.

mon'ument, *n.* [L. *monumentum* (*monēre*, to remind)], something set up to keep a person or an event from being forgotten.—*a.*, **monūmen'tal**, of the nature of a monument; in memory of the dead.

mood (1), *n.* [A.S. *mōd*], state of a person's feelings, passion, temper, etc.—*a.*, **moo'dy**, often changing one's mind; out of humour; depressed; gloomy.—*n.*, **moo'diness**, peevishness.

mood (2), *n.* [see MODE], a form of the verb expressing *mode* or manner.

moon, *n.* [A.S. *mōno*, root meaning to measure], the satellite that moves round the earth and reflects the light of the sun; any body revolving round a larger planet; a month; something of the shape of a moon.—*ns.*, **moon'beam**, a beam of light from the moon; **moon'light**, the light of the moon; **moon'shine**, show without reality.—*a.*, **moon'struck**, out of one's mind, said to be affected by the moon.

moor (1) and **moor'land**, *ns.* [A.S.], ground covered with heather or heath.—*n.*, **moor'fowl**, a bird found on moors.

Moor (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *maurus* (Gk. *mauros*, dark)], a native of the north of Africa.—*a.*, **Moor'ish**.

moor (3), *v.* [E.], to fasten a ship, etc., by a rope; to be firmly fixed.—*n.*, **moor'ing**, the act or means of fastening a ship; (mostly) (*pl.*) the place or condition of a ship so fastened.—*n.*, **moor'age**.

moose, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a large deer of North America, like the elk of Europe.

moot, *v.* [A.S. (*ge*)*mōt*, a meeting], to bring into discussion; to argue;—*a.*, not yet decided; open to be discussed;—*n.*, a meeting for discussion (historical).—*ns.*, **moot case** or **point**, a question not yet settled; **moot'-hall**, a hall of meeting.

mop, *n.* [prob. from L. *mappa*, a napkin], a bundle of coarse threads fastened to a handle for washing floors;—*v.*, to wipe with a mop.—*pres. p.*, **mop'ping**; *p.p.*, **mopped**.

mope, *v.* [etym. ?], to be dull or low-spirited.—*a.*, **mōpish**, spiritless; downcast.

moraine (*mōrān'*), *n.* [Fr.], a long ridge or heap of stones and earth deposited at the side or end of a glacier.

mor'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mōrālis* (*mōres*, conduct; *mos*, a custom)], pertaining to a person's conduct; concerned with the rightness or wrongness of thoughts and actions; acting according to the law of right and wrong; supported by reason or likelihood;—*n. sing.*, the lesson of a fable or story; (*pl.*) **manners** or **conduct**.—*ns.*, **morale** (*mōrāl'*), state of mind as regards hope, zeal, etc.; used also with reference to a body of men, as an army; **mor'alist**, one who teaches or practises the rules of duty; a writer on morals; **mor'al'ity**, that in an action which makes it right or wrong; agreement with the standard of right; the practice of what is right; the rules of moral duties.—*v.*, **mor'alize**, to teach or explain some rule of duty; (upon) to draw a moral meaning from; to treat questions of right and wrong.—*adv.*, **mor'ally**, accord-

ing to the rules of morality ; to all intents and purposes.

morass', *n.* [Du., from same root as MARSH], a tract of soft wet ground.

morato'rium, *n.* [L. *mora*, delay], a government authorization for delay in payment of debts.

Mora'vian, *a.*, belonging to the people of *Moravia*, or to a religious Protestant body called 'United Brethren';—*n.*, one of the United Brethren of *Moravia*.

mor'bid, *a.* [L. *morbidus* (*morbus*, a disease)], in ill-health ; arising from disease ; unhealthy.—*ns.*, **morb'idness** and **morbid'ity**.—*a.*, **morbif'ic**, causing disease.

mordac'ity (*mördäs'iti*), *n.* [L. *mordacitas* (*mordere*, to bite)], the power of biting ; severity ; sarcasm.—*a.*, **morda'cious** (*mordä'shius*), severe ; sarcastic.

mordant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mordere*], biting into ; serving to fix colours ; sarcastic ;—*n.*, a substance for fixing colours ; a stuff to make gold-leaf stick ; a liquid that eats into metals.

more, *a.* [A.S. comp. *māra* ; sup. *mæst*], in greater number or size ;—*n.*, a greater amount ; something added ;—*adv.*, to a greater degree.

moreen', *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of woollen cloth used for curtains, etc.

moreo'ver, *adv.*, over and above ; besides.

Moresque' (*möresh'*), *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco* (*Moro*, a MOOR)], after the manner of the Moors ;—*n.*, decorations or buildings in the style of the Moors.

morganat'ic, *a.* [Low L. *morganatica*, morning present], used to indicate a marriage of a man of high rank with a woman of lower position, in which neither she nor her children share his rank or inherit his possessions.

morgue (*mörg*), *n.* [Fr.], a place where dead bodies are laid for identification.

mor'ibund, *a.* [L. *moribundus* (*möri*, to die)], in a dying state.

mör'lon, *n.* [Fr., from Sp.], a helmet open in front, without a visor or beaver.

Mor'mon, *n.*, one of a sect in the United States founded by Joseph Smith on a new Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*.

morn, *n.* [A.S. *morgen*], the first part of the day.

mor'ning, *n.* [M.E. *morwening*], the early part of the day or of life ;—*a.*, belonging to the morning ; done or appearing in the morning.—*ns.*, **mor'ning-glory**, a twining plant with funnel-shaped flowers of various colours ; **mor'ning-star**, the planet Venus when it rises before the sun.

moroc'eo, *n.* [*Morocco*, in Africa], a kind of leather first got from the Moors.

mör'on, *n.* [Gk. *moros*, foolish], a person whose intellect has not developed.

morose' (*-rös'*), *a.* [L. *mörösus*, self-willed], silent or sulky ; sour-tempered.—*n.*, **morose'ness**, sullenness.

mor'phia and **mor'phine** (*mör'-fēn*), *n.* [Gk. *Morpheus*, god of dreams], a substance which causes sleep and deadens pain.

mor'ris and **mor'ris-dance**, *ns.* [Sp. *morisco*, MOORISH], a rustic dance, with bells, rattles, etc.

morrow (*mor'ō*), *n.* [M.E. *morwe*, MORNING], the day after any particular day or event.

Morse, *n.* [G. B. Morse, the inventor], a code of signals used in telegraphy.

mor'sel, *n.* [Fr., from L. *morsus* (*mordere*, to bite)], a small piece bitten off ; a little bit of food ; a small quantity of anything.

mor'tal, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *mortalis* (*mors*, death)], pertaining to or causing death ; that must die ; fatal ;—*n.*, a human being.—*n.*, **mortal'ity**, state of being subject to death ; the life of man ; the human race ; death ; the deaths over a period.—*adv.*, **mor'tally**, beyond recovery.

mor'tar, *n.* [A.S., or Fr., from L. *mortarium*], a vessel in which things are bruised or mixed ; a

short cannon for throwing shells ; a mixture of lime, sand, and water, for fixing stones in building.—*n.*, **trench mortar**, a weapon for throwing bombs from a trench.

mortgage (*môr'gâj*), *n.* [Fr. *mort*, from L. *mors*, death, and root of *gage*], a claim over property given to a person who lends money until the money be repaid ; state of being thus pledged ;—*v.*, to grant property as security.—*n.*, **mortgagee'** (*mörgâjé'*), one to whom a property is mortgaged.

mortify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *mortificare* (*mors*, death ; -*fy*)], to destroy the conditions of life ; to overcome by abstinence, etc. ; to humble or vex ; to be affected with gangrene ; to die away.—*n.*, **mortification**, state of being mortified ; a putting down by abstinence, etc. ; vexation and trouble, or their causes ; funds set aside for a charitable purpose.

mortise, *n.* [Fr.], a hole cut into one piece of timber to receive the end of another, called the tenon, made to fit it ;—*v.*, to cut or fasten by a mortise.

mortmain, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *mortua manus*, dead hand], a giving of property in perpetuity to a corporation.

mortuary, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mortuarius*], belonging to burial ; a place of burial, or for the dead before burial ; a fee paid on the death of a parishioner.

mosaic (1), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *mūsāicus*, muses' work], small pieces of coloured stone, etc. laid in patterns ;—*a.*, composed of or like mosaic.

Mosaic (2), *a.*, belonging to Moses, the law-giver of Israel.

moschatel' (*moskâtel'*), *n.* [Fr. from L. *muscus*, MUSK], a plant with a smell like musk.

moselle', *n.*, a light wine produced near the river Moselle.

Moslem (*moz'lem*) or **Muslim**, *n.* [Arab.], a Mohammedan ;—*a.*, pertaining to Mohammedans.—*n.*, **Moslemism**.

mosque (*mosk*), *n.* [Fr., from

Arab.], a Mohammedan church or temple.

mosqui' (*moskē'tō*), *n.* [Sp., from L. *musca*, a fly], a kind of gnat that gives a painful bite or sting.

moss, *n.* [A.S.], a very small flowerless plant, with branching stem and many narrow leaves, found in damp places ; ground covered with moss or peat ; *a.*, **mos'sy**, overgrown with or like moss.—*ns.*, **moss'-rose**, a rose having a moss-like growth on the stalk and calyx ; **moss'-trooper**, one of a class of robbers that used to ride about in the border-land between England and Scotland.

most, *a.* [A.S., akin to MORE], having the greatest number or quantity ; nearly all ;—*adv.*, in the greatest degree ;—*n.*, the greatest degree, amount, or number.—*adv.*, **most'ly**, for the most part.

mote, *n.* [A.S.], a spot of dust ; anything very small.

moth, *n.* [A.S.], an insect like a butterfly, the larvae of some of which eat holes in cloth.—*a.*, **moth'-eaten**, eaten by moths ; **moth'y**, full of moths.

mother (*mūth'ér*), *n.* [A.S.], a female parent ; a name of honour given to a woman ; the female head of a religious house ;—*v.*, to act as a mother.—*n.*, **moth'er-hood**, state or duties of a mother.—*a.*, **moth'erly**, like a mother.—*n.*, **moth'er-in-law**, the mother of one's husband or wife.

mother-of-pearl, pearly substance forming inside layer of some shells.

motion (*mō'shôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mōtio* (*movēre*, to MOVE)], a changing from one place to another ; a going in any direction ; a proposal in a meeting ;—*v.*, to make signs.—*n.*, **mo'tive**, that which causes motion ; the reason a person has for acting ; that which moves the will ;—*a.*, causing or producing motion.

mot'ley, *a.* [etym. ?], of different colours ;—*n.*, clothing made up of parts of different colours ; the clothes of a jester.

mo'tor, *n.*, a mover; that which produces motion; an engine.—*ns.*, **mo'torist**; **motor-bus**; **mo'tor-car**, **motor-cycle**; **mo'tor-boat**, vehicles moved by their own engine.

mottled, *a.*, having spots or shades of different colours.

mot'to, *n.* [It., from *L. mutum*, a muttering], a phrase on a coat-of-arms; a short guiding principle; (*pl.*) **mottos** (*mot'ōz*).

mould (1) (*mōld*), *n.* [A.S.], soft or crumbled earth; earth rich in decayed animal or vegetable matter; the matter of which anything is composed; a fungus growth on damp or decaying bodies;—*v.*, to cover with mould; to become mouldy.—*a.*, **moul'dy**, covered with mould.—*v.*, **moul'der**, to turn to mould; to waste away.

mould (2) (*mōld*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. modulus*, a measure], a hollow shape in which anything is formed or cast; the shape or cast given by a mould;—*v.*, to make into a proper shape.—*ns.*, **moul'ding**, process of shaping or moulding; anything cast in a mould; an ornamental bordering; **moul'der**.

moult (*mōlt*), *v.* [M.E. *mouten*, from *L. mūtāre*, to change], to cast off feathers, horns, etc.

mound, *n.* [etym. ?], a bank of earth or stones to keep off an enemy; any raised portion of earth.

mount, *n.* [A.S. *munt*, from *L. mons*], a mountain or hill;—*v.*, to go up; to rise high; to get up or to set on horseback; to raise aloft; to frame a picture, map, etc.; to set a jewel; to put a gun on a carriage or a fortification.—*n.*, **moun'ting**, a getting up; means of fixing, setting, or embellishing.

moun'tain (*moun'tin*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. montānus*, hilly], a high hill; anything very large;—*a.*, pertaining to a mountain; growing on a mountain.—*ns.*, **moun'tain-ash**, the rowan tree; **moun'taineer'**, an inhabitant of the

mountains; one skilled in climbing mountains;—*v.*, to climb mountains.—*a.*, **moun'tainous**, having many mountains; of large size.

moun'tebank, *n.* [It., from root of MOUNT and BENCH], one who boasts of his skill; one who talks of much more than he can perform; a quack.

mourn (*mōrn*), *v.* [A.S.], to feel or show sorrow; to tell out one's grief; to utter in a mournful manner.—*a.*, **mourn'ful**, having a look of sorrow; causing or feeling sorrow.—*n.*, **mourn'fulness**.—*a.*, **mour'ning**, lamenting;—*n.*, a feeling or appearance of sorrow; clothes worn to show grief.

mouse (*mous*), *n.* [A.S.], a small gnawing animal (*pl.* **mice**) (*mis*);—*v.*, to hunt mice.

moustache' (*müstash'*), *n.* [Fr., from *Gk. mustax*, the upper lip], the hair on the upper lip.

mouth, *n.* [A.S.], the opening for taking in food and uttering sounds; an entrance into anything; that part of a river where it flows into the sea; the muzzle of a gun;—*v.*, to speak in an affected or lofty way.—*ns.*, **mouth'ful**, that which just fills the mouth; a small quantity; **mouth'piece**, the part of a musical instrument to which the mouth is applied; one who speaks for others.

move (*moov*), *v.* [Fr., from *L. movēre*, to move], to set in motion; to change or cause to change place; to rouse feelings; to stir to action; to begin to act; to make a proposal, as at a meeting; *n.*, the act of moving; a step towards an end; a change in the place of a piece in chess.—*a.*, **mov'able** (*moo'vabl*), that can be moved; not firmly fixed; changing from one thing, time, or place, to another;—(*n. pl.*), property that can be moved, as different from houses, land, etc.—*n.*, **move'ment** (*moov'ment*), change from one place to another; manner of moving; a division of

a piece of music; an arrangement of wheels in a watch or clock.

mo'vies (*moov'iz*), *n.*, *pl.* (slang), short for moving pictures or motion pictures; the cinema.

mow (1) (*mō*), *v.* [A.S.], to cut grass, etc., with a scythe or with a machine; (down) to kill in rows or in masses.—*p.p.*, **mowed** or **mown**.—*a.*, **mown** (*mōn*), cut down by mowing; cleared of grass by mowing.—*n.*, **mow'er**, one who mows; a machine for mowing.

mow (2) (*mou*), *n.* [A.S. *māga*, a heap], a heap of hay or corn laid up in a barn;—*v.*, to heap up hay or corn.

Mr. See **MISTER**.

Mrs. See **MISTRESS**.

much, *a.* [M.E. *moche*, A.S. *mycel*], great in size or amount; lasting long;—*n.*, a great amount;—*adv.*, to a great degree; by far; often or long; nearly.

mucilage (*mū'silij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *mucilago* (*mucus*, slime)], a slimy substance found in some plants; gum mixed with water.—*a.*, **mucilag'inous**.

muck, *n.* [Scand.], moist dung; damp, decaying matter; anything mean and filthy;—*v.*, to cover with muck.—*a.*, **muck'y**, like muck.

mu'cus, *n.* [L.], a slimy fluid moistening the coatings of the cavities of the body which are open to the air.—*a.*, **mu'cous**.

mud, *n.* [Low Ger. *ī*], soft earth;—*v.*, to make muddy.—*a.*, **mud'dy**, darkened or covered with mud; dirty;—*v.*, to dirty with mud; to make dull.

mud'dle, *v.*, to cause confusion; to make a mess of;—*n.*, confusion.

muezzin (*moo-ēz'in*), *n.* [Arab.], a Mohammedan official who calls out the hour of prayer.

muff (1), *n.* [etym. ?], an awkward useless fellow;—*v.*, to bungle.

muff (2), *n.* [Du. ?], a covering for the hands, usually of fur, carried by women.—*v.*, **muff'le**, to wrap up from cold or wet; to wrap up so as to deaden sound.—*n.*,

muff'ler, something wrapped round the neck to keep off cold.

muff'in, *n.* [etym. ?], a soft, spongy cake.

muf'ti, *n.* [Arab.], one who explains Mohammedan law; plain clothes worn by an officer off duty.

mug, *n.* [?], a small vessel for holding liquor; a jug.

mug'gy, *a.* [Scand.], warm, damp, and close (of weather).

mūlat'to, *n.* [Sp., from L. *mulus*, a MULE], a person one of whose parents is white, the other black.

mul'berry, *n.* [prob. O. Ger. *mūl-beri* (from L. *morus*, a mulberry and BERRY)], a tree bearing dark berries, on the leaves of which silkworms are fed.

mulch, *n.* [A.S.], a layer of manure to protect the roots of plants;—*v.*, to treat plants in this way.

mult, *n.* [L. *multa*, a fine], a fine or punishment;—*v.*, to exact a fine.

mule, *n.* [A.S., from L. *mulus*], the offspring of a horse and an ass; a stubborn person; a machine for spinning cotton.

muleteer' (*mūlētēr'*), *n.*, a mule driver.—*a.*, **mū'lish**, like a mule; stubborn.

mull (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to heat, sweeten, and mix with spices (ale or wine).—*a.*, **mulled**.

mull (2), *n.* [C.], a high point of land or rock stretching out into the sea.

mull (3), *v.*, to bungle;—*n.*, a muddle.

mullein (*mū'lūn*), *n.*, kinds of herbaceous plant with woolly leaves and yellow flowers.

mul'let, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mullus*], a fish often found in river mouths and near the coast, and highly esteemed as food.

mulligatawny [Tamil, pepper-water], *n.*, an East Indian soup flavoured with curry.

mullion (*mū'l'yōn*), *n.* [O.Fr.], an upright bar between two divisions of a window, or between panels;—*v.*, to divide by mullions.

mult-, **multi-**, *pref.* [L. *multus*], much; many (as in **MULTIFORM**, **MULTILINEAL**).

multan'gular (-*ang'gûlâr*), *a.* [MULT-], having many angles.
multifa'rious, *a.* MULTI-, *fâri*, to speak], of many kinds; of different parts.
mul'tiform, *a.*, of many shapes or forms.
multilat'eral, *a.*, having many sides.
multilin'ear, **multilin'ear**, *as.*, having many lines.
mul'tiped, *n.*, an insect with many feet.
mul'tiple, *a.* [Fr., from late L. *multiplus* (MULTI-, *plidre*, to fold)], repeated many times; containing a number or quantity more than once;—*n.*, a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times.
mul'tiply, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *multiplicare*, as above], to increase in number or amount; to increase a number or quantity a certain number of times; to become more or greater.—*a.*, **mul'ti-plex**, having many folds.—*ns.*, **multiple'ty**, a great number; **mul'tiplicand**, the number which is to be multiplied; **mul'tiplica'tion**, act of multiplying; **mul'tipplier**, the number by which another is multiplied.
mul'titude, *n.* [L. *multitudo*], a great number; greatness of number; the common people.—*a.*, **multitu'dinous**, consisting of a multitude; many.
mum, *a.* [E., imit.], silent;—*n.*, silence;—*int.*, hush.
mum'ble, *v.* [M.E. *mommelen*, from MUM], to speak indistinctly with the lips nearly closed.
mumm, *v.* [O.Fr., from Low Ger.] to put on a mask; to make sport with a mask on.—*ns.*, **mum'mer**; **mum'mery**, anything for mere show.
mum'my, *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *mûm*, wax], a dead body preserved in gums and spices.
mump, *v.* [Du., form of MUM?], to move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to cheat; to act as a beggar.—*a.*, **mum'pish**.—*n.*, **mum'pishness**.
mumps, *n.*, an infectious disease in

which the glands of the neck become swollen; sullenness.
munch, *v.* [imit. ?], to chew with much movement of the jaws.
mun'dane, *a.* [L. *mundanus* (*mundus*, the world)], belonging to the world; worldly.
municipal (*mûnis'ipal*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *municipalis*, belonging to a free town], belonging to the affairs of a town or city.—*n.*, **municipal'ity**, a town, city, or district governed by its own magistrates.
munif'icence, *n.* [L. *munificentia*, bounty (*mûnus*, a gift, see -FY)], great liberality.—*a.*, **munif'icent**, giving great gifts; liberal.
mu'niment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *mûnimentum* (*mûnire*, to fortify)], a place of strength or a means of defence; (*pl.*) papers which record a person's claim to a property.
munition (*mûnish'on*), *n.* [L. *mûnire*, to fortify], (*usually pl.*) things made use of in war; military stores; a fortification.
mu'ral, *a.* [L. *mûrâlis* (*mûrus*, a wall)], belonging to or like a wall.
mur'der, *n.* [A.S. *morthor* (*morth*, death)], putting to death by unlawful means;—*v.*, to put to death so; to put an end to; to destroy by making a bad use of.—*a.*, **mur'derous**, causing or capable of murder.
mur'ky, *a.* [A.S.], dark and gloomy.—*n.*, **mur'kiness**.
mur'mur, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mur-mur*], a low, confused sound; a low sound of pain or anger;—*v.*, to complain in a low voice; to make a noise like a bee, etc.
murrain (*mûr'an*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *môri*, to die?], an infectious disease common among cattle.
mus'cadel or **mus'catel**, **mus'cadine**, and **mus'cat**, *ns.* [O.Fr., from It. *muscadello*, a wine smelling like musco, musk], a fragrant wine, or the grape from which it is formed; a sweet pear.
muscle (*mûsl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *musculum*, a little mouse, from its appearance under the skin], the fleshy parts of the body,

which have the power of contracting and of moving the joints.
—*a.*, **mus'cular**, pertaining to a muscle; done by means of muscle; with large and strong muscles.

muse (1), *v.* [Fr. *muser*, to dream], to think quietly over a thing; to be in deep thought.

Muse (2), *n.* [L., from Gk. *mousa*], any one of the nine goddesses supposed to have charge of the fine arts; inspiration.

muse'um (*mūzē'ūm*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *Mouseion*, the temple of the *Muses*], building containing a collection of works of art, science, antiquities, etc.

mush'room, *n.* [Fr., prob. from *mousse*, *MOSS*], edible fungus which grows up in pasture-fields sometimes in a single night; a person or a thing that grows up suddenly;—*a.*, of rapid growth.

mu'sic (*mū'zīk*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *mousikē*, of the *Muses*], the arrangement of sweet sounds; the art of arranging sounds to please the ear; playing or singing.—*a.*, **mu'sical**, pertaining to music; pleasing to the ear; skilled in music.—*n.*, **musician** (*mūzish'an*).

musk, *n.* [Fr., from L. *muscus*], a substance with a strong and lasting scent got from the male of the musk-deer; a class of plants;—*v.*, to perfume with musk;—*a.*, **musky**, having the smell of musk;—*n.*, **musk'rat**, a common N. Amer. fur-bearing water-rat.

muskeg', *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a rocky basin filled with moss, leaves, and the like; a kind of bog.

mus'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, formerly a small hawk (L. *musca*, a fly)], an old name for a gun; the gun formerly used by soldiers.—*ns.*, **musketeer'**, a soldier who carries a musket; **musketry**, the use of firearms; a collection of muskets; troops using muskets.

Muslim. See **MOSLEM**.

mus'lin (*mūs'lin*), *n.* [Fr., from *Mosul*, on the Tigris], a fine kind

of cotton cloth, first made at Mosul;—*a.*, made of muslin.

mus'quash, *n.* [Amer. Ind.], the fur of the musk-rat.

muss, *v.*, *t.* [Amer.], to put into a confused condition;—*n.*, a disorderly condition.

mussel (*mūsl*), *n.* [A.S. *musle*, from L. *musculus*, a small fish, as *MUSCLE*], a two-leaved shell-fish, used as food.

Mus'sulman, *n.* [Arab. *Muslim*, a true believer], a Mohammedan; a Moslem; (*pl.*) **Mus'sulmans**.

must (1), *v.* [A.S.], to be obliged or forced to.

must (2), *n.* [L. *mustum*, fresh, new (wine)], wine newly pressed from the grape.

must'ang, *n.* [Sp.], the wild horse of the American prairies.

must'ard, *n.* [O.Fr., same root as **MUST** (2)], a yellow plant with a pungent taste; the seeds of this plant ground and used as seasoning.

mus'ter, *v.* [Fr., from L. *monstrāre*, to show], to gather together for any purpose, esp. troops for inspection; to get ready for fighting; to come together;—*n.*, a gathering; troops gathered for inspection, etc.—*n.*, **mus'ter-roll**, a roll of all the men and officers present on the day of muster.

mus'ty, *a.* [etym. ?], having a mouldy smell; spoiled by damp or age.

mu'table, *a.* [L. *mutābilis* (*mutāre*, to change)], that may or can be changed; easily changing; unsettled.—*n.*, **mutability**.

mute, *a.* [O.Fr. *muet*, from L. *mūtus*, dumb], unable to speak; not uttered or pronounced, as a letter in a word;—*n.*, one who cannot speak; a person employed to stand silent at a funeral.

mu'tilate, *v.* [L. *mutilātus*, maimed], to cut off a limb or other member; to cut so as to make imperfect or destroy beauty.—*ns.*, **mutila'tion**, loss of a limb or other member; **mu'tilator**.

mu'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *mutinier*, from L. *movēre*, to move; a movement],

open resistance to authority ; a refusal of soldiers or sailors to obey their officers ;—*v.*, to refuse to obey lawful authority ; to rise against superiors.—*n.*, **mutineer**, one who mutinies.—*a.*, **mutinous**.

mut'ter, *v.* [imit. ?], to speak in a low voice ; to use words indistinctly ; to make a low, rumbling sound, as thunder.

mut'ton, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*], the flesh of sheep.—*n.*, **mut'ton-chop**, a rib of sheep's flesh for cooking.

mut'ual, *a.* [Fr., from L. *mutuus*], reciprocal ; shared in by more than one.

muz'zle, *n.* [O.Fr. *musel*], the nose and mouth of a four-footed animal ; the mouth of a gun ; a covering for the mouth to prevent biting ;—*r.*, to bind the mouth so ; to keep from speaking.

mýo pia, *n.* [Gk. *myein*, to close ; *ops*, sight], shortness of sight.

myriad (*mír'i-ad*), *n.* [Gk. *myrias*], ten thousand ; a very great number ;—*a.*, very many in number.

myr'lapod, *n.* [Gk. *myrias*, *pous*, *pódos*, a foot], a creeping animal with many legs.

myrmidon (*mír'mí-don*), *n.* [Gk. *Myrmidones*, followers of Achilles to Troy], a person who carries out the cruel orders of another.

myrrh (*mér*), *n.* [A.S. or O.Fr., from Semitic], a gum having a bitter taste ; a common aromatic umbelliferous plant.

myrtle (*mír'tl*), *n.* [Fr. from Gk.

myrtos], a shrub with white flowers, shining leaves, and a pleasant smell.

mys'tery (*mísl'eri*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *mystérion*], something not as yet understood ; something beyond the power of the human understanding ; anything dark or difficult ; a secret rite (often in plural) ; a play explaining a Scripture subject.—*a.*, **mystér'ious**, not clearly understood ; not explained ; difficult to understand.

mys'tic and **mys'tical**, *as.* [Gk. *mysticos*, secret, see MYSTERY (2)], pertaining to a mystery ; having a sacred or secret meaning.—*na.*, **mys'tic**, one who professes to receive revelations direct from the Spirit of God ; **mys'ticism**, the doctrines and teaching of the Mystics.

mys'tify, *v.* [Fr., see MYSTIC, -FY], to make hard to be understood ; to confuse the mind.—*n.*, **mys'tification**.

myth (*míth*), *n.* [Gk. *mythos*], a fanciful story embodying the beliefs of a primitive people ; a fictitious tale told as if it were real history.—*a.*, **myth'ical**.—*n.*, **mythol'ogy** (*míthol'ójí*), the science or knowledge of myths ; a collection or arrangement of myths ; a book of such stories.—*as.*, **mytholog'ic** and **mytholog'ical**, fabulous.—*n.*, **mythol'ogist**, one who knows or writes about mythology.

N

nab, *v.* [Scand. ?], to seize suddenly.—*pres. p.*, **nabbing** ; *p.p.*, **nabbed**.

na'bob, *n.* [Hind. *navvab*], a governor under the Mogul emperors ; an Indian prince ; a very rich man.

nacelle (*nasel*), *n.* [L. *navicella* (*navis*, a ship-), the body of an airship or aeroplane.

na'dir, *n.* [Arab.], the point of the sky opposite to the zenith ; the lowest point of anything.

nag (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a small horse ; any horse.

nag (2), *v.* [Scand., to gnaw ?], to worry or annoy.—*pres. p.*, **nag-ging** ; *p.p.*, **nagged**.

naíad (*ní'ad*), *n.* [Gk. *naías* (*naiein*, to flow)], a goddess of a river or a spring ; a water-nymph ; (*pl.*) **na'íades**.

nail, *n.* [A.S. *naegal*], the hard layer at the end of a finger or toe ; the claw of an animal ; a metal pin

for fastening pieces of wood ; 2½ inches ;—*v.*, to fasten with a nail.

—*n.*, **naï'ler**, one who makes nails.
naï've (*na-év'*), *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, *f.*, *naïve* from L. *nāivus*, NATIVE], with natural simplicity of thought or speech ; without affectation.—*n.*, **naïvete'** (*na-év'itā*).

na'ked, *a.* [A.S. *nacod*, akin to L. *nūdus*, NUDE], without clothes or covering ; without ornament ; open to sight.—*n.*, **na'kedness**.

na'm-by-pam'by, *n.* [from *Ambrose* Phillips (1671-1749), who wrote affectedly simple verses], silly talk or writing ;—*a.*, weakly sentimental.

name, *n.* [A.S.], a word by which a person or a thing is called or known ; reputation ; fame ; a race or family ; authority ; behalf ; *v.*, to give a name to ; to mention by name.—*a.*, **name'less**, not mentioned ; not known.—*adv.*, **name'ly**, that is to say.—*n.*, **name'sake**, one who has the same name as another.

nankeen', *n.* a yellowish cotton cloth first made at *Nankin* in China.

nap (1), *n.* [A.S.], a short sleep ;—*v.*, to take a short sleep ; to be unprepared.—*pres. p.*, **napping** ; *p.p.*, **napped**.

nap (2), *n.* [E., prob. from Du. *noppel*, the soft downy surface of cloth ; the soft hairs on plants.—*as.*, **napless**, **nappy**.

nap (3), *n.* [Napoleon], a card game.
nape, *n.* [etym. ?], the back of the neck.

na'pery, *n.* [O.Fr. *naperie*, from *nape* or *nappe*, L. *mappa* (see MAP)], house linen, esp. for the table.

naph'tha, *n.* [Gk.], an inflammable strong-smelling spirit got from petroleum, coal-tar, etc.

nap'kin, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*, a cloth ; -KIN], a small cloth for wiping the hands.

napo'leon, *n.* [Fr., Emperor *Napoleon*], old gold coin worth twenty francs.

narcis'sus, *n.* [Gk. *Narkissos*], a class of bulbous plants with handsome flowers.

narcot'ic, *a.* [Gk. *narkē*, numbness, sleep], producing sleep or numbness ;—*n.*, a drug that causes sleep or deadens pain.

nard, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nardus*], a sweet-smelling plant, also called SPIKENARD ; an ointment prepared from this plant.

narrate', *v.* [L. *narrāre*, to tell], to give an account of : to tell.—*ns.*, **narra'tion** (*nārd'shon*), an account of something that has happened ; that which is told ; **nar'rative**, that which is told ; an account of an event ;—*a.*, giving an account of some event.

nar'row, *a.* [A.S.], of little breadth ; confined ; within a little of ; bigoted ; limited ;—*v.*, to grow or make narrow ;—*n.*, (*often pl.*), a narrow passage or strait.—*n.*, **nar'rowness**.—*a.*, **nar'row-mind'ed**, unable to take a broad view.—*n.*, **nar'row-mind'edness**.

nar'whal, *n.* [Scand.], animal of the whale family, about twenty feet long, with a long tusk projecting from its upper jaw.

nasal (*nā'zāl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *nāsus*, the nose], belonging to the nose ; sounded through the nose.—*n.*, **nāsaliza'tion**.

nasturtium (*nāstēr'shūm*), *n.* [L. *nāsus*, the nose ; *torquēre*, to twist], a kind of cress, with orange-coloured flowers and a pungent taste.

nas'ty, *a.* [etym. ?], so dirty as to cause disgust ; filthy ; disagreeable.—*n.*, **nas'tiness**.

na'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *nātālis* (*nasci*, to be born)], pertaining to birth.

nata'tion, *n.* [L. *nātre*, to swim], art of swimming.—*a.*, **na'tatory**.

na'tion (*nā'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *natio*], people of the same race, laws, and customs, and living in the same country.—*a.*, **national** (*nāsh'indl*), pertaining to a nation.

—*v.* **nātionalize**, to make national ; to make the property of the nation, as railways, coal, etc.—*ns.*, **nātionalism**, state of being attached to one's country ; a custom peculiar to a nation :

nationalist, one who works for national independence; **nationality**, membership of a nation; the sum of the different points that mark the people of a nation; existence as a nation.

na'tive, *a.* [L. *nātivus*, natural], pertaining to one's birth; original; produced in a place; brought about by nature;—*n.*, a person born in a place.—*ns.*, **nativ'ity**, a being born; the time, place, or manner of one's birth; **Nativity**, the birth of Christ.

na'ture, *n.* [L. *nātūra* (*nātus*, born)], the law or order by which persons or things come into being; the regular way or manner in which persons or things exist or act; the forces at work to produce and maintain what exists; the physical world; what a person or a thing really is; natural disposition; quality of mind or life.—*a.*, **nat'ural**, according to nature; brought about by nature; not acquired; agreeing with reality; unaffected; according to the key in music which has no sharps or flats (key of C);—*n.*, a person of weak mind; a mark (♭) in music to take off the effect of a sharp or a flat.—*v.*, **nat'uralize**, to give a foreigner the rights of a native; to fit a plant or animal to a climate not natural to it.—*n.*, **nat'uralist**, one who studies nature.—*a.*, **naturalis'tic**.—*n.*, **naturaliza'tion**, process of naturalizing; state of being naturalized.—*adv.*, **nat'urally**, in a natural way or manner; without effort; as one would expect.

naught (*nawt*), *n.* [A.S. *nāwht* (NO, WHIT)], nothing; the sign (0), usually **nought**;—*a.*, of no value;—*adv.*, in no degree.—*a.*, **naugh'ty**, of no use or value; bad in conduct.—*n.*, **naugh'ti-ness**.

nausea (*naw'sia*), *n.* [L., sea-sickness (Gk. *naus*, a ship)], a sickness of the stomach approaching to vomiting; a feeling of great

dislike.—*v.*, **nauseate** (*naw'-sē-āt*), to have a sick feeling; to feel or cause disgust.—*a.*, **nau'-seous**, causing nausea; disgusting.—*n.*, **nau'seousness**.

nau'tical, *a.* [L. *nauticus*, belonging to a ship (*nauta*, a sailor)], pertaining to sailors, or ships and their management.

nau'tilus, *n.* [Gk. *nautilus*, a sea-man], a shell-fish with a membrane which acts like a sail; (*pl.*) **nau'tili**.

na'val, *a.* [L. *nāvis*, a ship], belonging to ships; consisting of ships.

nave (1), *n.* [L. *nāvis*, a ship], the middle part of a church, between the aisles.

nave (2), *n.* [A.S. *nafu*], the part of a wheel through which the axle passes; the hub.

na'vel, *n.* [A.S. *nafela*, a little NAVE (2)], a mark at the central part of the belly; the umbilicus; the middle point of anything.

nav'igate, *v.* [L. *nāvigāre*, to sail (*nāvis*, a ship; *agere*, to drive)], to guide or manage a ship or aeroplane; to sail on or over.—*a.*, **nav'igable**, that can be sailed over.—*ns.*, **naviga'tion**, art of managing a ship; the rules according to which ships are steered; the condition of the sea or of a river as to sailing; **nav'igātor**, one who sails a ship or aircraft; a person skilful in sailing.

nav'vy, *n.* [shortened from NAVIGATOR], a labourer on roads, railways, etc.

na'vy, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nāvis*, a ship], a fleet; a number of ships used for one purpose; the warships of a nation and their officers.

nay, *adv.* [Scand. (A.S. gives NO)], no; not so; not only so, but;—*n.*, a denial.

Nazarene', *n.*, a native or an inhabitant of Nazareth (applied to Christ).

Naz'arite, *n.* [Heb.], one of a sect who promised to abstain from strong drink.

naze, *n.* [A.S. *naes*, NESS], a cape.

Na'zi (*na'zē*), *n.* [NA + ZI, from Ger. *nationalen sozialisten*], member of the German National-Socialist Party;—*a.* governing according to the principles of this party.

neap, *a.* [A.S., etym. ?], low;—*n.*, the tide with least rise and fall.

near, *a.* [A.S., comp. of *naēh*, NIGH], close at hand; not far away in place or time; very like, as a copy; closely related; short, as a way; unwilling to part with money;—*adv.*, not far off in time or in place; almost;—*prep.*, close by; at the side of;—*v.*, to come or draw near. —*adv.*, *near'ly*.—*n.*, *near'ness*. —*a.*, *near'-sighted*, seeing only what is near.

neat (1), *a.* [A.S., akin to *neatan*, to use], belonging to cattle;—*n.*, cattle; an ox or cow.—*n.*, *neat'-herd*, one who herds cattle.

neat (2), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *nitidus*, shining], with everything in its place; in good order; simple in taste; unmixed; pure.—*n.*, *neat'ness*.

neb'ula, *n.* [L., a little cloud], a misty patch in the sky composed of a very great number of stars or luminous gases; (*pl.*) *neb'-ulae*.—*as.*, *neb'ular*, pertaining to a nebula; *neb'ulous*, having the appearance of a nebula; hazy; misty.

nee'essary (*nes'ēsari*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *necessarius*], that must be; that cannot be avoided or done without; forced to act; not free;—*n.*, something needed (often in *pl.*)—*adv.*, *nee'essarily*.

neces'sity, *n.* [L. *necessitas*], that which must be; that which cannot be avoided or done without; want.—*n.*, *necessita'rian*, one who denies the freedom of the human will.—*v.*, *neces'sitate*, to make necessary; to render unavoidable; to force.—*a.*, *neces'sitous*, very poor.

neck, *n.* [A.S.], the part that joins the head to the body; any long narrow part between two larger pieces.—*ns.*, *neck'-cloth*, *neck'-erchief* (*nek'ērchif*), *neck'-tie*,

a piece of cloth, a kerchief, a tie worn around the neck; *neck'-lace* (*nek'lis*), a string of beads or precious stones worn round the neck; *neck'let*, necklace; small fur for the neck.

necro'logy, *n.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; -LOGY], a list of deaths.

ne'romancy, *n.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *manteia*, prophecy], the art of foretelling by information from the dead; the black art (from a mistaken derivation from *niger*, black).—*n.*, *ne'roman-cer*.—*a.*, *ne'roman'tic*.

necrop'olis, *n.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *pōlis*, a city], a burying-ground, esp. in a town.

necro'sis, *n.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead], decay of bone.—*a.*, *ne'crotic*.

ne'ctar, *n.* [L., from Gk. *nektar*], the drink of the gods; any sweet drink; juice of flowers from which bees make honey.—*a.*, *ne'ctarine* (*-rin*), sweet like nectar;—*n.*, a kind of peach.—*a.*, *ne'ctarous* or *necta'reous*, sweet as nectar.

need, *n.* [A.S.], want of something that cannot be done without; want of the means of living; great difficulty or distress;—*v.*, to be in want of; to be unable to do without.—*as.*, *need'ful*, that cannot be done without; *nee'dy*, in want of the means of living; *need'less*, not needed; unnecessary.—*adv.*, *needs* [*gen. case of NEED*], of necessity (often used with *must*).

nee'dle, *n.* [A.S.], a fine sharp-pointed piece of steel with a hole at one end to receive a thread for sewing; a thin rod used for knitting, etc.; the fine bar in the mariner's compass that points always to the north.—*ns.*, *nee'dle-book*, a case with leaves of cloth for holding needles; *nee'dle-gun*, a gun that was fired by a needle-like apparatus in the lock; *nee'dle-woman*, a woman who makes her living by sewing; *nee'dle-work*, work done by means of a needle.

nefa'rious, *a.* [L. *nefārius*, wicked

(*nēfas*), very wicked ; unlawful.

—*n.* **nefar'iousness**.

nega'tion, *n.* [L. *negāre*], act of saying no ; a denial ; a description of what a thing is not.—*a.*,

neg'ative, saying no ; telling what a thing is not ; marking a number or quantity to be subtracted (opposed to POSITIVE and AFFIRMATIVE).—*a.*, a word or sentence that denies ; saying no ; an image with light and dark in reverse from which photographs are printed ;—*v.*, to prove not true ; to say no to ; to reject by vote.—*adv.*, **neg'atively**.

neglect', *v.* [L. *neglectus* (*negligēre*, to neglect)], to forget or to be careless about ; give no attention to :—*n.*, want of doing what one ought ; careless treatment.—*a.*,

neglect'ful.—*as.*, **neglect'fulness** and **neg'ligence**, want of care ; habit of not doing one's duty ; carelessness.—*as.*, **neg'ligent** (*neg'ligent*) ; **negligible** (*neg'ligibl*), of no account.

negotiate (*negō'shiāt*), *v.* [L. *negōtiārī*, to do business], to carry on business : to arrange the terms of a bargain or treaty : to give a bill in return for a payment or other value ; get over (obstacle or difficulty).—*as.*, **negotia'tion**, process of carrying on business ; an arranging of a bargain ; **nego'tiātor**.—*a.*, **nego'tiable**, that may be negotiated or arranged.

Ne'gro, *a.* [Sp., from L. *niger*], black ;—*n.*, one of the black races of Africa ;—*f.*, **Ne'gress**.

ne'gus, *n.* [Colonel *Negus* the inventor], a drink of wine, hot water, sugar, etc.

neigh (*nā*), *v.* [A.S., *imit.*], to cry like a horse ;—*n.*, the cry of a horse.

neigh'bour (*nā'būr*), *n.* [A.S. *nēah*, near : (*gebur*, a dweller or farmer), one who lives near another ;—*a.*, near ;—*v.*, to live near to.—*n.*, **neigh'bourhood**, the state of being near ; places round about or near ; the people who live around or near.—*as.*, **neigh'bouring**, living near ; close at hand ; **neigh'bourly**,

acting as neighbours ought ; helping each other ; friendly.

nei'ther (*nī'* or *nēthēr*), *pron.* [A.S. *nā*, NO, EITHER], not either ; not the one or the other ;—*conj.*, not either.

Nem'esis, *n.* [Gk., what is due], vengeance ; punishment that surely follows sin ; fate.

neoli'thic (*nē-olīth'ik*), *a.* [Gk. *neos*, new, and *lithos*, a stone], belonging to the later stone age when polished stone implements were used.

neology (*nēol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *nēos*, new -LOGY], the bringing in of new words or meanings ; a new truth or a new explanation.—*a.*, **neolog'ic** or **neolog'ical**.—*as.*, **neol'ogism**, **neol'ogist**.

nē'on, *n.* [Gk. *neos*, new], an atmospheric gas discovered 1898.

neophyte (*nē-ōfīt*), *n.* [Gk. *nēos*, new, *phytos*, grown], one newly admitted ; a new convert ; a beginner in learning ;—*a.*, newly admitted or entered.

nephew (*nef'ū*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nepos*], the son of a brother or a sister ;—*f.*, **nièce** (*nēs*).

nep'otism, *n.* [L. *nepos*], favouritism shown to relations.

Nep'tune, *n.* [L.], the god of the sea ; one of the most distant of the planets.

nereid (*nē-rē'id*), *n.* [Gk. *Nērēis*, daughter of *Nēreus*, a sea-god], a sea-nymph.

nerve, *n.* [L. *nervus*, a sinew], a fibre or bundle of fibres by which feeling passes to and from the brain ; firmness of mind ; self-command in danger ; a fibre or rib along the leaf of a plant ;—*v.*, to give strength or firmness to.—*as.*, **nerved**, strengthened in the nerves ; having veins, as the leaves of plants ; **nerve'less**, without nerve ; weak ; **ner'vous**, full of nerve ; strong and vigorous ; having to do with the nerves ; with too keen feeling in the nerves ; thirl ; **ner'vy**, excitable.—*n.*, **ner'vousness**.

nescience (*nesh'iēns*), *n.* [L. *ne*, not ; *scire*, to know], want of knowledge.—*a.*, **nesc'ient**.

ness, *n.* [A.S. *naes*, NAZE], a cape.

nest, *n.* [A.S.], the bed of a bird for its eggs and its young; any comfortable dwelling;—*v.*, to make and use a nest.—*v.*, **nestle** (*nesl*), to lie in a nest; to lie close together; to cherish.—*a.*, **nes'tling** (*nes'ling*), being yet in the nest;—*n.*, a young bird in the nest.

net (1), *n.* [A.S. *net* (not connected with KNIT or KNOT)], twine or thread knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, etc.; anything like a net; anything to catch or entrap;—*v.*, to make a net; to catch with a net.—*pres. p.*, **net'ting**; *p.p.*, **netted**.—*ns.*, **net'ting** and **network**, work made like a net.

net (2), *a.* [Fr., NEAT (2)], clear of everything that does not really form part; free from further deductions (opposed to GROSS);—*v.*, to gain as clear profit.—*pres. p.*, **net'ting**; *p.p.*, **netted**.

nether (*neth'er*), *a.* [A.S., from root *nī*, down], farther down; lower (opposed to UPPER).—*a.*, **neth'-ermost**, *a.*, farthest down; lowest.

net'tle, *n.* [A.S.], a plant covered with sharp hairs which sting the skin;—*v.*, to fret the mind; to irritate.—*n.*, **net'tle-rash**, eruptions on the skin like those caused by the sting of a nettle.

neuralgia (*nūrdl'jā*), *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, a nerve; *algos*, pain], a pain in the nerves.—*a.*, **neural'gic**, caused by neuralgia.

neurasthē'nia, *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, a nerve], weakness of the nervous system.

neur'itis, *n.*, inflammation of a nerve.

neuro'tic, *a.*, pertaining to the nerves; over-sensitive;—*ns.*, a disease in the nerves; a nerve medicine: **neuro'sis**, a nervous disorder.

neu'ter, *a.* [L., neither], neither of the two; taking neither side; (grammar) neither masculine nor feminine;—*n.*, a person who does not take a side; a plant or an animal without sex.—*a.*, **neu'**

tral, taking neither side;—*n.*, one that takes no part in a quarrel.—*n.*, **neutral'ity**, state of being neutral.—*v.*, **neu'tralize**, to make of no effect.—*ns.*, **neu'traliza'tion**, process of making, or state of being neutral; **neu'tron**, particle of matter devoid of any electrical charge.

nev'er, *adv.* [A.S. *ne*, not; *æfre*, EVER], not ever; in no degree.—*adv.*, **nevertheless'** [*thē*, by that; LESS], in spite of that.

new (*nū*), *a.* [A.S., from same root as L. *novus*], produced now or a short time ago; lately begun; seen, known, or used for the first time; untried; changed for the better; just come (from).—*n.*, **new'ness**.—*a.*, **newfangled** (*nū'-fāngld*) [A.S. *fang*, to seize], new for the sake of being novel.

new'el, *n.* [O.Fr.], the pillar of a winding staircase; the post at the top and bottom of a banister.

news (*nūz*), *n.* [pl. of NEW, but used as *sing.*], that which is told as new; information given or received for the first time.—*ns.*, **news'dealer**, (Amer.) a dealer in newspapers and other periodicals; **news'-letter**, a letter containing news before the origin of newspapers; **news'-monger**, one who gathers and spreads news; **news'paper**, a printed sheet containing the news of the day; **news'-room**, a room where newspapers are read; **news'-vendor**, one who sells newspapers.

newt (*nūt*), *n.* [a *newt*, corrupted from an *ewt*; A.S. *efeta*], a small amphibious animal like a lizard.

next, *a.* [A.S. *nēahst* or *nyhst*, sup. of *nēah*, NEAR], nearest; with nothing between; immediately after;—*adv.*, at the time nearest after.

nex'us, *n.* [L., from *nectere*, to bind], something that ties or binds (metaphorically).

nib or **neb**, *n.* [A.S.], a thing small and pointed; a pen point; a bird's bill.

nib'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to nip at; to

eat in small bits ; to bite at ;—*n.*, the bite of a fish at bait.

nice (*nīs*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *nescius*, ignorant], pleasing ; agreeable ; hard to please ; too exact ; over-refined ; fitted or finished.—*na.*, **nice'ness**, state of being nice or exact ; **ni'cety** (*nī'setī*), quality or state of being nice ; great fineness or exactness ; a very small point.

niche (*nich*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *nicchia*], a hollow place in a wall for a statue, etc.

nick (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a notch ; a bit cut out of the edge ; a cut to mark a particular point ; an exact point ;—*v.*, to cut nicks in ; to hit the right place or time.

Nick (2), *n.* [*Nicholas*], a name for the devil.

nick'el, *n.* [Ger. (*kupfer*) *nickel*, copper of NICK (2) ; base copper], a silver-like metal used for coating other metals ; a U.S. five-cent piece ; *a.*, **nickelled**, coated with nickel.

nick'name, *n.* [E. *ekename* (EKE, an addition)], a name given in fun or in contempt ;—*v.*, to give a nickname to.

nic'otine (*-tēn*), *n.* [*Nicot*, who first brought tobacco into France in 1560], a poisonous juice found in tobacco.

nidifica'tion, *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest ; -FY], process of building a nest.

niece (*nēs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *neptis*], the daughter of one's brother or sister.

nig'gard, *n.* [etym. ?], one who is unwilling to part with what he has ;—*a.*, unwilling to part with anything ; very mean ;—*adv.*, **nig'gardly**.

nigh (*nī*), *a.* [A.S. *nēah*, NEAR], near ; not far off in place or time ;—*adv.*, at hand ; almost ;—*prep.*, near.

night (*nīt*), *n.* [A.S., *nīht*], the time of darkness ; darkness ; a state of trouble or ignorance.—*ns.*, **night'fall**, the time when night is coming on ; the close of the day ; **nigh'tingale** [A.S. *nīhtigale* (*galan*, to sing)], the bird that sings by night ; **night-letter**,

a telegram sent late at night at a reduced rate.—*a.*, **night'ly**, pertaining to or happening in the night ; done every night ;—*adv.*, by night ; every night.—*na.*, **night'mare** [A.S. *mara*, weight], a bad dream, often accompanied by a feeling of inability to move ; **night'shade**, a poisonous plant found in damp and shady places ; **night'-walker**, one who walks while asleep ; one who goes about at night for no good purpose ; **night'-watch**, watchman or guard on duty during the night.

ni'hilism, *n.* [L. *nihil*, nothing], state of being or knowing nothing ; the teaching and actions of people who wish to abolish all government.—*n.*, **ni'hilist**.

nil, *n.* [L.], nothing.

nim'ble, *a.* [A.S., from *niman*, to take], moving lightly and quickly.—*adv.*, **nim'bly**.—*n.*, **nim'ble-ness**.

nim bus, *n.* [L., cloud], a halo ; a rain-cloud.

nin'compoop, *n.* [L. *non compos* (*mentis*)], a foolish-minded person ; a trifler.

nine, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than eight.—*n.*, **nine'pins**, a game in which nine pegs are set up to be knocked down by a ball.—*a.* and *n.*, **nineteen**, nine and ten ; —*a.* and *n.*, **ninety**, nine times ten.

nin'ny, *n.* [akin to It. *ninno*, a child], a childish person ; a fool or simpleton.

nip, *v.* [E., from a root *knip*, found in KNIFE], to press tightly between two surfaces or points ; to break or cut off the end or edge of a thing ; to destroy by frost or disease ;—*n.*, a catching between two surfaces, etc. ; a breaking or cutting off the end, etc. ; the bit cut off ; small quantity of spirits.—*pres. p.*, **nipping** ; *p.p.*, **nipped**.—*n.*, **nip per**, one who nips ; a foretooth of a horse ; (*pl.*) a pair of pincers.

nip'ple, *n.* [etym. ?], the knob by which milk is drawn from the breast ; anything like a nipple.

nit, *n.* [A.S.], the egg of a louse, etc.
nitre (*nī'tér*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nitrum*, soda], a salt got from potash, called also saltpetre.—*n.*, **ni'trate**, a salt got from nitric acid.—*a.*, **ni'tric** or **ni'trous**, pertaining to nitre; containing nitre.

nitrogen (*nī'trōjén*), *n.* [NITRĒ, Gk. *-gen*, to become], a gas that forms four-fifths of the common air.

ni'tro-glyc'erine (*nī'trō-glic'értn*), *n.*, an explosive formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid on glycerine.

Nizam', *n.* [Arab.], the title of the prince of Hyderabad in India.

nō (1), *adv.* [Q.S. *nā*], 'I will not,' 'It is not so,' etc.; not at all.

nō (2), *a.* [NONE], not one or any; none.

no'ble, *a.* [L. *nobilis*], well-known; high in rank or character; splendid in size or appearance;—*n.*, a person of high rank; an old gold coin worth 6s. 8d.—*ns.*, **nobil'ity**, high rank or character; descent from noble forefathers; the body of nobles; a splendid appearance; **no'bleman**, one of the nobles; **no'bleness**, same as **NOBILITY**, except 'body of nobles'; **noblese'** [Fr.], nobleness of birth; persons of noble birth; feeling of honour.

no'body, *n.* [NO (1), BODY], no person; no-one of any worth.

nocturn, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night], a religious service at night.—*a.*, **noctur'nal**, pertaining to night; happening by night.—*n.*, **nocturne**, a dreamy kind of music.

nod, *v.* [E.], to bend the head quickly forward; to give assent; to make a bow; to bend the head in sleepiness;—*n.*, a quick bending forward of the head; a slight bow.—*pres. p.*, **nodding**; *p.p.*, **nodded**.

nod'dle, *n.* [from **nod**], the head, properly the back of the head.

nod'dy, *n.* [NOD ?], a simpleton; a sea-bird that allows itself to be easily caught.

node, *n.* [L. *nōdus*, a knot], a knot or crossing-point of two cords or

lines; a swelling, as at the joint of a plant; the point where a planet crosses the ecliptic.—*as*, **no'dal**, pertaining to a node; **nodose'**, full of knots.—*n.*, **nod'ule**, a small lump.

nog'gin, *n.* [etym. ?], a wooden cup.

noise (*noiz*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], sound, esp. a confused or unpleasant sound; general talk;—*v.*, to sound loud; to spread abroad.—*as*, **noi'sy**, making a loud noise; fond of making noise; **noise'less**.—*advs.*, **noi'sily** and **noise'lessly**.—*ns.*, **noi'siness** and **noise'lessness**.

noisome (*noi'sōm*), *a.* [(AN)NOY, -SOME], hurtful to health; causing pain or disgust.—*n.*, **noi'someness**.

nom'ad, *n.* [Gk. *nōmas*, in search of pasture], one of a race wandering in search of pasture;—*a.*, roving.—*a.*, **nomad'ic**, pertaining to nomads; wandering about
no'menci'lature, *n.* [L. *nōmen*, a name; *calāre*, to call], a list of names with their meanings; the names used in any science.

nom'inal, *a.* [L. *nōmen*, a name], existing in name only; not real.

nom'inate, *v.* [L. *nōminare*], to name; to fill an office; to appoint.—*n.*, **nomina'tion**, act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.—*a.*, **nom'inate**, (grammar) the case of the subject.—*ns.*, **nom'inātor**; **nominee'**, one who is nominated.

non-, *pref.* [L.], not (as in **NON-EXISTENT**, **NONCONFORMIST**).

non'age (*non'āj*), *n.* [O.Fr., **NON-AGE**], time or state of being under age.

nonagena'rian, *n.* [L. *nōnāgēnarius* (*nōnāgēni*, ninety)], a person ninety years old.

non'agon, *n.* [L. *nōnus*, ninth; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with nine angles and nine sides.

non-appear'ance, **non-atten'dance**, *ns.* [NON-], failure to appear or attend.

nonce (*nons*), *n.* [E. for *then ones*, for the once], the present time or occasion (only in the phrase, *for the nonce*).

non'chalance (*non'shălans*), *n.* [Fr. *NON-*, *chaloir*, to care], unconcern; indifference.—*a.*, **non'chalant**.

non-commis'sioned *a.* [NON-], not having a commission (in the army); below the rank of lieutenant.

non-compli'ance, *n.* [NON-], a failure or refusal to comply (with).

non-conduc'tor, *n.* [NON-], a material along which heat or electricity cannot pass, or does so with difficulty.

non-confor'ming, *a.* [NON-], not conforming or agreeing.—*ns.*, **Nonconfor'mist**, a member of a Church other than the Established Church; **nonconfor'mity**.

non'descript, *a.* [NON-, *L. describere*, to DESCRIBE], that cannot be put in any class; odd; —*n.*, a person or a thing not easily classified; one difficult to describe.

none (*nŭn*), *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *nān* (*ne*, not; *ONE*)], not one or any; not a part.

nonen'tity, *n.* [NON-], want of being; a thing not existing; a person of no account.

non-essen'tial (*-shəl*), *a.* [NON-], not necessary; —*n.*, that which can be done without.

non-intru'sion, *n.* [NON-], denial of the right to force a minister upon people.

Nonjŭr'or, *n.* [NON-], one who refused to swear obedience to the government in 1688.—*a.*, **non-jŭring**.

nonparell' (*nonparel'*), *n.* [Fr. *NON-*, *pareil*, equal], a person or thing without an equal; unequalled excellence; a small size of printing type; —*a.*, without equal.

non'plus, *v.* [*L. nōn plus*, not more], to put into a state of great perplexity.—*pres. p.*, **nonplussing**; *p.p.*, **nonplussed**.

non'sense, *n.* [NON-], words or actions without meaning.—*a.*, **nonsen'sical**, without sense; unmeaning.

non'such or **nonesuch'**, *n.* [NONE,

SUCH], a person or a thing better than any other that can be found.

non'suit (*non'sŭt*), *n.* [NON-], a failure by the pursuer to follow up a suit in court; the withdrawal of a case from a court before judgment; —*v.*, to record the dropping of a suit.

noo'dle (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a fool; a simpleton.

noodle (2), *n.*, a small piece of macaroni, etc. added to soup.

nook, *n.* [E., etym. ?], a corner.

noon, *n.* [A.S., from *L. nōna* (*hora*) ninth hour, the time of the Church services called *nones*, afterwards changed to twelve o'clock], midday; —*a.*, belonging to midday.—*ns.*, **noon'day**, **noon'tide**, midday; —*a.*, pertaining to noon.

noose (*noos*), *n.* [O.Fr., *nou*; pl. *nous* (*L. nodus*, a knot)], a running knot that grows tighter the more it is drawn; —*v.*, to catch in a noose.

nor, *conj.* [for M.E. *nother*, *NEITHER*], a word in the second part of a statement corresponding to *neither* in the first.

norm, *n.* [*L. norma*], a rule; a standard or pattern.—*a.*, **nor'mal**, according to rule; regular; pertaining to first principles; perpendicular; —*n.*, a perpendicular.

Nor'man, *a.*, belonging to *Nor-mandy* or to its people; —*n.*, a native of Normandy, or a descendant.

Norse, *a.* [Du. *Noorsch* ?], belonging to Scandinavia, its people, or language.

north, *n.* [A.S.], the point opposite the sun at midday (in the northern hemisphere).—*n.*, **north-east'**; —*a.*, half-way between north and east.—*as.*, **north-eas'terly**, from or toward the north-east; **north-eas'tern**, belonging to the north-east; **north-eas'tward**, toward the north-east; **nor'therly**, from or toward the north; —*adv.*, toward the north.—*a.*, **nor'thern**, pertaining to the north; in or near the north; toward the north;

—*n.*, one who lives in the north.
—*a.*, **nor'thernmost** or **north'-most**, farthest to the north.—*n.*, **north'star**, the pole star.—*as.*, **north'ward**, toward the north; **north-west'**, **north-wes'terly**, etc.

Norwe'gian (*nôrwe'jân*), *a.*, pertaining to *Norway*, its people, or language;—*n.*, a native of Norway.

nose, *n.* [A.S.], the outstanding part of the face, through which air passes to and from the lungs; the seat of the sense of smell; any outstanding end;—*v.*, to smell.—*n.*, **nose'gay**, a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers.

nostal'gia, *n.* [Gk. *nostos*, return; *algos*, pain], home-sickness.

nos'tril, *n.* [A.S., NOSE; *thryrl*, opening], one of the openings of the nose.

nos'trum, *n.* [L. *noster*, our], a quack medicine or a favourite plan.

not, *adv.* [NAUGHT], used to deny.

notch, *n.* [Fr. *oche* (through an *oche*)], a small V-shaped cut in anything;—*v.*, to cut a nick into.

note, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nota*], a mark to make known; a short explanation; a writing to help the memory; a short letter; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a musical sound, or the mark for it; great reputation;—*v.*, to make a note of; to take notice; to mark in writing.—*a.*, **no'table**, worthy of being noticed;—*n.*, a person or a thing worthy of notice; and **notabil'ity**.—*ns.*, **no'tary**, a person appointed by law to certify deeds, etc.; **nota'tion**, a taking note of by marks or signs; the marks or signs so used.—*as.*, **no'ted**, marked; well-known; famous; **note'worthy**, worthy of being noted.

noth'ing (*nûth'ing*), *n.*, not anything; absence of being; a thing of no account; a cipher;—*adv.*, in no degree.

no'tice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nôtitia* (*nôtus*, known)], information got in any way; means of letting one

know; attention paid; a short statement;—*v.*, to take note of; to see or hear or pay attention to; to speak of.—*a.*, **no'ticeable**, worth noticing; fitted to attract attention.

no'tify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *nôtificdre* *nôtus*, known; -FY], to give notice to; to declare or publish.

—*n.*, **notifica'tion**, a giving notice; the notice given.—*a.*, **notifi'able**, that must be notified.

no'tion (*nô'shon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nôtio* (*noscere*, to know)], that which is known or thought of with regard to anything; an idea.—*a.*, **no'tional**, existing in thought only.

notó'rious, *a.* [L. *nôtorius*], known and talked about; clear to the world; well known (unfavourably).—*n.*, **nôtori'ety**.

notwithstand'ing, *prep.*, in spite of;—*conj.*, nevertheless; for all that.

nougat (*noo'ga*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nux*, a nut], a sweetmeat of sugar and chopped nuts.

nought (*nawt*). See NAUGHT.

noun, *n.* [Fr., from L. *nômen*, a name], (grammar) a word giving the name of anything.

nourish (*nûr'ish*), *v.* [Fr. *nourrir*, from L. *nutrire*, to feed], to feed; to supply with the means of life and health.—*n.*, **nour'ishment**, that which is given as food; nutriment.

nov'el, *a.* [Fr., from L. *novellus* (*nôvus*, new)], strange; unusual;—*n.*, that which is new or unusual; an imaginary story.—*ns.*, **noveau'lette**, a short novel; **nov'elist**, one who writes novels; **nov'elty**, state of being new; something new or strange.

Novem'ber, *n.* [L., *novem*, nine], the eleventh month of the year.

novice (*nov'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *nôvus*, new], one new in any business, etc.; a beginner; a person who is preparing to take the vows of a monk or nun.—*n.*, **novitiate** (*nôvish'iat*), state or time of being a novice; time of probation; a novice.

now, *adv.* [A.S. *nu*], at the present

time; at the time of speaking; —*conj.*, things being so; seeing this; —*n.*, the present time.

nowadays, *adv.*, at the present time.

no'way, **no'ways**, or **no'wise**, *adv.* in no way or degree; not at all. —*adv.*, **no'where**, in no place.

nox'ious (*nok'shūs*), *a.* [*L. noxius*], hurtful; destructive. —*n.*, **noxiousness**.

nozzle (*nozl*), *n.*, a short pointed end of pipe or tube.

nucleus (*nū'klēūs*), *n.* [*L. nucleus*, a small nut (*nux*)], the centre round which matter gathers; the head of a comet; central part of an atom; (*pl.*) **nuclei** (*nū'klēi*). —*a.*, **nuclear** (*nū'klēar*), (energy) obtained by splitting the atom.

nude, *a.* and *n.* [*L. nūdus*, naked], without clothes. —*ns.*, **nu'dist**, one who believes in going nude; **nu'dism**; **nu'dity**, nakedness.

nudge (*nūj*), *n.* [etym. ?], a gentle push; —*v.*, to push gently; to call attention by a push.

nu'gatory, *a.* [*L. nugae*, trifles], trifling; of no force or value.

nug'get, *n.* [etym. ?], a lump of gold or silver.

nuisance (*nū'sāns*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. nocēre*, to hurt], that which causes harm or trouble; anything offensive.

null, *a.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. nullus*, none], of no effect. —*v.* **nul'lify**, to make of no effect, to cancel. —*ns.*, **nullification**, **nullity**, state of being null; want of power or effect; nothingness; that which is null.

numb (*nūm*), *a.* [*A.S. numen*, *p.p.* of *nīman*, to take], having lost the power of feeling or motion; —*v.*, to take away this power. —*n.*, **numb'ness**.

num'ber, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. numerus*], anything counted up by separate parts; the amount of the parts; more than one; a word or figure telling how many; measure of verse, mostly in plural; (grammar) the difference between singular and plural; (*pl.*) the fourth book of the

Bible; —*v.*, to count how many; to include; to mark with a number; to amount to. —*as.*, **num'berless**, more than can be counted; **nu'merable**, that can be counted; **nu'meral**, pertaining to number; consisting of or expressing number; —*n.*, a figure etc., to express a number. —*a.*, **nu'merary**, belonging to or counted in a number. —*ns.*, **numera'tion**, act or art of counting up a row of figures; **nu'merātor**, one who numbers; the upper number in a vulgar fraction. —*as.*, **nūmer'ic** and **nūmer'ical**, belonging to or made up of number; **nu'merous**, many in number.

numismat'ic, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *L. numisma*, a coin], pertaining to coins, etc.; —*n. pl.*, the science of coins and medals; *n.*, **numis'matist**, a student and collector of coins.

num'skull, *n.* [*NUMB*, *SKULL*], a blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

nun, *n.* [*A.S.*, from late *L. nonna*, mother], a woman who lives in a convent under vows and spends her time in religious duties. —*n.*, **nun'ery**, a house where nuns live.

nuncio (*nūn'shiō*), *n.* [*It.*, from *L. nuncius*, a messenger], an ambassador from the Pope.

nup'tial (*nūp'shāl*), *a.* [*L. nuptiae*, a marriage], pertaining to a marriage; —*n. pl.*, a marriage.

nurse (*nērs*), *n.* [*Fr. nourrice*, from *L. nūtrix* (see *NOURISH*)], one who nourishes or feeds; one who has care of an infant or a sick person; —*v.*, to nourish; to feed at the breast; to take care of in sickness; to help growth. —*ns.*, **nur'sery**, a place for nursing; ground for planting and growing trees; **nurs'ling**, an infant.

nur'ture, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. nūtrītūra*], nourishment; tender care; training; —*v.*, to feed; to bring up.

nut, *n.* [*A.S.*], a fruit consisting of a hard shell with a soft kernel; a piece of metal for screwing on to a bolt; —*v.*, to gather nuts. —*pres. p.*, **nutting**; *p.p.*, **nuttied**.

—*a.*, **nutty**, with a nutlike flavour.
nut'a'tion, *n.* [L. *nūtāre*, to nod], a small change of the inclination of the earth's axis constantly going on.
nut'-brown, *a.*, brown as a nut.
nut'hatch, *n.*, small creeping bird which feeds on nuts.
nut'meg, *n.* [O.Fr. *nois muge*, from med. L. *nux muscata*, nut like musk], the kernel of the nut of an East Indian tree used as a spice.
nu'triment, *n.* [L. *nūtrimentum* (*nūtīre*, to NOURISH)], that which nourishes.—*a.*, **nu'trient**, nourishing ;—*n.*, that which pro-

motes growth.—*n.*, **nutri'tion**, a nourishing or causing to grow ; food needed to build up or keep a body healthy ; that which nourishes.—*as.*, **nutri'tious** and **nu'tritive**, fitted for giving strength or causing growth.
nux vom'i'ca, *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut ; *vomēre*, to VOMIT], a nut from which strychnine is obtained.
ny'lon, *n.*, silky fibre made chemically ; *n.pl.*, **nylons**, stockings made of nylon.
nymph (*nīmʃ*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *nymphē*, a bride], a maiden ; a goddess of the mountains, woods, or streams ; a pupa.—*a.*, **nym-phe'an**, pertaining to a nymph.



oaf (*ɔf*), *n.* [Scand. *álfr*, ELF], a foolish or deformed child supposed to be left by fairies instead of one which they have stolen ; a stupid and clumsy fellow.—*a.*, **oaf'ish**.
oak, *n.* [A.S.], a tree the wood of which was formerly much used in ship-building.—*n.*, **oak'-apple**, a spongy substance like a small apple formed on the oak by gall-flies.—*a.*, **oa'ken**, made of oak.
oa'kum, *n.* [A.S. *ácumba* (*á*, away, and root of COMB)], old ropes pulled loose for filling the seams of ships, etc.
oar, *n.* [A.S.], a long piece of wood with a flat end used for rowing ; —*v.*, to use an oar ; to row.—*a.*, **oared** (*ɔrd*), furnished with oars.—*n.*, **oars'man**, one who rows.
oasis (*ɔ-á'sis*), *n.* [L., from Egyptian], a green spot in a desert ; any pleasant place ; (*pl.*) **oa'ses**.
oast, *n.* [A.S.], a kiln for drying hops.
oat, or *pl.* **oats**, *n.* [A.S.], a grain used as food ; the plant on which it grows.—*n.*, **oat'cake**, a thin cake made of oatmeal.—*a.*, **oa'ten**, made of oat-straw or of oatmeal.—*n.*, **oat'meal**, oats ground to meal.
oath, *n.* [A.S.], a statement made

more solemn by calling on God to witness its truth ; an irreverent use of God's name.
ob-, *pref.* [L.], against ; in the way ; toward ; facing (as in OBTRUDE, OFFEND, OPPRESS).
ob'dúrate, *a.* [L. *ob-*, *dūrus*, hard], hard-hearted ; difficult to influence or deal with ; very wicked ; unyielding. — *n.*, **ob'duracy**, hardness of heart or feeling.
obei'sance (*óbē'sans*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *obēdientia*], a bow expressing reverence or respect.
ob'elisk, *n.* [Gk. *obeliskos*, a small spit], an upright, four-sided, tapering pillar ending in a small pyramid ; a mark (†) in printing.
obese' (*óbēs'*), *a.* [L. *obesus*], very fat ; too fat.—*n.*, **obes'ity**, over-fatness.
obey' (*óbēd'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *obēdire*], to do what one is told ; to keep the law ; to submit to command or authority. — *a.*, **obē'dient**, willing to obey ; keeping the law.—*n.*, **obē'dience**, doing what one is told ; submission to authority ; keeping of the law.
obfus'cate (or *ob'fuskat*), *v.* [L. *ob-*, *fuscus*, dark], to darken ; to confuse.—*n.*, **obfusca'tion**.
obit'uary, *n.* [L. *obitum* (*obire*, to

die)], a list of persons who have died : a sketch of a dead person's life.

ob'iter, *adv.* [L. *ob, iter*, on a journey], by the way.—*n.*, **ob'iter dictum**, a remark by the way ; (*pl.*) **obiter dicta**.

object', *v.* [L. *objectus* (*OB-*, *jacere*, to throw), to oppose ; to find fault ; to give a reason against.—*n.*, **object**, the thing towards which thought, sight, or action is directed ; that which is sought for or aimed at ; anything that can be seen or touched ; (grammar) the word, etc., towards which the action of a verb is directed.—*v.*, **objectify**, to treat as an object.—*ns.*, **objectification** ; **objec'tion**, something said to oppose or to prevent ; a reason against.—*as.*, **objec'tionable**, likely to be objected to ; undesirable ; **objec'tive**, in the place of, or having the nature of an object ; existing outside the mind, as opposed to *subjective* ; (grammar) denoting the case of the object ;—*n.*, the point aimed at.—*adv.*, **objec'tively**.

object-glass, *n.*, the glass of a telescope or of a microscope nearest the object.

objurga'tion, *n.* [L. *OB-*, *iurgare*, to quarrel], act of blaming or of finding fault ; reproof.—*a.*, **objurgatory**.

obl'ate, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, pushed towards (*OB-*, *ferre*, to carry)], flattened at the ends or poles ; shaped like an orange.—*ns.*, **obl'ate'**, a person dedicated to a religious order ; **obla'tion**, that which is offered, esp. in worship or sacrifice ; a gift to the Church.

oblige' (*obliz'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *obligare*], to bind a person to duty ; to do a kindness to.—*v.*, **obligate**, to bind firmly to duty.—*ns.*, **obliga'tion**, being bound to do ; one's duty ; the binding power of a promise, etc. ; state of being bound by a favour done ; an engagement to pay or to do.—*as.*, **obli'gatory**, requiring to be performed ; binding ;

obliging (*obliz'ing*), willing to do a favour ; helpful.

oblique' (*oblèk'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *obliquus*], not straight up and down or across ; not parallel or at right angles to ; (grammar) denoting any case except the nominative.—*ns.*, **oblique'ness** and **obliquity** (*oblík'witi*), slope ; crookedness of conduct.

oblit'erate, *v.* [L. *OB-*, *littera*, a letter], to blot out ; to make unreadable ; to destroy by any means.—*ns.*, **obliteration**.

obliv'ion, *n.* [L. *oblivio*, forgetfulness], state of being forgotten ; a general pardon of offences.—*a.*, **obliv'ious**, forgetful ; causing to forget.—*ns.*, **obliv'iousness**.

ob'long, *a.* [L. *OB-*, *longus*, LONG] ; longer than broad ;—*n.*, a rectangle.

obloquy (*ob'lòkwì*), *n.* [L. *OB-*, *loqui*, to speak], abusive speech ; words of reproach or contempt.

obnoxious (*obnok'shüs*), *a.* [L. *OB-*, *noxius*], offensive ; objectionable.

o'boe (*ò'bò*), *n.* [Fr. *haut*, high ; *bois*, wood], a wind instrument, like the clarinet, but of a thinner tone.

o'bólus and **obol**, *ns.* [Gk. *obólos*], a Greek coin worth about three halfpence ; a weight of about one-sixth of a drachm.

obscene' (*obsèn'*), *a.* [L. *obscenus*], impure ; offensive to chastity ; filthy ; disgusting.—*ns.*, **obscene'ness** and **obscen'ity**.

obscure', *a.* [L. *obscurus*], covered over or shaded ; with little light ; not clearly seen ; unknown to fame ; not easily understood ;—*v.*, to make dark ; to keep in the dark ; to make less clear or visible.—*adv.*, **obscure'ly**.—*ns.*, **obscura'tion**, act of obscuring, or state of being obscured ; **obscur'ity**, dimness ; want of light ; difficulty of being understood ; **obscu'rantist** or **obscu'rant'ist**, an opponent of enlightenment ; **obscurantism**.

ob'sequies (*ob'sékwèe*), *n. pl.* [L. *obsequiæ*, funeral rites], the last

services to a person after death ; funeral ceremonies.

obsequious (*obsē'kwi-us*), *a.* [L. *obsequiosus*, compliant], servile, fawning ; cringing.—*n.*, **obsequiousness**, servility ; mean compliance.

observe (*obzêrv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *observare*, to take notice of], to look at closely ; to be on the watch for ; to discover ; to attend to and obey ; to make a remark.—*a.*, **obser'vable**, that may be observed.—*n.*, **obser'vance**, careful attention ; an act of worship, etc. ; that which is observed ; a rule or practice.—*a.*, **obser'vant**, on the look out ; giving heed to.—*ns.*, **observa'tion**, act or habit of observing ; the result of watching ; a statement ; **obser'vatory**, a building in which astronomical observations are made.—*a.*, **obser'ving**, taking notice of ; very attentive.

obsess, *v.* [L. *obsidère*, to besiege], to haunt ; to assail the mind persistently.—*n.*, **obses'sion**.

obsoles'cent (*obsôles'ent*), *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, to begin to grow old], going out of use.—*n.*, **obsoles'cence**.

ob'solete, *a.* [L. *obsolère*, to grow old], out of use ; out of date.—*adv.*, **ob'soletely**.—*n.*, **ob'soleteness**.

ob'stacle, *n.* [L. *obstaculum* (OB-, *stâre*, to stand)], that which stands in the way ; anything that hinders.

obstet'ric and **obstet'rical**, *as.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife], pertaining to child-birth.—*n.*, **obstet'rics**, the art or science of assisting in child-birth.

ob'stinate, *a.* [L. *obstinâre* (OB-, *stâre*, to stand)], standing stubbornly to one's opinion ; refusing to yield ; not easily moved ; difficult to heal.—*ns.*, **ob'stinacy** and **ob'stinateness**, unwillingness to yield ; difficulty of being remedied.

obstrep'orous, *n.* [L. *obstrepêrus*, crying aloud (OB-, *strepère*, to make a noise)], making a loud noise ; boisterous ; unruly.

obstruct', *v.* [L. *obstructus* (OB-, *struere*, to build)], to stand or put in the way of ; to block a road or passage ; to keep from moving forward.—*ns.*, **obstruc'tion**, a putting in the way ; that which hinders or stops ; **ob'struct'or**.—*a.*, **obstruc'tive**, causing delay ;—*n.*, one who obstructs.

obtain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *obtinêre* (OB-, *tenêre*, to hold)], to get hold of ; to gain by work or effort ; to be in use.—*a.*, **obtai'nable**, that can be obtained.

obtrude (*obtrood'*), *v.* [L. OB-, *trudere*, to push)], to push in when not wanted ; to press upon unduly ; (oneself) to enter without being asked.—*n.*, **obtru'sion**.—*a.*, **obstru'sive**, fond of pushing in.

obtuse (*obtûs'*), *a.* [L. *obtusus* (OB-, *tundere*, to beat)], not sharp-pointed ; slow in thought ; greater than a right angle.—*n.*, **obtuse'ness**, slowness of thought ; dullness.

ob'verse, *a.* [L. *obversus*], turned towards ;—*n.*, the head or face of a coin, the other being the reverse.

ob'viate, *v.* [L. *obviâre*, to meet in the way], to turn aside or remove ; to make unnecessary.

ob'vious, *a.* [*obviâre*, to meet in the way], clearly seen or understood.—*n.*, **ob'viousness**.—*adv.*, **ob'viously**.

occa'sion (*ôkd'zhôn*), *n.* [L. *occasio*, opportunity], a falling out or happening ; time of happening ; that which happens ; an event determining the time, etc., of something else ; a favourable chance ; need ;—*v.*, to give rise to ; to bring about.—*a.*, **occa'sional**, happening by chance, or now and again ; written for a special occasion.—*adv.*, **occa'sionally**.

Occident (*ok'sid-ent*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *occidere*, to fall], the place where the sun goes down ; the west (opposed to ORIENT).—*a.*, **Occiden'tal**, pertaining to the west.

oc'ciput (ok'sip'ut), *n.* [L. *oc-*, *OB-*, *caput*, the head], the back of the head.—*a.*, **occip'ital**.

occult', *a.* [L. *occultus*, hidden], hidden; not perceived by the eye or the understanding; invisible; mysterious.—*n.*, **occulta'tion**, a hiding of one star or planet by another; state of being hid.

oc'cupy (ok'äpi), *v.* [Fr., from L. *occupare*, to lay hold of], to take up room or space; to fill; (oneself) to be employed.—*ns.*, **oc'cūpancy**, possession; time during which one occupies; **oc'cūpant** and **oc'cūpler**, one who occupies; **occūpa'tion**, continued possession; state of being occupied; employment.

occur', *v.* [L. *occurrere*, to run towards], to happen; to exist; (to) to come into mind or memory; to be found here and there.—*pres. p.*, **occurring**; *p. p.*, **occurred**.—*n.*, **occur'rence**, that which happens; an event.

o'cean (ö'shan), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *ōkeānos*], the body of water on the earth's surface; one of the five divisions into which this body is divided; any large or boundless space or quantity;—*a.*, belonging to the ocean.—*a.*, **oceanic** (öshän'ik), found in or produced by the ocean.

ö'celot, *n.* [Mex.], an animal spotted like a leopard, but smaller; the leopard-cat.

ochre (ö'kér), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *ōchros*, pale yellow], a clay mostly of a pale yellow colour, used for painting.

oct-, **octa-**, **octo-**, *pref.* [Gk.], eight (as in OCTAGON, OCTAVE).

oc'tagon, *n.* [Gk. *OKTA-*, *gōnía*, an angle], a plane figure with eight sides and eight angles.—*a.*, **octag'onal**.

octan'gular (oktäng'gülar), *a.* [OCT-], having eight angles.

oc'tant, *n.* [L. *octans*], the eighth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angles.

oc'tave, *a.* [Fr., from L. *octāvus*], eighth; made up of eight;—*n.*, an eighth; a thing of eight parts;

the eighth day after a Church festival, also the period of eight days; (music) the interval between any note and the eighth above or below it; the eighth note from any other.

octa'vo, *a.*, having eight leaves to the sheet; a book so made up, sometimes written 8vo; (*pl.*) **octa'vos**.

Octo'ber, *n.* [L., *octo*, eight], the tenth month of the year.

octodecimo (oktodes'imö), *a.* [L. *octodecimus*], having eighteen leaves to the sheet;—*n.*, a book so made up, written 18mo.

octogená'rian, *n.* [L. *octogendrius* (*octoginta*, eighty)], one who is eighty and less than ninety years old.

oc'topod, *a.* [Gk. *OKTO-*, *pous*, a foot], having eight feet;—*n.*, an eight-footed animal.—*n.*, **oc'topus**, a cuttle-fish having eight limbs.

oc'toroon, *n.* [OCTO-, as QUADROON], the child of a white person and a quadroon, that is, one who has one-eighth black blood.

octosyllab'ic, *a.* [OCTO-], made up of eight syllables.

oc'ular, *a.* [L. *oculus*, an eye], belonging to the eye; formed in or perceived by the eye; actually seen.—*n.*, **oc'ulist**, one skilled in treating defects of the eye.

odd, *a.* [Scand. *oddi*], standing by itself; unlike others; strange; not divisible by two without a remainder; not even; remaining over; fragmentary.—*ns.*, **odd'ness**, **od'dity**, queeriness; something odd.

odds, *n. pl.*, used as *sing.*, the amount or number by which one is greater than another; the difference in favour of one and against another; advantage; a quarrel or dispute.

ode, *n.* [Gk. *ōdē*, a song], a poem fitted for being set to music; a song.

o'dium, *n.* [L. *ōdī*, I hate], hatred; dislike.—*a.*, **o'dious** (o'diūs), hateful; causing dislike.—*n.*, **o'diousness**.

odontol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *odous*, a

tooth; **-LOGY**, the science of the teeth.

o'dour (o'dûr), *n.* [L. *odor*, a smell], a smell; reputation.—*aa.*, **odoriferous**, giving out a smell; and **o'dorous**.

oecumenical. See **ECUMENICAL**.

of (ov), *prep.* [A.S.], from; belonging to; among.

off, *adv.* [A.S., same as **OF**], away from; hot on; at a distance; on the other side;—*prep.*, not on; distant from;—*inf.*, away! be-gone!—*a.*, farthest away; most distant; on the right (side).

off'al, *n.* [**OFF**, **FALL**], the waste part of an animal killed for food; anything worthless.

offend', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *offendere*, to hurt (*of-*, **OB-**, *ferre*, to strike)], to make angry; to cause dislike; to break the law.—*ns.*, **offence'**, a cause of anger; a hurtful action; sin; attack.—*a.*, **offensive**, causing offence; giving pain; objectionable; making the first attack;—*ns.*, the position of one who attacks (opposed to **DEFENSIVE**); an attack in war.—*ns.*, **offensive-ness**.

offer, *v.* [A.S. and O.Fr. from L. *offerre* (**OB-**, *ferre*, to bear)], to bring to one, to be accepted or not; to hold out; to name a price; to present in worship; to lay on the altar; to be at hand; to declare oneself willing;—*ns.*, the thing offered; a sum offered as a price.—*ns.*, **off'ering**, that which is offered; a gift laid on the altar or given in church; **off'ertory**, act of offering, or the thing offered; collection of money in church; part of the Church Service read while the offerings are being taken; an anthem during the first part of the Mass.

office (of'is), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *officium*, duty], that which one does or ought to do; work given into a person's charge; a place of business; a religious service; (*pl.*) help; outhouses, etc.—*ns.*, **office-bear'er**, one who holds office; **officer**, one in charge

of some office or public work; a commander in the army, navy, or air force;—*v.*, to furnish with officers; to act in command of.—*a.*, **official** (ôfish'âl), belonging to an office; done by the proper officer;—*ns.*, one who fills an office; a public servant.—*ns.*, **officialism**.—*v.*, **officialiate** (ôfish'idl), to discharge a particular duty; (for) to do work in place of another.—*a.*, **officious** (ôfish'ús), fond of meddling with what one has no concern.—*ns.*, **offi-ciousness**.

off'ing, *n.* [**OFF**], the part of the sea off the shore towards the horizon.

off'-scouring, *n.*, that which is scoured or washed off; worthless matter.

off'set, *n.*, an amount set off as an equivalent to something else; a young shoot; a part of a field beyond the main boundary-line; a perpendicular to the main line from a point in an irregular boundary; method of printing from a cylinder bearing a transfer;—*v.*, to make an offset.

off'shoot, *n.*, that which shoots off from or grows out of the main stem.

off'spring, *n.*, that which springs from; a child or children.

often (ofn), **oft**, **oft'times**, and **oftentimes**, *advs.*, many times.

ogee (ôjê), *n.* [Fr.], an architectural moulding the section of which looks like the letter S.

ô'gle, *v.* [E., akin to Du. *ooge*, the eye], to look at sideways; to glance with fondness or attract attention;—*ns.*, a side glance.

ogre (ôjêr), *n.* [Fr.], a fabled giant said to eat human beings;—*f.*, **o'gress**.

ôhm, *a.* [*Ohm*, German electrician], the practical unit in measuring electrical resistance.

oil, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *oleum* (*olea*, **OLIVE**)], a liquid grease got from animal, vegetable, and mineral bodies;—*v.*, to cover or rub with oil.—*ns.*, **oil'cake**, a food for cattle made of seed from which oil has been pressed; **oil'cloth**, floorcloth, in the making of

which oils has been used ; **oller**, one who oils or who deals in oils ; a can for oiling ; **oil'skin**, cloth made waterproof with oil.—*a.*, **olly**, having oil in it ; covered with oil.

oint'ment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *unguentum*, UNGUENT], an oily substance poured or rubbed on wounded or diseased parts ; anything used for anointing.

old, *a.* [A.S. *eald*], having lived or lasted long ; far on in life ; existing long ago ; out of date ; worn out.—*a.*, **ol'den**, old ; ancient.—*n.*, **old'ness**.—*a.*, **old-fashioned**, like what was used long ago ; sticking to old customs.

oleaginous (*ōlīāj'īnūs*), *a.* [L. *oleāginus*], of the nature of oil.

oleander (*ōle-an'āder*), *n.* [med. L.], a poisonous shrub with red or white flowers.

oleas'ter (*ōle-as'ter*), *n.* [L. *olea*, olive], wild olive.

oleograph, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil ; -GRAPH], a picture printed in oil-colours to imitate a painting.

olfac'tory, *a.* [L. *olfactus*, a smell (*olēre*, to smell ; -FY)], of or pertaining to the sense of smell.

ol'igarch (*ol'īgark*), *n.* [Gk. *oligos*, few ; *archein*, to rule], one of a small number who rule a state.—*n.*, **ol'igarchy**, government by a few ; a small number who rule a state ; a state so ruled.—*as.*, **oligarch'ic**, **oligarch'ical**.

ol'ive, *n.* [Fr., from L. *oliva*], a tree the fruit of which yields a valuable oil ; the colour of the olive ;—*a.*, of a yellowish or brownish-green colour.—*n.*, **ol'ive-branch**, the emblem of peace.

Olym'piad, *n.* [Gk. *Olympia*, where games were held every four years], a period of four years between two celebrations of the Olympic games, used in counting and marking dates. The first Olympiad began in 776 B.C.—*as.*, **Olym'plan**, belonging to Mount Olympus, the home of the gods ; with a god-like appearance or manner ; condescending : **Olym'-**

pic, belonging to Olympia, where the games were held.

omega (*ēmégā* or *ōmég'a*), *n.* [Gk. *ō mēga*, the great *o*], the last letter of the Greek alphabet ; the end of anything.

om'elet or **om'elette** (*om'let*), *n.* [Fr., corrupted from *alemette*, *alemelle* (L. *lamella*, a thin plate)], a fried dish of eggs beaten up.

o'men, *n.* [L.], a sign of what is to be ;—*v.*, to show or to foretell by signs.—*as.*, **o'mened** (*ō'mēnd*), having or showing omens ; **om'inous**, showing omens (usually threatening).

omit', *v.* [L. *omittere*, to let go], to leave out ; to pass by ; to leave undone ; to make no use of.—*pres.p.*, **omitting** ; *p.p.*, **omitted**.—*n.*, **omis'sion**, a leaving out ; a passing over ; that which is left out or passed over.

omni-, *pref.* [L.], of all ; for all ; in all ways (as in OMNISCIENT).

om'nibus, *n.* [L., for all], a large vehicle for carrying passengers, now bus ; (*pl.*) **om'nibuses** ;—*a.*, miscellaneous, comprehensive.

omnifa'rious, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *varius*, different], of all different kinds.

omnip'otent, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *potens*, POTENT], able to do all things.—*ns.*, **omnip'otence** and **omnip'otency**, unlimited power ; God, who is all-powerful.

omnipres'ent, *a.* [OMNI-, PRESENT], present everywhere.—*n.*, **omnipres'ence**.

omniscient (*omnish'ent*), *a.* [OMNI-L. *sciens* (*scire*, to know)], knowing all things.—*n.*, **omniscience**.

omniv'orous, *a.* [L. OMNI-, *vorare*], eating every kind of food.

on, *prep.* [A.S.], touching the surface of ; at or near ; by means of, as to play *on* ; in addition to ; at the peril of ; in consequence of ; during or at the time of ; immediately after ; towards or about ; connected with or occupied with ; concerning ;—*adv.*, forward ; without stopping ; not off ;—*int.*, go on

on'ager (*on'ājer*), *n.* [Gk. *onos*, an ass ; *agrios*, wild], a wild ass.

once (*wūns*), *adv.* [A.S. *ānes*, gen.

sing.], at one time only ; at some time in the past ; at any time, ever ;—*n.*, one time.—*adv.*, at once, without delay ; in a body.

on'cost, *n.* [Sc., ON, COST], the necessary or general expenses of a business.

one (*wūn*), *a.* [A.S. *ān*], single ; same ; closely united ;—*n.*, a single person or thing ;—*pron. indef.*, some person, or any person.—*n.*, **one'ness**, state of being one.—*a.*, **one-si'ded**, having one side only ; considering one side only.—*n.*, **one-si'dedness**.

on'erous, *a.* [L. *onus*, a burden], burdensome.—*adv.* **on'erously**.—*n.*, **on'erousness**.

on'ion (*ūn'yōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *unio*, oneness], a plant with a bulbous root and a sharp taste, used to season food.

on'looker, *n.*, one who looks on.

only (*ōn'li*), *a.* [A.S. *ānlic*, one-like], one and no more ; by itself ;—*adv.*, in one manner ; for one purpose ; without more ;—*conj.*, if not (that) ; except (that).

onomatopoe'ia (*ōnomatōpē'yā*), *n.* [Gk. *onōma*, a name ; *poiein*, to make], a word in imitation of a sound ; derivation from sounds.—*as.*, **onomatopoe'ic** and **onomatopoet'ic**, pertaining to onomatopoeia ; made to imitate a sound.

on'set, *n.* [ON, SET], an attack.

on'slaught (*on'slawt*), *n.* [ON, A.S. *sleah*, a blow], a furious attack.

ontol'ogy (*ontol'ōji*), *n.* [Gk. *ōn*, being ; -LOGY], the science which treats of pure being.

ō'nus, *n.* [L.], a burden.

on'ward or **on'wards**, *a.*, on in front ;—*adv.*, towards the front.

onyx (*on'iks*), *n.* [Gk., a finger-nail], a precious stone with variously coloured layers.

oolite (*ō'olit*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *ōon*, an egg ; *lithos*, a stone], a form of limestone made up of small grains resembling the roe of a fish.

ooze (*ooz*), *n.* [A.S. *wāse*, mud, with *w* lost], mud or earth soft enough to flow ; mud at the bottom of

the ocean ; water flowing slowly out of earth or sand ; soft flow ;—*v.*, to flow slowly out ; to come out gradually.—*a.*, **oozy**.

o'pal, *n.* [Fr., from L. *opālus*], a precious stone of a bluish or yellowish-white colour, showing remarkable changes of colours.—*a.*, **opales'cent** (*ōpāles'ent*), reflecting a white or pearly light from the inside.

opaque (*ōpāk'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *opācus*, shady], letting no light pass ; that cannot be seen through.—*ns.*, **opac'ity** and **opaque'ness**, want of transparency.

o'pen, *a.* [A.S., from root of UP], lifted up, as a curtain or a latch ; with nothing to hinder an entrance ; not shut ; free to be seen or discussed ; free from trees, frost, etc. ; unfolded ; frank in manner ; disengaged ;—*v.*, to lift a covering ; to make a way in or out ; to take away a fastening or a hindrance ; to begin or enter on ; to make or to become seen or known ; to extend ;—*n.*, an open space.—*as.* **o'pen-eyed**, with eyes open ; watchful ; **o'pen-handed**, generous ; liberal ; **o'pen-hearted**, frank ; candid ; sincere ; **o'pen-mouthed**, gaping ; astonished.—*n.*, **o'pening**, a way in or out ; a break ; a chance.

op'era, *n.* [L. *opera*, work], a play mostly made up of singing, with instrumental accompaniment.—*ns.*, **op'era-glass**, a small double telescope, used at operas, theatres etc. ; **op'era-house**, a theatre where operas are performed.—*a.*, **operat'ic**, pertaining to or like an opera.—*n.*, **operet'ta** [It.], a short light opera.

op'erate, *v.* [L. *operāri*, to work], to do work ; to use strength or instruments to produce an effect ; to affect the mind.—*n.*, **opera'tion**, use of power or skill to do something ; something done by a surgeon to cure disease or injury ; (*pl.*) movements of soldiers.—*a.*, **operative**, exerting force ; producing effect ; having to do

with manual labour;—*n.*, a skilled worker; one who works in a factory.—*n.*, **op'erátor**, one who operates.

ophthal'mia (*of-thal'mia*), *n.* [Gk. *ophthalmos*, the eye], inflammation of the eyes.—*a.*, **ophthal'mic**, pertaining to the eye.—*n.*, **oph'thalmol'ogist**, an eye specialist.

op'iate, *n.* [OP'UM], medicine which brings on sleep or rest;—*a.*, causing sleep or rest.

opine', *v.* [L. *opināri*, to think], to be of opinion; to judge; to suppose.—*n.*, **opinion** (*ôpin'yôn*), belief less strong than certainty.—*as.*, **opin'ionated** and **opin'ionative**, too firm in one's opinion.

op'ium, *n.* [L. and Gk.], a drug made from the juice of the opium-poppy, causing sleep, etc.

opos'sum, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a four-footed climbing animal, found in America, the female of which has a pouch for carrying her young.

oppo'nent, *n.* [L. *op-*, OB-; *pōnēre*, to place], one who opposes, or who acts or speaks against.

op'ortune, *a.* [L. *opportūnus*, favourable], at the right time; giving a good chance.—*adv.*, **op'ortunately**.—*ns.*, **opportune'ness** and **opportu'nity**, a good chance or opening; favourable time; **op'portūnism**, use of opportunities or chances without much regard to principles; **op'portunist**, one who practises opportunism.

oppose (*ôpôz'*), *v.* [Fr. *op-*, OB-; *poser*, to place], to place or stand against or in the way of; to try to hinder from acting.

opposite (*ôp'ôzit*), *a.* [L. *oppositus*], placed over against; right in front; on the other side; very different;—*n.*, that which is opposed.—*n.*, **opposi'tion**, position over against or on the other side; action to hinder; difference of interest or purpose; that which opposes; the members of Parliament opposed to the Government; the relation

of heavenly bodies when 180° apart.

oppress', *v.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *oppressāre* (*op-*, OB-; *premere*, to PRESS)], to put a heavy burden on; to treat harshly or unjustly; to cause a feeling of heaviness.—*n.*, **oppres'sion**, a putting on of heavy burdens; hard or cruel usage; a feeling of heaviness.—*a.*, **oppres'sive**, pressing heavily down; difficult to bear, etc.; using injustice or severity.—*n.*, **oppres'sor**.

oppro'brium, *n.* [L. *op-*, OB-; *probrum*, disgrace], reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language; disgrace.—*a.*, **oppro'brious**, expressing reproach; contemptuous; abusive; disgraceful.

oppugn (*ôpân'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *oppugnāre* (*op-*, OB-; *pugnāre*, to fight)], to fight against; to attack (not with weapons).

op'tative, *a.* [Fr., from L. *optātivus* (*optāre*, to wish)], expressing desire or wish;—*n.*, the name of a mood of the (Greek) verb.

op'tic and **op'tical**, *as.* [Fr., from Gk. *optikos*], belonging to the eye or to the sight.—*ns.*, **optician** (*optish'an*), one skilled in optics; a maker of optical instruments; **op'tics**, the science of the nature and laws of light, etc.

op'timism, *n.* [L. *optimus*, best], the belief that all will turn out for the best; a hopeful view of things (opposed to PESSIMISM).—*n.*, **op'timist**, one who looks on the bright side of things.

option (*ôp'shôn*), *n.* [L. *optio*, a choice (*optāre*, to wish)], power or right to choose; choice.—*a.*, **op'tional**, depending on choice; left to one's choice.

op'ulent, *a.* [L. *opulentus*], having much wealth; rich.—*n.*, **op'ulence**, great wealth.

or, *conj.* [from obsolete *other*], marking one of two; before; sooner than.

or'acle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ôrâculum* (*ôrâre*, to speak)], an answer by a heathen god to a question, often misleading; the place where a

god gives answers ; the god himself, or his priest ; a very wise person : (*pl.*) the word of God.—*a.*, **orac'ûlar**, speaking oracles spoken by an oracle ; wise.

o'ral, *a.* [*L. ōs, ōris*, the mouth], spoken, not written. — *adv.*, **o'rally**.

or'ange (*or'anj*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Arab. nāranj*], a soft juicy fruit, with a thick skin of a gold colour ; the tree on which it grows ; a colour made up of red and yellow ;—*a.*, belonging to an orange : orange coloured.—*n.*, **orangeade**, a beverage made of orange juice, sugar, and water ; **or'angery** (*or'anjēri*), an orange garden.

Or'angeman, *n.*, a member of a society formed to maintain the Protestant religion and succession in Ireland, so called from William of Orange.

orang'-outang' or **orang-utan'**, *n.* [*Malay*, wild man of the woods], a large man-like ape found in Borneo, etc.

oration (*ōr'āshōn*), *n.* [*L. ōrātio* (*ōrāre*, to utter, to pray)], a public speech of a high character ; a set speech.—*n.*, **or'ator**, one who speaks with skill and power.—*a.*, **orator'ical**, pertaining to the art of an orator.—*ns.*, **or'atory**, a room or chapel set apart for prayer ; the art of speaking in public ; **oratō'rio**, a sacred story set to music.

orb, *n.* [*L. orbis*, a circle], a round body, like the sun or moon ; a large circle ; a sphere ; small globe surmounted by a cross held by the king at his coronation ; an eye ;—*v.*, to surround with a circle ; to form into a circle or sphere.—*as.*, **orbed** (*orb'd*), **orbic'ûlar**, **orbic'ûlate**, and **orbic'ûlated**, made in the form of an orb.—*n.*, **or'bit**, the path of the earth or any one of the planets round the sun ; the hollow of the eye.—*a.*, **or'bital**, pertaining to an orbit.

Oreca'dian, *a.* [*L. Oreades*], of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands ;

—*n.*, a native of the Orkney Islands.

or'chard, *n.* [*A.S. ortgeard*, prob. from *L. hortus*, garden], ground covered with fruit trees, especially apples.

or'chestra (*ōr'kēstrā*), *n.* [*Gk.*, from *orcheisthai*, to dance], the place in a Greek theatre where the chorus moved and danced ; the place in a modern theatre where the musicians are seated ; the musicians.—*a.*, **orches'tral**, pertaining to an orchestra.

orchid (*ōr'kīd*) and **orchis** (*ōr'kis*), *ns.* [*Gk.*], a plant or family of plants with beautiful showy flowers, often of unusual shape.

ordain', *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. ordinare*], to put in order ; to set apart for a certain work ; to consecrate.—*ns.*, **or'dinance**, that which is ordained or ordered ; a law ; **ordina'tion**, ceremony of ordaining to office ; consecration.

ordeal (*ōr'dēal* or *-dēl*), *n.* [*A.S. or*, out, and root of *DEAL*], a severe trial or test.

or'der, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. ordo*, order], everything in its right place ; rank or place ; agreement with rules, laws, or customs ; a society with rules ; a command ; a direction to supply goods, or to pay money ; a large division in natural science ; form in architecture ;—*v.*, to put things in their right place ; to command ; to give an order for.—*n.*, **or'der-ing**, arrangement ; way of placing.—*a.*, **or'derly**, in right order ; putting things in order ; well regulated ; on duty, as a soldier ;—*n.*, a military messenger ;—*adv.*, in right order.

or'dinal, *a.*, showing or marking order, as first, second, third, etc. ;—*n.*, a number marking order ; a book of forms and rules for ordination.

or'dinance. See **ORDAIN**.

or'dinary, *a.*, according to rule or order ; regular ; of no high rank or value ; common ; usual ;—*n.*, a judge who has power to act in his own right ; a bishop's deputy ; a dining-room where

meals are served at a fixed charge; anything in common use.—*adv.*, **ord'inarily**, in the usual manner; for the most part; as a rule.

ord'inate, *a.*, in good order;—*n.*, a straight line drawn from a point in a curve, parallel to one of two lines crossing each other at right angles, and perpendicular to the other. The two lines are called *axes of co-ordinates*.

ord'nance, *n.* [ORDINANCE], great guns; artillery. **Ordnance Survey**, a survey of the United Kingdom by the Ordnance Department of the Government for the preparation of accurate maps.

ord'ure, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *ord*, from L. *horridus*, nasty], dirt; dung; excrement

ore, *n.* [A.S.], metal combined with other substances, as it is dug from the earth.

oread (*ôr'iád*), *n.* [Gk. *ôros*, a mountain], a mountain-nymph.

organ, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *orgánon*], an instrument for performing work; a part of an animal or of a plant fitted to carry on some vital action; a musical instrument; a means of spreading information or opinions;—*as.*, **organ'ic**, pertaining to an organ of the body; in chemistry, dealing with carbon compounds.—*r.*, **organize**, to plan an undertaking; to fit the parts so that each shall do its own share.—*ns.*, **organiza'tion**, regular arrangement to produce work; a number of people acting together for a purpose; **organ'ism**, something fitted with organs; a living body; **organ'ist**, one who plays on an organ.

organdie, *n.* [Fr.], very fine muslin.

orgasm, *n.* [Gk. *orgaîn*, to swell], great excitement or emotion.

orgy (*ôr'ji*), *n.* [Fr., from L. and Gk. *orgia*, a festival of Bacchus], a feast with noisy and drunken sport, held chiefly by night; (*pl.*) **org'ies**.

ôriol, *n.* [O.Fr., *oriol*, etym. ?], a window jutting outward.

ôr'ient, *a.* [L. *oriî*, to rise], rising, as the sun; eastern;—*n.*, the part of the sky where the sun rises; the countries of the east.—*a.*, **orient'al**, eastern;—*n.*, a native of the east.—*ns.*, **orien'talism**, an eastern mode of thought or speech; **orien'talist**, one skilled in eastern languages (opposed to OCCIDENT).

orifice (*ôr'îfis*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *orificium* (L. *os*, a mouth; see -FY)], a mouth or opening.

ôr'iflamme (*-flâm*), *n.* [Fr., golden flame (L. *aurum*, *flamma*)], the old royal standard of France, consisting of a banner of red silk split into points, and carried on a gilded staff.

ôr'igin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *origo*, a beginning], a starting-point; that from which anything springs; a cause; a root.—*a.*, **original** (*ôr'i'înal*), first in order; not copied or translated; able to do or to think something new;—*n.*, the beginning; the language in which a book was first written; that from which anything is copied; the first of its kind.—*adv.*, **orig'inally**.—*n.*, **original'ity**, power of starting new thoughts.—*v.*, **orig'inat**, to cause to be; to begin to be.—*ns.*, **origina'tion**, **orig'inâtor**.

oriole (*ôr'îôl*), [L. *aureolus* (*aurum*, gold)], the golden thrush.

Or'ion (*ôr'i'ôn*), *n.* [*Orion*, a fabled giant], a constellation marked by a quadrangle of four bright stars, with three central ones, at equal distances, in a straight line, called Orion's Belt.

ôr'ison (*ôr'îzôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *oratio* (see ORATION)], prayer; supplication.

ôr'lop, *n.* [Du. *overloop* (over, and root of LEAP)], the lowest deck of a vessel which has three or more decks.

ormolu' (*-loo'*), *n.* [Fr. or, L. *aurum*, gold; *moudre*, L. *molere*, to grind], brass made to look like gold by having more copper and less zinc in its composition.

ôr'nament, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ornamentum* (*ornare*, to adorn)],

that which adorns; that which adds grace or beauty;—*v.*, **orna-ment**', to put on ornaments; to add beauty to.—*a.*, **ornamen-tal**, serving to adorn.—*n.*, **orna-menta-tion**, art of ornamenting; state of being ornamented; orna-mental work.—*a.*, **ornate**', over-elaborate in ornament.

ornithol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, a bird; -*LOGY*], the science which treats of the nature and kinds of birds.—*n.*, **ornithol'ogist**.

oro-graphy and orol'ogy, *ns.* [Gk. *ōros*-, -*GRAPHY*, -*LOGY*], a descrip-tion of mountain systems.—*a.*, **oro-graph'ical**, (map) showing mountains, etc.

orphan, *n.* [Gk. *orphānos*, be-reaved], a child that has lost one or both parents;—*a.*, bereft of parents.—*n.*, **orphanage**, state of being an orphan; a place for sheltering orphans.—*a.*, **or-phaned**.

Orphe'an (*ōrfē'an*), *a.*, pertaining to the musician *Orpheus*.

or'piment, *n.* [Fr., from L. *auri-pigmentum* (*aurum*, gold; *pi-gmentum*, *PIGMENT*)], a yellow substance used in paint.

or'pin or **or'pine**, *n.* [corrupted from above], a deep yellow colour; a plant with golden flowers.

or'rery, *n.* [the Earl of *Orrery*], a model of the solar system showing the sizes, motions, etc., of the sun and the planets.

or'todox, *a.* [Gk. *ōrthos*, right; *dōxa*, an opinion], holding a right belief; believing as the Church believes.—*n.*, **or'tho-doxy**, right belief; soundness of faith (opposed to *HETERODOXY*).

orthog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, right; -*GRAPHY*], correct spell-ing.—*as.*, **orthograph'ic** and **orthograph'ical**.—*n.*, **orthog'-rapher**.

or'thopaedy (*or'thopēdi*), *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, right; *paideia*, rearing of children], the branch of medi-cine and surgery devoted to the curing of deformities and physical defects.—*a.*, **orthopae'dic**.

orthop'tera, *n.* [Gk. *ōrthos*, straight; *ptēron*, a wing], insects

with straight wings, folding like a fan, underneath wing-covers.—*a.*, **orthop'terous**.

or'tolan, *n.* [Fr., from L. *horto-lānus* (*hortus*, a garden)], a bird of the bunting family, common in Europe.

os'cillate (*os'ıldāt*), *v.* [L. *oscillāre*, to swing], to swing backwards and forwards; to wag like a pendulum; (*radio*) to radiate electro magnetic waves; to 'howl' owing to faulty tuning; to vary between limits.—*n.*, **oscilla'tion**.—*a.*, **os'cillatory**, like a pendulum.

os'culate, *v.* [L. *osculāri*, to kiss], to kiss; to touch, as two curves.—*a.*, **os'culant**, touching closely.—*n.*, **oscūla'tion**.—*a.*, **os'cula-tory**, pertaining to kissing or contact of curves.

osier (*ōzh'er* or *ō'er*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ōsāria*], the water-willow; a twig used in making baskets;—*a.*, made of twigs or osiers.

os'mium, *n.* [Gk. *osmē*, a smell], a rare metal of the platinum group, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell.

os'prey, *n.* [corruption of *OSIFRAGE*], the sea-eagle; the plume of the egret used in millinery.

osseous (*os'ius*), *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone], bony.—*n.*, **os'sicle**, a small bone.—*v.* **os'sify**, to grow or harden into bone.—*n.*, **ossi-fica'tion**.

os'sifrage, *n.* [L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking], the sea-eagle.

osten'sible, *a.* [L. *ostensus* (*osten-dere*, to show)], that may be shown; plausible; not real; put forward to draw attention.—*n.*, **osten'sibility**.—*a.*, **osten'sive**, showing; exhibiting.—*n.*, **ostenta'tion**, great display; an unnecessary showing off.—*a.*, **ostenta'tious** (*-shus*), fond of making display.—*adv.*, **ostenta'-tiously**.

osteology (*ostiol'oji*), *n.* [Gk. *ostēon*, a bone; -*LOGY*], the science which treats of the bones.—*n.*, **osteol'-ogist**, one who studies bones.

ost'eopath, *n.* [Gk. *ostēon*, bone],

one who treats disease by manipulation of the bones. — *n.*, **osteop'athy**.

ost'ler (os'tér), *n.* [formerly *hostler*, from *HOSTEL*], a stableman.

ost'racize, *v.* [Gk. *ostrakizein*, to banish by voting on an oyster-shell (*ostreon*, OYSTER)], to exclude from society. — *n.*, **os'tracism**, social banishment.

os'trich, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *avis struthio* (*avis*, a bird; *struthio*, an ostrich; Gk. *strouthos*, a sparrow)], the largest of all birds, flightless and famous for its speed in running and valuable feathers.

other (úth'ér), *a.* [A.S.], second; different; not the same; (one) more, additional. — *adv.*, **oth'erwise**, in another manner; in other respects; under other conditions.

otiose (ó'shiōz), *a.* [L. *otiosus* (*otium*, rest)], at rest; doing no work; superfluous.

ot'ter, *n.* [A.S., from same root as *water*], the water-weasel; a large fish-eating, web-footed animal.

Ot'toman, *a.* [*Othmān*, the founder], belonging to the old Turkish Empire; — *n.*, a Turk; a low, cushioned seat without a back; (*pl.*) **Ot'tomans**.

oubliette (oobliet'), *n.* [Fr. *oublier*, to forget], a dungeon with an opening only at the top.

ouch, *n.* [Fr. *nouche*], the socket of a precious stone; a gem or an ornament.

ought (1) (*awt*), *n.* See **AUGHT**.

ought (2) (*awt*), *v.* [A.S. *ahle*, past tense of *agan*, to owe], to be bound by duty; to be necessary, or becoming.

ounce (1), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *uncia*, a twelfth part], the twelfth part of a pound troy; the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

ounce (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *once*, *l'once*, *lonce*, from L. *lyncea*, *LYNX*], a flesh-eating animal, spotted like a leopard.

our, *a.* [A.S. *ûre*, gen. pl. of *us*], of or belonging to us. — *n.*, **ours**. — *pron.*, **ourself**; (*pl.*) **ourselves**.

ousel. See **OUZEL**.

oust, *v.* [O.Fr. *oster*, to draw out], to drive out; to expel.

out, *adv.* [A.S.], not in; in or into sight; in want; at a loss; to the end; fully; — *int.*, begone! away!

out-, *pref.*, out; to the outside; from inside; forth; thoroughly (as in **OUTLAW**, **OUTLIVE**, **OUT- RUN**, **OUTSIDE**).

outbal'ance, *v.*, to be heavier than.

outbid', *v.*, to offer a higher price than. — *pres. p.*, **outbidding**; *p.p.*, **outbid** or **outbidden**; *past*, **outbade**.

outbrave', *v.*, to be braver than; to bear down by boldness or insolence.

out'break, *n.*, an outburst; an eruption.

out'burst, *n.*, an explosion.

out'cast *a.*, cast out; thrown away; looked on as useless; — *n.*, one who has lost all by bad conduct.

out'caste, *n.*, member of the lowest class in India.

out'come, *n.*, that which comes out or follows; consequence.

out'crop, *n.*, the coming up of a layer of rock to the surface; rock that thus appears; — *v.*, to come up to the surface. — *pres. p.*, **outcropping**; *p.p.*, **outcropped**.

out'cry, *n.*, a loud cry; a cry of distress.

outdo', *v.*, to do better than. — *pres. p.*, **outdoing**; *p.p.*, **outdone**; *past*, **outdid**.

out'door, *a.*, carried on in the open air. — *adv.*, **out'doors**, outside; in the open air.

ou'ter, *a.*, farther out; on the outside.

out'ermost and **out'most**, *as.*, farthest out; most distant; utmost.

out'fit, *n.*, a supply of things for any purpose. — *n.*, **out'fitter**.

outflank', *v.*, to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another; to pass round the flank of; to get the better of.

outgen'eral, *v.* to be a better general than; to beat by greater skill.

outgo', *v.*, to go faster than ; to surpass.

outgrow', *v.*, to grow faster than ; to grow too large or too old for, etc.—*past*, **outgrew** ; *p.p.*, **outgrown**.

outgrowth (*out'grōth*), *n.*, an offshoot.

outlan'dish, *a.*, foreign ; not according to custom ; rude.

outlast', *v.*, to last longer than.

outlaw, *n.*, one whom the law no longer protects ;—*v.*, to declare to be an outlaw.—*n.*, **outlawry**, process of outlawing.

outlay, *n.*, a laying out ; money spent.

outlet, *n.*, the place or means by which anything is let out ; an opening.

outline, *n.*, the outer or boundary lines of a figure ; a drawing containing only the outer lines ;—*v.*, to draw the outer lines ; to describe briefly.

outlive', *v.*, to live longer than.

outlook, *n.*, a looking out ; a view ; a place from which one looks ; a prospect.

outlying, *a.*, at some distance away ; beyond the boundary.

outmarch', *v.*, to march faster or farther than.

outnumber, *v.*, to exceed in number.

outpost, *n.*, a post or station at a distance ; the troops at such a station.

outpour (*out'pōr*) and **outpour'ing**, *ns.*, act of pouring out ; an abundant supply.

output, *n.*, the quantity made or put out in a given time.

outrage, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ultra*, beyond], great wrong or violence ; mischief beyond measure ;—*v.*, to treat with great abuse.—*a.*, **outrageous**, violent ; furious ; immoderate.

outré (*ootrā*), *a.* [Fr., as above], out of the common ; extravagant.

outreach', *v.*, to reach farther than ; to get the better of.

outrigger, *n.*, a spar or timber to extend a rope or sail ; a projecting support for a rowlock ; a boat fitted with an outrigger ; a

projection with a float, to prevent a canoe from upsetting.

outright (*out'rit*), *adv.*, right out ; without delay ; at once ; completely.

outrun', *v.*, to run farther or faster than ; to leave behind.—*pres. p.*, **outrunning** ; *p.p.*, **outrun** ; *past*, **outran**.

outset, *n.*, a setting out ; a beginning.

outshine', *v.*, to shine more brightly than.

outside', *n.*, the outer part ; the surface ; the farthest limit ;—*a.*, pertaining to what is without ;—*adv.* and *prep.* (*-sid'*), on the outside (of) ; without.—*n.*, **outsider**, one who has no concern with what is going on.

outskirts, *n.*, the borders ; the parts farthest away from the centre.

outstanding, *a.*, prominent ; unpaid.

outstrip', *v.*, to leave behind.—*pres. p.*, **outstripping** ; *p.p.*, **outstripped**.

outvie (*outvi'*), *v.*, to strive with and overcome.—*pres. p.*, **outvying** ; *p.p.*, **outvied**.

outvote', *v.*, to beat by number of votes.

outward, *a.*, towards or belonging to the outside ;—*adv.* (or **outwards**), towards the outside ; to a foreign land.—*a.*, **outward-bound**, on the way out ; bound for a foreign port.

outweigh (*outwā'*), *v.*, to weigh more than ; to have more value or influence than.

outwit', *v.*, to overreach ; to defeat by cunning.—*pres. p.*, **outwitting** ; *p.p.*, **outwitted**.

outwork, *n.*, a work or fort outside the chief wall or fortification.

ouzel (*oo'zel*), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of thrush.

o'val, *a.* [L. *ōvum*, an egg], having the shape of an egg ;—*n.*, an ellipse.—*n.*, **o'vary**, the part of the female where the eggs are produced ; the seed-case of a plant.—*a.*, **o'vate**, egg-shaped.

ovation, *n.* [L. *ovāre*, to shout], a public reception given to a

- victorious general; a shout of praise.
- oven** (*uven*), *n.* [A.S. *ofn*], an enclosed fire-place for baking.
- ov'en-bird**, *n.*, an American warbler, the golden-crowned thrush.
- o'ver**, *prep.* [A.S.], above; higher or of more value than; across; on the surface of; more than; —*adv.*, above; across; throughout; too much; at an end.
- over-**, *pref.* (as in **OVERCHARGE**, **OVERSEER**, **OVERTHROW**).
- overact'**, *v.*, to exaggerate a part in acting.
- overawe'**, *v.*, to keep in check by fear.
- overbalance**, *v.*, to be heavier than; to lose or to cause to lose balance.
- overbear** (*ôvérbâr'*), *v.*, to bear down: to overpower. — *past*, **overbore**; *p.p.*, **overborne**. — *a.*, **overbearing**, proud or haughty in manner.
- o'verboard**, *adv.*, from a ship into the water.
- overbur'den**, *v.*, to load too heavily.
- overcast'**, *v.*, to make gloomy; to sew an edge with long stitches; — *a.* (*ô'vérkast*), clouded; darkened. — *past* and *p.p.*, **overcast**.
- overcharge'**, *v.*, to put too great a load or charge on; to ask too high a price; — *n.* (*ôvércharg*), too heavy a load or burden; too high a price.
- overcloud'**, *v.*, to cover with clouds.
- overcome'**, *v.*, to get the better of.
- overdo'**, *v.*, to do too much; to wear out; to cook too long. — *pres. p.*, **overdoing**; *p.p.*, **overdone**; *past*, **overdid**. — *a.*, **overdone'** (*ôvérdûn'*), worn out; overacted; too long cooked.
- o'verdraft**, *n.*, amount drawn in excess of money deposited in bank.
- overdraw'**, *v.*, to draw or say too much; (bank account) to draw more than has been deposited. — *past*, **overdrew**; *p.p.*, **overdrawn**.
- overdrive'**, *v.*, to drive too fast; to work too hard. — *past*, **overdrove**; *p.p.*, **overdriven**.
- overdue'** (*ôvérdû'*), *a.*, due some time ago.
- over-es'timate**, *v.*, to think too highly of; — *n.*, too high a value.
- overflow'** (*ôvérfld'*), *v.*, to flow over the bank or brim; to fill too full; to be abundant; — *n.*, (*ô'vérfld*), that which flows over; a flood; an outlet for spare water. — *a.*, **overflow'ing**, abundant; — *n.*, abundance.
- overgrow'**, *v.*, to grow beyond; to grow too great for; to cover with herbage. — *past*, **overgrew**; *p.p.*, **overgrown**.
- overhang'**, *v.*, to jut or project over. — *past* and *p.p.*, **overhung**.
- overhaul'**, *v.*, to look over for examination or repair; to gain upon by speed; — *n.* (*ô'vérhawl*), examination; inspection; repair.
- overhear'**, *v.*, to hear what was not intended or by chance. — *past* and *p.p.*, **overheard**.
- overjoyed** (*ôverjoid'*), *a.*, filled with great joy.
- o'verland**, *a.*, wholly by land; — *adv.*, by land and not by sea.
- overlap'**, *v.*, to lap over; to have a part of one thing lying over another. — *pres. p.*, **overlapping**; *p.p.*, **overlapped**.
- overlay'**, *v.*, to lay or spread over; to cover completely; to smother. — *past* and *p.p.*, **overlaid**.
- overlive'**, *v.*, to live longer than; to survive.
- overlook'**, *v.*, to look on from a higher point; to watch over; to pass without notice; to pardon.
- overmas'ter**, *v.*, to gain the mastery over; to subdue.
- overmatch'**, *v.*, to be more than a match for; to be too powerful for.
- overmuch'**, *a.*, too much; — *adv.*, in too great a degree.
- overpass'**, *v.*, to pass beyond; to pass without notice. — *a.*, **overpast'**, passed away; gone.
- overpay'**, *v.*, to pay too much.
- o'verplus**, *n.* [L. *plus*, more], more than is needed.
- overpower'**, *v.*, to be too powerful

- for ; to subdue ; to bear down with force.
- overprize'** and **overrate'**, *vs.*, to put too high a value on.
- overreach'**, *v.*, to reach farther than ; to cheat by cunning.
- override'**, *v.*, to ride over ; to trample down ; to make of no force.—*past.* **overrode** ; *p.p.*, **overridden**.
- overrule'**, *v.*, to set aside by higher power or authority.
- overrun'**, *v.*, to run or grow over ; to take possession of ; to outrun.—*pres. p.*, **overrunning** ; *p.p.* **overrun** ; *past.* **overran**.
- oversee'**, *v.*, to watch over ; to inspect.—*past.* **oversaw** ; *p.p.*, **overseen**. — *n.*, **overse'er**, a superintendent ; an inspector.
- overset'**, *v.*, to turn over ; to turn wrong side up ; to throw into disorder.—*pres. p.*, **oversetting** ; *past* and *p.p.*, **overset**.
- overshadow**, *v.*, to throw a shadow over ; to darken ; to shelter.
- overshoot'**, *v.*, to shoot beyond the mark ; to say too much.—*past* and *p.p.*, **overshot**.
- oversight** (*ô'versīt*), *n.*, watchful care ; failure to notice ; disregard.
- overstate'**, *v.*, to state a thing as more than it should be ; to exaggerate. — *n.*, **overstatement**.
- overstep'**, *v.*, to step beyond ; to go too far.—*pres. p.*, **overstepping** ; *p.p.*, **overstepped**.
- overstock'**, *v.*, to fill too full.
- overstrain'**, *v.*, to pull too hard ; to stretch too far ; to overwork.
- overt** (or *ôvert*), *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, *p.p.* of *ouvrir*, to open], open to view ; in the sight of all ; not hidden.
- overtake'**, *v.*, to come up with from behind ; to be able to perform.—*pres. p.*, **overtaking** ; *p.p.*, **overtaken** ; *past.* **overtook**.
- overtask'**, *v.*, to give too great a task to.
- overtax'**, *v.*, to tax too heavily ; to overburden.
- overthrow'**, *v.*, to throw down or over ; to turn upside down ; to ruin ; to destroy ;—*n.*, act of overturning ; defeat. — *past.* **overthrew** ; *p.p.*, **overthrown**.
- o'vertine**, *n.*, time worked beyond the regular hours ; payment for this.
- overtop'**, *v.*, to rise above the top of ; to be of more importance than.—*pres. p.*, **overtopping** ; *p.p.*, **overtopped**.
- o'verture**, *n.* [Fr., from *ouvert* (*ouvrir*, to open)], an opening ; a proposal or offer ; an introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc. ;—*v.*, to lay a proposal before.
- overturn'**, *v.*, to turn over ; to throw down ; to subvert ; to conquer.
- overween'ing**, *a.*, thinking too much of oneself ; too confident.
- overweight** (*ô'verwāt*), *n.*, too much weight ; more weight than is just.
- overwhelm'**, *v.*, to bury and crush beneath ; to overpower.—*a.*, **overwhel'ming**.
- otherwise**, *a.*, too wise ; affectedly wise.
- overwork'**, *v.*, to work too much ; to work beyond strength.—*n.*, **o'work**, too much work.—*past* and *p.p.*, **overwrought**.
- ovif'erous**, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg ; *ferre*, to bear], producing eggs.
- o'viform**, *a.* [L. *ovum*, *forma*, FORM], egg-shaped.
- ovip'arous**, *a.* [L. *ovum*, *parēre*, to produce], producing young from eggs (opposed to **VIVIPAROUS**).
- o'void**, *a.* [L. *ovum*, -OID], egg-shaped.
- owe** (*ô*), *v.* [A.S. *āgan*], to be bound to pay ; to be in debt to.—*a.*, **ow'ing**, requiring to be paid ; (to) on account of ;—*prep.*, (to) because of.
- owl**, *n.* [A.S., akin to **HOWL**], a bird of prey that hoots by night.—*n.*, **ow'let**, a little owl.—*a.*, **ow'lish**, like an owl ; foolish and solemn in appearance.
- own** (1) (*ôn*), *a.* [A.S. *āgen*, *p.p.* of *āgan*, to owe], belonging to oneself.
- own** (2) (*ôn*), *v.* [A.S. *āgnian*, to

claim, from *āgan* (see *owe*), to admit to be true; to confess; to be in possession of; to have a right to.—*ns.*, **ow'ner**; **ow'nership**, right of possession.

ox, *n.* [A.S.], a male cow; (*pl.*) **ox'en**.—*n.*, **ox'-eye**, a plant with a flower like a large daisy, resembling an ox's eye.

ox'ide, *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp], a combination of oxygen and another element.—*vs.*, **ox'idize** or **ox'idate**, to turn into or become an oxide.

ox'ygen, *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *gen-*, produce], a gas without colour, taste, or smell, forming that part of the air which supports life and flame.—*v.*, **ox'ygenate**, to unite with oxygen.—*a.*, **oxyg'enous**,

pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

oy'er, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer* (Fr. *ouir*, to hear)], a hearing of trials; a commission empowering a person or persons to hear and judge certain cases.

o'yez (*ō'yez*), *int.* [Norm. Fr., imp. of *oyer*, to hear], hear ye! attend! (words spoken by criers of court before making proclamations).

oyster (*oi'ster*), *n.* [O.Fr. *oistre* (Fr. *huitre*)], a double-valved shell-fish used as food.

o'zone, *n.* [Gk. *ōzein*, to smell], a form of oxygen with a peculiar smell, felt in the air when disturbed by lightning.—*a.*, **ozoni-ferous**, containing ozone.

P

pab'ulum, *n.* [L. *pābulum* (*pascere*, to feed)], that which feeds plants and animals; food.

pace (*pās*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *passus*, a step], the length of one step; speed of walking; manner of stepping;—*v.*, to walk with measured steps; to measure by steps; to regulate in walking.

pacha (*pash'ā*). See **PASHA**.

pachyderm (*pāk'idērm*) and **pachyder'matous**, *as.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *derma*, skin], pertaining to animals with thick skins;—*n.*, an elephant, etc.

pacify (*pās'ifī*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pācificāre* (*pax*, PEACE; *-fy*)], to make at peace; to calm; to appease.—*a.*, **pacific**, making peace; at peace.—*ns.*, **Pacific**, the name of an ocean; **pacifica'tion**, act of pacifying; **paci'fist** (or **pacif'icist**), one who urges peace; **pac'ifism** (or **pacif'icism**), the belief that disputes should be settled without going to war.

pack, *n.* [E., from Teut.], that which is bound up; something made up to be carried; a set of cards; a set number of hounds; persons united for a bad pur-

pose; a mass of floating ice;—*v.*, to tie up firmly; to press into narrow space; to make up unfairly, as a court or jury.—*ns.*, **pack'age**, something packed; **pack'er**; **pack'et**, a little package; a ship sailing regularly and carrying mails, passengers, and parcels; **pack'-horse**, a horse used for carrying packs of goods; **pack'ing**, material used for packing, or for making joints of machinery close; stuff-ing; **pack'-man**, a man who carried a pack; **pack'-saddle**, the saddle of a pack-horse; **pack'-thread**, a strong thread for sewing up packages.

pact, *n.* [L. *pactum*, a bargain], something agreed upon; a bargain; a treaty.

pad (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a soft bag or cushion; a number of leaves of writing- or blotting-paper laid together;—*v.*, to stuff with something soft; to fix colours in cloth.—*pres. p.*, **padding**; *p.p.*, **padded**.—*n.*, **pad'ding**, the soft stuff of a cushion; matter of less value put into a book or speech to extend its size.

pad (2), *n.* [Du. *pad*, a PATH], an

easy-going horse ; (also FOOT-PAD), a thief on the public road ; —*v.*, to walk softly or slowly ; to rob on foot.

pad'dle, *v.* [etym. ?], to play in water with hands or feet ; to beat the water with a paddle ; to row ; —*n.*, an oar with a broad blade ; one of the floats of a paddle-wheel.

pad'dock (1), *n.* [Scand. ?], a toad or frog.

pad'dock (2), *n.* [corrupted from A.S. *pearroc*, a PARK], a small field.

pad'dy, *n.* [Malay, *padi*], rice in the husk ; rice growing in the field.

pad'lock, *n.* [E. *pad* (etym. ?), LOCK], a hanging lock with a clasp which turns on a hinge, and receives the bolt through an opening in its other end.

pae'an (*pē'an*), *n.* [Gk. *Paiān*, Apollo], a song in honour of Apollo ; a hymn of triumph.

pa'gan, *n.* [L. *pāgānus* (*pāgus*, a district)], a heathen, because those in the country kept longer to their old gods ; a worshipper of false gods ; —*a.*, belonging to false gods, or to their worshippers. —*n.*, **pa'ganism**, state of being a pagan.

page (1) (*pāj*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a boy trained as a servant ; a youth waiting on a person of rank.

page (2) (*pāj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pāgina*, a leaf], one side of a leaf of paper ; a piece of writing ; (*pl.*) writings ; —*v.*, to mark or number pages. —*ns.*, **pa'ging** (*pā'jing*), the numbering of pages ; **pagination** (*paj-in'd'shun*).

pageant (*pāj'ent*), *n.* [prob. from PAGE], a stage on wheels, or a chariot decked out to exhibit a play ; the play itself ; any great show ; also **pageantry**, great display.

pago'da, *n.* [Port., from Pers., house of idols], a Chinese temple ; a coin formerly used in India.

paid. See PAY.

pail (*pāl*), *n.* [A.S. *paegel* or Fr. *paille*, from L. *patella*, a small vessel], a vessel of wood or metal for carrying water, milk, etc.

pain (*pān*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *poena*, punishment], a feeling of soreness ; uneasiness or suffering ; (*pl.*) the sufferings of childbirth ; trouble taken ; —*v.*, to cause suffering ; to make sore. —*as.*, **pain'ful**, causing pain ; hard to do or to bear ; **pains'-taking**, taking trouble ; giving great attention to. —*n.*, a taking of pains or trouble.

paint (*pānt*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pin-gere*], to cover with colour ; to make a coloured likeness ; to use colours ; to describe in glowing words ; —*n.*, that which is laid on to give colour. —*ns.*, **pain'ting**, work of a painter ; picture ; **pain'ter** (1)

pain'ter (2), *n.*, a rope used to fasten a boat.

pair (*pār*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *par*, equal], two of a sort ; a husband and wife ; —*v.*, to come together in twos ; to fit each other ; to agree not to vote.

palace (*pāl'is*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *palātium*, a house built by Augustus on the Palatine Hill at Rome], the house of a king, a nobleman, or a bishop ; a very splendid house. —*a.*, **palatial** (*pāl'd'shāl*), grand ; like a palace.

pal'adin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *palā-tinus*, PALATINE], a knight of the court of Charlemagne ; a knight-errant.

palaeography (*pāliog'rafi*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient ; -GRAPHY], ancient modes of writing, or the art of reading them.

palaeology (*pāl'iol'ōji*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient ; -LOGY], the study of ancient things.

palaeontology (*pāl'iontol'ōji*), *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient ; *ōn*, *ontos*, being ; -LOGY], the study of ancient forms of life.

palaeozo'ic, *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient ; *zōē*, life], denoting rocks containing ancient forms of life.

palanquin or **palankeen** (*pālankēn'*), *n.* [Hind., a bed], a light covered bed carried by poles on men's shoulders.

pal'ate, *n.* [L. *palātum*], the roof of the mouth ; taste ; relish. —

as., palatable, pleasing to the palate; agreeable to the taste; palatal, pertaining to the palate; formed or uttered by the help of the palate, as the letters *k* and *y*; —*n.*, a letter uttered by the help of the palate.

palatine (pāl'atīn), *a.* [L. *palatinus*, the Palatine Hill], pertaining to a palace; having royal privileges; —*n.*, a noble who has royal rights; also palatinate, the province of a palatine.

palaver, *n.* [Port., from L. *parabola* (see PARABLE)], idle talk; a conference with an African tribe or chief; —*v.*, to talk idly; to hold a conference.

pale (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pālus*, a stake], a pointed piece of wood used in making a fence; a fence; the ground enclosed by a fence; —*v.*, to surround with pales. —*ns.*, pāling, a fence of pales or stakes; palisade [Fr.], a strong fence of sharpened stakes.

pale (2), *a.* [Fr., from L. *pallidus*], with faint colour; nearly white; —*v.*, to lose colour; to lessen brightness. —*ns.*, pale'ness and pal'lor. —*a.*, pallid, wanting colour.

pale-face, *n.*, a name supposed to have been applied to whites by the American Indians.

paletot (pāl'etō), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a loose overcoat.

palette (pal'et), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pāla*, a spade], a thin board on which an artist mixes his colours.

pal'frey (paul'fri or pāl'fri), *n.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *paraverēdus*, a post-horse], a saddle-horse.

pal'impsest, *n.* [Gk. *palin*, again; *psēstos*, rubbed], a manuscript where the original writing has been rubbed out to make room for other writing.

pall (1) (pawl), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pallium*, a cloak], a cloak or covering; a scarf sent by the Pope to archbishops; the cloth over a coffin at a funeral.

pall (2) (pawl), *v.* [APPAL ?], to lose taste or spirit; to make dull or listless.

palla'dium, *n.* [Gk. *Palladion*, a

statue of the goddess *Pallas* ensuring the safety of Troy], anything that helps to preserve liberty or to secure safety; a metal of the platinum class.

pal'let (1), *n.* [M.E. and O.Fr. *paillet*, from L. *pālea*, straw], a bed of straw.

pal'let (2), *n.* [see PALETTE], a tool used by potters; a tool for spreading gold-leaf.

palliasse (pālyās'), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pālea*, straw], a mattress made of straw.

palliate (pāl'-i-āt), *v.* [L. *pallidus*, covered with a cloak], to cover over, as a fault; to soften by excuses; to lessen the effect of. —*n.*, pallia'tion, softening or excusing. —*a.*, pal'liative, serving to soften; lessening the violence of a disease or of pain; —*n.*, something that softens.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* [It. *palla*, a ball; *maglio*, MALL], a game played with a ball and a mallet; Pall Mall, a street in London, where the game used to be played.

pal'lid, **pal'lor**. See PALE (2).

palm (pam), *n.* [A.S., from L. *palma*], the inner part of the hand; a tropical tree with palm-shaped leaves at the top only; a palm leaf as a sign of victory; —*v.*, (off upon) to impose on; to cheat. —*as.*, pal'mate, like the palm of the hand; **palmy** (pamī), bearing palms; flourishing; victorious. —*ns.*, **palmer** (pam'er) a traveller from the Holy Land, who carried a palm branch; **palmer-worm**, a hairy caterpillar which devours leaves; **palm'istry**, the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the hand; **Palm Sun'day**, the Sunday before Easter.

pal'pable, *a.* [L. *palpare*, to feel], that can be felt; easily perceived. —*v.*, pal'pate, to examine medically by touch.

pal'pitate, *v.* [L. *palpitare*, to throb], to beat very quickly (of the heart); to beat more quickly than usual. —*n.*, palpita'tion, a rapid beating of the heart.

palsy (pawl'zi), *n.* [O.Fr. *paralysis*,

PARALYSIS], paralysis; loss of power to feel or move, in any part of the body;—*a.*, **pal'sied**, ill with palsy.

paltrey (*pawl'tri*), *a.* [Scand. root, meaning a rag?], not worth much; mean.—*v.*, **pal'ter**, to trifle in talk; to deal meanly; to dodge.—*n.*, **pal'terer**, one who trifles.

pam'pas, *n. pl.* [Peru.], vast plains in South America.

pam'per, *v.* [etym. ?], to gratify beyond measure.

pamphlet (*pám'flét*), *n.* [O.Fr. *Pamphilet*, from L. *Pamphilus*, title of a poem], a small book of one or more sheets; an essay on a subject of interest.—*n.*, **pamphleteer**, a writer of pamphlets.

pan, *n.* [A.S.], a shallow vessel for household uses; part of a gun where the priming was placed; (**brain-**), the upper part of the head.—*n.*, **Pan**, a rural god of ancient Greece, represented with horns and goat's feet.—*n.*, **pan'-cake**, a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk fried in a pan.

panacea (*pánasē'd*), *n.* [Gk., from *pan*, all; *akeisthai*, to heal], a cure for all diseases.

pan'creas, *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all, *kreas*, flesh], a fleshy gland behind and under the stomach, also called sweetbread.

pan'da, *n.*, a small bear-like animal of the Himalayas.

pandemo'nium, *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all, *DEMON*], the hall of all the demons; an uproar.

pan'der, *n.* [L. *Pandarus*], one who helps others to indulge their passions;—*v.*, to minister to the foibles or whims of others.

pane, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pannus*, a piece of cloth], a plate of glass in a window; one of the squares of a piece of cloth marked in checks.

panegyric (*pánēj'rik*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *panēgghrikos* (*PAN*-, *agōra*, an assembly)], an oration in praise of someone.—*as.*, **panegyric** and **panegyric**al.—*n.*, **pan'egyrist**, one who praises.

pan'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L.

pannellus, a small piece of cloth (*pannus*, *PANN*)], a flat piece with a raised border; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a list of persons called to serve as jurymen; those chosen to act; doctor's list of registered patients;—*pres. p.*, **panelling**; *p.p.*, **panelled**.

pang, *n.*, [etym. ?], a sudden feeling of hunger, pain or sorrow

pan'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *panikos*, caused by the god *Pan*], an overpowering fright; a groundless fear;—*a.*, sudden and causeless; unreasonable.—*as.*, **pan'ic-strick'en** or **-struck**, struck with a great and sudden fear; **pan'icky**, apt to take panic.

pan'icle, *n.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft], an irregularly branched cluster of flowers.

pannier (*pán'ièr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pānārium*, a bread-basket (*pānis*, bread)], one of a pair of baskets slung over a horse's back; part of a lady's dress.

pan'nikin, *n.*, a small tin pan.

pan'oply, *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all, *hopla*, arms], a full suit of armour.—*a.*, **pan'oplied** (*-plid*), dressed in full armour.

panorama (*pānōram'd*), *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all, *horāma*, a view], a view in every direction; a number of pictures unrolled one after another before the spectators; a wide view.—*a.*, **panoram'ic**, pertaining to or like a panorama.

pansy (*pán'zi*), *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, a thought], a kind of violet.

pant, *v.* [etym. ?], to breathe quickly; to gasp for breath; to long eagerly for.

pantaloon', *n.* [Fr., from It. *Pantalone*], a comic actor in a pantomime; (*pl.*) a kind of trousers.

pan'theism, *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all, *THEISM*], the belief that God and the universe are one—that all persons and things are parts of God.—*n.*, **pan'theist**, one who so believes.—*a.*, **pantheis'tic**.

pantheon (*pán'thion*), *n.* [Gk. *pantheon*, common to all the gods], a temple sacred to all the gods; all the gods of a country.

pan'ther, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *panthēr*], a leopard; a spotted animal of the cat family.

pan'tomime, *n.* [Gk. *panto-*, *mimos* (see MIMIC)], one who acts without speaking; a play all acting; a play in which acting and buffoonery are mixed up; a Christmas play usually founded on a fairy tale.

pan'try, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pānis*, bread], a place for keeping provisions.

pants, *n. pl.* [abbreviation of PANTALOON], short trousers; underdrawers.

pap, *n.* [imit. ?], bread softened in milk or water; the soft part of fruit; a nipple or teat.

papa', *n.*, a child's word for father.

pa'pacy, *n.* [med. L. *papa*, a father], the office or authority of the Pope; the Roman Catholic religion; the line of Popes.—*a.*, **pa'pal**, pertaining to the Pope or to his religion.—*n.*, **Pa'pist**, a follower of the Pope.

pa'per, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *papīrus*], a thin sheet made from rags or vegetable fibre, for writing or printing on, or for wrapping articles in; anything written or printed on paper; a newspaper; bank-notes;—*a.*, pertaining to paper; made of paper;—*v.*, to cover with paper; to fold in paper.—*us.*, **pa'per-hanger**, a tradesman who puts paper on walls; **pa'per-hangings** (*pl.*), wall-paper; **pa'per money**, bills or notes stamped as worth so much money, and used in place of coins.

papier-maché (*pāp'yā-mā'shā*), *n.* [Fr.], paper pulp, mixed with size or glue, moulded into various shapes, and japanned when dry.

papil'lary or **papil'lose**, *a.* [L. *papilla*, a small pimple], pertaining to, like, or covered with pimples.

pap'pous or **pappose'**, *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, down], covered with down.

pap'yr'us, *n.* [Gk. *papīros*], a reed, from which the ancients made, paper; a writing on papyrus; (*pl.*) **papyri**.

par, *n.* [L. *par*, equal], state of being equal; equal value; face value of a note, bill, etc.—*n.*, **par'ity**, equality.

para-, **par-**, *pref.* [Gk.], beside; similar; against (as in PARADOX, PARAGRAPH, PARALLEL, PARODY).

par'able, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *parabolē*, a discourse], a comparison; a story to teach some truth or doctrine; *as.*, **parabol'ic**, **parabolical**.

parab'ōla, *n.* [Gk.], a curve formed by cutting a cone so that the cut shall be *parallel* to its slope.—*as.*, **parabol'ic** and **parabol'ical**.

parachute (*pārāshoot*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *para-*, to ward; Fr. *chute*, a fall], a large umbrella-like apparatus to enable a person to drop safely from aircraft.

Par'aclete, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paraklētos*, called to one's aid], the Holy Ghost; the Comforter.

parade', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *parada* (L. *pārare*, to prepare)], soldiers under exercise or inspection; the ground where troops are drawn up or drilled; great display; a public walk;—*v.*, to display for inspection; to march in order.

paradigm (*pār'ādim*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paradigma* (PARA-, *deigma*, an example)], an example; (grammar) a word given in all its parts as an example.

par'adise, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paradeisos*, a pleasure-ground], a place or state of great happiness; the garden of Eden; heaven.—*n.*, **birds of paradise**, a bird of very beautiful plumage, found in New Guinea.—*a.*, **paradis'al** or **paradisi'al**.

para'dox, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paradox* (PARA-, contrary to; *dōxa*, an opinion)], a statement contrary to common belief; something seemingly self-contradictory, but really true.—*a.*, **para-dox'ical**, of the nature of a paradox.

par'affin (*pār'dfin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *parum*, little; *affinis*, related to], a white substance like wax

got from shale, coal-tar, etc.; oil got from the same source.

par'agon, *n.* [Fr., from It. *paragone*, etym. ?], a model for comparison; something of the highest excellence.

par'agraph, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paragraphe* (PARA-, -GRAPH)], a mark (§) to call attention to a new section; a separate part or division of a book or chapter; a short notice.

par'allax, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *parallaxis* (PARA-, *allassein*, to change)], the difference of apparent position of an object viewed from points at a distance from each other; the angle between two lines from a star to points at a great distance from each other.

par'allel, *a.* [Gk. PARA-, *allēlon*, one another], equally distant at all points (lines or planes); in the same direction; having the same meaning, etc.; like in most respects; —*n.*, a line equally distant at all points from another; a line of latitude; one thing like another in most respects; a trench dug parallel to the walls of a fortress; —*v.*, to make parallel.—*p.p.*, **paralleled**.

parallel'ogram, *n.* [-GRAM], a four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel.

par'alysis (*pārāl'ists*), *n.* [Gk. PARA-, *lyein*, to loosen], loss of power or feeling in any part of the body.—*v.*, **par'alyse**, to strike with paralysis; to weaken or make useless or powerless.—*a.*, **paralyt'ic**, ill with paralysis; —*n.*, one suffering from paralysis.

par'amount, *a.* [O.Fr. *par amont*, at the top (see AMOUNT)], high above all others; of the highest importance.

par'amour (*pār'āmoor*), *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, by love], a lover, usually in a bad sense.

paranoi'a [Gk. PARA-, *nous*, the mind], mental disorder with delusions of grandeur.—*a.* **paranoi'ac**.

par'apet, *n.* [Fr. and It., from L. *paries*, to ward; *petra*, the breast], a wall on the edge of

a descent; a low wall to protect from the enemy's fire.

parapherna'lia, *n.* [Gk. PARA-, *phernē*, dowry], fine or showy clothes, ornaments, etc.; miscellaneous belongings.

par'aphrase, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paraphrasis* (PARA-, PHRASE)], the same passage of writing expressed in different or simpler words; a free translation; a sacred song founded on a passage of Scripture; —*v.*, to repeat in different words; to rewrite so as to make clearer or fuller; to give a free translation.

par'asite, *n.* [Gk. PARA-, *sitos*, food], one who flatters another and lives at his expense; a plant or animal that clings to and feeds on another.

parasol, *n.* [It. *parare*, to ward off; *sol*, the sun], a small umbrella used as a sunshade.

par'boil, *v.* [O.Fr. *parboillir*, from late L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly (PER-, *bullire*, to BOIL)], to boil or cook partially.

par'cel, *n.* [Fr., from It. *particella*], a small bundle; a small part; a quantity tied up by itself; —*v.*, to divide by parts; to make into a parcel.—*pres. p.*, **parcelling**; *p.p.*, **parcelled**.

parch, *v.* [etym. ?], to burn the surface of; to make or become dry by heating; to roast.—*a.*, **parched**.

parch'ment, *n.* [Fr., from *Per-gamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was first made], skin of sheep or goat prepared for writing.

par'don, *v.* [Fr., from L. *perdonare* (PER-, *dondere*, to give)], to free from punishment; to pass over a wrong; to overlook; —*n.*, freedom from punishment.—*a.*, **par'donable**, excusable.

pare, *v.* [Fr., from L. *parare*, to make ready], to cut or shave off the outer part of; to peel; to take a little off; to trim.—*n.*, **par'ing**, process of paring; that which is cut off.

paregor'ic, *a.* [Gk. *paregorikos*, soothing; *gōrion*, pain; —*n.*, a soothing medicine.

pa'rent, *n.* [L. *parens*], one who or that which produces; a father or a mother. — *a.*, **paren'tal**, pertaining to a parent. — *n.*, **pa'rentage**, state, rank, or condition of being a parent.

paren thésis, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*; *en*, in; *thésis*, a placing], a word, phrase, or clause inserted in a sentence, usually within brackets; (*pl.*) **paren'thesès**, the marks () to show an insertion. — *as.*, **parenthet'ic** and **parenthet'ical**, expressed as a parenthesis.

parhé'liou, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*-, *hélios*, the sun], a bright light resembling the sun sometimes near and sometimes opposite the sun; (*pl.*) **parhe'lia**.

pariah (*pa'ria* or *par'ia*), *n.* [Tamil], a person in India belonging to a low caste; an outcast.

Pár'ian, *a.*, belonging to *Paros*, an island in the *Ægean* Sea, noted for its marble.

pari'etal, *a.* [L. *paries*, a wall], growing on the inner surface, as seeds in a pod.

par'ish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, from Gk. *parokia*, a neighbourhood], a district which has at least one church and one minister; division of a county; a district supporting its own poor; — *a.*, pertaining to a parish. — *n.*, **parish'ioner** (*párish'ónér*).

par'ity. See under *PAR*.

park, *n.* [A.S. *pearruc*], a piece of land fenced in; the ground, usually in grass, around a mansion-house; ground laid out for ornament and pleasure; a space occupied by guns or stores in a camp; place where a motor-car may be left; — *v.*, to enclose; to leave a car in a parking place.

par'lance, *n.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak], mode or manner of speaking.

par'ley, *n.* [Fr. *parler*, from L. *parabola* (see *PARABLE*)], a talk, esp. with an enemy; — *v.*, to speak with another; to confer; to treat with an enemy.

parliament (*par'láment*), *n.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak], a body elected to make laws; the Houses of

Lords and Commons. — *a.*, **par'liamentary**, passed by Parliament; according to its rules.

par'lour, *n.* [O.Fr. *parleor*, from med. L. *parlatorium* (see *PARLEY*)], a room for conversation; a family sitting-room.

parochial (*par'ók'íal*), *a.* [L. *paro-chialis* (see *PARISH*)], belonging to a parish; narrow in outlook.

par'ody, *n.* [Gk. *PARA*-, *ódē*, a song], an imitation of the words and thought of a song or poem, for the purpose of ridicule; — *v.*, to turn into parody; to burlesque.

parole (*párol'*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *parabola* (see *PARABLE*)], a word of honour, especially a prisoner's promise not to escape; a daily pass-word.

paronym (*par'onim*), *n.* [Gk. *PARA*-, *onyma*, a name], a word having the same sound as another but different in spelling and meaning, as *ail* and *ale*, *pain* and *pain*.

paroxysm (*par'oxizm*), *n.* [Gk. *PARA*-, *oxys*, sharp], a sharp sudden attack of pain; any severe fit.

parquet (*par'ki*, *parket*), *n.* [Fr.], flooring composed of wooden blocks arranged in a pattern. — *n.*, **par'quetry**.

par'ricide, *n.* [Fr., from L. *parri-cida* (*pater*, -*CIDE*)], one who murders his father or mother; the crime of killing one's parent. — *a.*, **parri'cidal**.

par'rot, *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of tropical bird, often brightly coloured, some of which can be taught to repeat words.

par'ry, *v.* [Fr., from L. *parāre*, to prepare], to turn aside; to ward off; avoid.

parse (*parz* or *pars*), *v.* [L. *pars*, a PART], to tell the parts of speech in a sentence, and the grammatical relations of the words. — *n.*, **par'sing**.

Parsee', *n.* [Pers. *Pārsi*, a *PERSIAN*], one of the followers of Zoroaster in India; a fire-worshipper.

par'simony, *n.* [L. *parsimōnis*, thrift], undue care in the use

of money.—*a.*, **parsimo'nious**, very sparing; niggardly; mean.
pars'ley, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *petroselinon* (*petros*, a rock; *selinon*, parsley)], a well-known herb used in cooking.

pars'nip, *n.* [O.Fr. *pastenague*, from L. *pastinum*, a dibble], a carrot-shaped root vegetable of light yellow colour.

par'son, *n.* [PERSON], a minister of a parish.—*n.*, **par'sonage**, the house of a parish minister.

part, *n.* [L. *pars*], something less than the whole; that which comes to one's share; one side in a quarrel; the music for each voice or instrument; a character in a play; (*pl.*) qualities; abilities;—*v.*, to break or to be broken into pieces; to divide into shares; to separate.—*a.*, **par'ting**, putting apart; separating; (something) given when departing;—*n.*, a branching in two; a leave-taking.

partake, *v.*, to take part in or of; to get a share of; to have somewhat of the character, properties, etc.—*past*, **partook**; *p.p.*, **partaken**.—*n.*, **parta'ker**.

par'terre (*partär'*), *n.* [Fr. *par terre*, along the ground], flower-plots surrounded by grass or gravel-walks.

partial (*par'shāl*), *a.* [L. *pars*, a PART], affecting a part only; not whole or entire; favouring one side more than another.—*n.*, **partial'ity** (*parshiäl'iti*), state or quality of being partial; a showing of favour to one side; a liking for one more than another.

participate (*partis'ipāt*), *a.* [L. *participātus* (*pars*, a PART; *capere*, to take)], to have or receive a share; to take a part along with others.—*a.*, **partic'ipant**, sharing; taking part;—*n.*, one who shares or takes part.—*ns.*, **participa'tion**, a taking part or sharing in; **partic'ipator**.

participle, *n.* [L. *participium*], a word partly an adjective and partly a verb.—*a.*, **participle'al**, pertaining to or formed from a participle.

par'ticle, *n.* [L. *particula* (*pars*)], a little part; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; (grammar) a word not declined, as an adverb, etc.

par'ti-coloured, *a.*, coloured differently at different parts; variegated.

partic'ular, *a.* [L. *particulāris*], pertaining to a part; belonging to a single person or thing; attending to details; minute; superior; fine in taste;—*n.*, a small part or point; a single fact or thing.—*n.*, **particular'ity**, minuteness of attention; a minute detail.—*v.*, **partic'ularize**, to give separately or in detail.

par'tisan (1), *n.* [Fr., from It. *partigiano*, from *parte*, a PART], one who takes a side strongly; a member of a party;—*a.*, strongly inclined to a party.

par'tisan (2), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from O. Ger. *barle*, an axe], a kind of halberd; a staff or baton.

partition (*partish'ōn*), *n.* [L. *partitio*], act of parting or dividing; state of being divided; a dividing wall or boundary;—*v.*, to divide into parts or shares.—*a.*, **par'titive**, marking a part; dividing or separating;—*n.*, a word denoting a part.

part'ner, *n.*, one who takes part along with; a member of a firm; a husband or a wife; one of a couple of dancers.—*n.*, **part'nership**, state of being a partner.

par'tridge, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *perdix*], a wild bird preserved for game.

par'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pars*, a PART], a number of persons associated for a purpose; one set of persons opposed to another; a number of soldiers on duty; one of the sides in a lawsuit;—*a.*, belonging to a party.

par'venu, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pervenire* (*PER-*, *venire*, to come)], one newly come into power or notice; upstart;—*a.*, like a parvenu.

paschal (*pas'kāl*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *pascha*], pertaining to the Jewish Passover or to Easter.

pa'sha (or *pasha'*), *n.* [Turk.], a Turkish governor or officer holding high command.

pass, *v.* [Fr., from *L. passus*, a step], to move on; to go out of sight or hearing; to go by; to allow to go on; to go from hand to hand; to go on without noticing; to thrust; to succeed in an examination;—*n.*, a narrow road or path; a written permission to go; a state or condition; success in an examination.—*a.*, **pass'able**, that may be passed; that may be allowed to pass; fairly good.—*ns.*, **pass'age** (-*ij*), a movement from one place to another; a way through; a journey in a ship; right to pass; the passing of a law; part of a book; **pass'enger**, one who travels; **pass'er** or **passer-by**, one who passes; **pass'ing-bell**, a bell tolled immediately after a person's death; **pass'port**, a written permission to travel in a foreign country; anything which enables a person to pass with safety; **pass'word**, a word by knowing which one is allowed to pass.

passion (*pas'h'on*), *n.* [*L. passio* (*pati*, to suffer)], suffering of body or mind; strong feeling; strong desire; anger; the sufferings and death of Christ; (*pl.*) strongly excited feelings;—*a.*, **pas'sionate**, easily moved by anger or strong feeling; expressing passion.—*ns.*, **pas'sionate-ness**, quickness of temper.—*ns.*, **Pas'sion-flower**, a plant with a flower supposed to be like 'the crown of thorns'; **Pas'sion-play**, a play showing forth the last sufferings of Christ; **Pas'sion Week**, the week before Palm Sunday

pas'sive, *a.*, suffering; acted on without resistance; (*verb*) when the subject is acted on.—*ns.*, **pas'siveness** and **passivity**, state of being passive; submission.

Pass'over, *n.*, the chief feast of the Jews, to commemorate the passing over of their first-born

in Egypt; the lamb slain at this feast.

past, *a.*, gone by or passed away; come to an end;—*n.*, a time gone by;—*prep.*, beyond; farther than; out of reach; no longer able for;—*adv.*, by.

paste (*pást*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *pastê*, a mess of food (*passein*, to sprinkle)], flour wetted into a soft mass, for making bread, etc.; flour or starch mixed with water to fasten paper, etc; earth or clay mixed with water in making pottery; a kind of glass used in imitating gems;—*v.*, to fasten with paste.—*ns.*, **pást'e'-board**, a stiff kind of cardboard made of sheets of paper pasted together; **pás'try**, articles of food made of paste.—*a.*, **pás'ty**, like paste;—*n.*, a meat-pie.

pas'tern, *n.* [O.Fr., same root as **PASTURE**], the part of a horse's leg between the hoof and the fetlock.

pas'teurize, *v.* [from *Pasteur*, a French scientist], to sterilize milk, etc., by heat.

pastille (*pastél'*), *n.* [*L. pastillus*, a small loaf], a small cone of sweet-smelling substances, burned to purify the air of a room; a kind of lozenge.

pas'time, *n.*, that which causes time to pass pleasantly; amusement.

pas'tor, *n.* [*L.*, one who feeds a flock; a shepherd], a minister of a church.—*a.*, **pas'toral**, the work of a shepherd or a minister;—*n.*, a poem of shepherd life; a letter from a minister to his people.—*n.*, **pas'torate**, the office or work of a pastor.

pas'ture, *n.* [*L. pastura*, a feeding (*pascere*, to feed)], grass on which cattle feed; ground covered with grass;—*v.*, to feed on grass; to supply with grass for food.—*n.*, **pasturage** (*pas'tūrij*), ground on which cattle feed.

pat, *n.* [*imit. ?*], a light stroke with the hand; a small lump, as of butter;—*a.*, at the right time or place; fit;—*v.*, to give a gentle blow with the hand.—*pres. p.*, **patting**; *p.p.*, **patted**.

patch, *n.* [etym. ?], a piece put on to mend; a small piece of ground; —*v.*, to mend; to mend or make clumsily; to make up of pieces.

pate, *n.* [etym. ?], the top of the head; the head.

pat'en, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *patina*, a plate], the plate for the consecrated bread in the Eucharist.

pá'tent (or *pál'*-), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *patens*, open], open to all; easily or clearly seen; protected by a patent; —*n.*, an official letter containing a grant of a title of nobility or the profits of an invention for a limited time; —*v.*, to grant or to protect by a patent. —*n.*, **patentee'**, one who gets a patent.

pater'nal, *a.* [L. *pater*, a father], pertaining to a father; like a father; got from a father. —*n.*, **pater'nity**, the relation of a father to his children.

pát'ernoster, *n.* [L., our Father], the Lord's Prayer (from the first two words in Latin).

path, *n.* [A.S.], a way or road; a narrow way; line of motion; course of conduct. —*a.*, **path'-less**, without a road; untrodden.

pathol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *páthos*, suffering], science of disease. —*n.*, **pathol'ogist**, one who studies pathology. —*a.*, **patholog'ical**, pertaining to pathology; morbid.

pa'thos, *n.* [Gk. *páthos*, suffering], that which raises tender feeling; feeling showing itself in tender words. —*a.*, **pathet'ic**, moving the feelings; causing pity.

patient (*pa'shént*), *a.* [L. *patiens* (*pati*, to suffer)], able and willing to bear suffering; not easily made angry; waiting calmly; —*n.*, one under a doctor's care. —*n.*, **pa'tience**, power of bearing; willingness to wait; perseverance; a card game played by one person.

patois (*pál'wa*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], dialect of the uneducated classes of a country.

patriarch (*pá'tri-ark*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *patriarches* (*patēr*, a father; *archein*, to rule)], the chief father of a tribe; a name

given to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, etc.; a clergyman in the Greek Church of higher rank than an archbishop; a venerable old man. —*as.*, **patriar'chal** and **patriar'chic**, pertaining to a patriarch; under the rule of a patriarch. —*n.*, **patriar'chate**, the office or dwelling of a patriarch.

patrician (*pátrish'an*), *a.* [L. *patricius*, noble (*pater*, a father)], of high rank or noble birth; —*n.*, a person of high rank or noble birth.

pat'ricide, *n.* [L. *pater*, a father; —*cide*], a murderer of his father; the crime of parricide.

pat'rimony, *n.* [Fr., from L. *patrimonium*, an inheritance], money or property left by one's father or ancestors. —*a.*, **patri-mo'nial**, pertaining to a patrimony; inherited.

pá'triot (or *pál'*-), *n.* [Gk. *patriōtēs*, a fellow-countryman], one who loves and serves his country. —*a.*, **pá'triot'ic**, (or *Pál'*-), loving and serving one's country. —*n.*, **pá'triotism** (or *pál'*-).

patris'tic and **patris'tical**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pater*, a father], pertaining to the Fathers of the Christian Church.

patról', *v.* [Fr. *patrouiller*], to go round, as a sentry; —*n.*, a going of the rounds; the men who go the rounds. —*pres. p.*, **patrol-ling**; *p.p.*, **patrolled**.

pá'tron, *n.* [L. *patrōnus*, a protector], one who gives help and favour; one who encourages art or work of any kind; one who has the right of appointing to an office; —*f.*, **patroness**. —*n.*, **patronage** (*pa'tronij*), help or encouragement given by a patron; right of appointing. —*v.*, **pát'-ronize**, to act as a patron toward; to give encouragement to; to assume the air of a patron; to treat condescendingly.

patronymic (*pa't-ron-im'ic*), *n.* [Gk. *patēr*, a father; *onyma*, a name], a name derived from that of a father or of an ancestor; —*a.*, so derived.

patten, *n.* [Fr. *patin*], a wooden shoe to raise the feet above wet or mud.

pat'ter, *v.* [freq. of *PAT*], to pat or strike often; to make a noise like many light feet or like hail-stones, etc.; to talk rapidly.—*n.*, a tapping noise; rapid speech.

pat'tern, *n.* [*PATRON*], something to be copied or imitated; an example; a sample; form or style of ornament;—*a.*, showing an example.

pat'ty, *n.* [Fr., as *PASTY*], a little pie.

paucity (*paw'siti*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. paucus*, few], fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (*paunch*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. pantez*, the bowels, the stomach and its contents; the first stomach of a cow.

pau'per, *n.* [*L. pauper*, poor], a poor person; one supported by public charity.—*n.*, **pau'perism**, state of being a pauper; the number of paupers, or the extent to which charity is needed.—*v.*, **pau'perize**, to make a pauper of.

pause (*paуз*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. pausa*, Gk. *pausis* (*paucin*, to stop)], a stoppage for a time; a break in speaking or working; a mark (∧) in music to continue a note;—*v.*, to make a pause.

pave, *v.* [Fr., from *L. pavire*, to strike hard], to cover with flat stones; to make easy and smooth; to prepare, as a way or path.—*ns.*, **pave'ment** [*L. pavimentum*], the flat stones covering a path; a paved road; **paviour** or **pavior** (*pāv'yūr*), one who paves.

pavilion (*pāvū'yón*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. pāpilio*, a butterfly], a large tent; a lightly built shelter in sports field or pleasure ground;—*v.*, to cover with a tent.

paw, *n.* [etym. ?], the foot of a wild beast with claws;—*v.*, to scrape or beat with the forefoot; to handle.

paw'ky, *a.* [Sc.], sly; cunning; artful; shrewdly humorous.

pawn (1). *n.* [O.Fr. *pan*, prob. from Teut.], something given as security;—*v.*, to give as security.

—*n.*, **pawn'broker**, one who lends money and takes goods as security.

pawn (2), *n.* [O.Fr., a foot-soldier (*L. pes*, a foot)], a piece of lowest rank in chess.

pay, *v.* [Fr., from *L. pācere*, to make at peace], to give money for goods or for work; to give what one owes or has promised; to make return for a favour or an injury; to give or offer, as a visit, attention, etc.; to give a profit; to be worth an effort; to run out a rope;—*n.*, money given for work done or goods received.—*ns.*, **pay'ment**, that which is paid; **payee**, the person to whom money is paid; **pay'master**, an officer who pays soldiers and sailors.—*pres. p.*, **paying**; *past* and *p.p.*, **paid**.

pay'nim, *n.* [Fr., same word as *PAGANISM*], a pagan or heathen.

pea (*pē*), *n.* [A.S., from *L. pisum*], a pod-bearing plant, the seeds of which are used as food; (*pl.*) **peas** (two or more single seeds); **pease** (a quantity).

peace (*pēs*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. pax*], freedom from war or disturbance; quietness of mind; a state or feeling of friendship; rest; quietness;—*int.*, be quiet.—*as.*, **peace'able**, anxious to be at peace; **peace'ful**, enjoying peace; at rest.—*ns.*, **peace'maker**, one who makes peace; **peace'-offering**, a gift to bring about peace.

peach, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. Persica* (*malum*), Persian (apple)], a tree and its fruit; a sound stone fruit of yellowish colour flushed with pink.—*as.*, **peach'-coloured** and **pea'chy**, of the colour of a ripe peach.

pea'cock, *n.* [A.S., *pēa*, from *L. pavo*, a peacock; *cock*, a bird with a tail of very long, bright feathers, fan-shaped when displayed;—*f.*, **peahen**.

pea'-jacket, *n.* [Du. *pij*, *fakker*], a short coarse jacket worn by sailors.

peak (*pēk*), *n.* [Fr. *pique*, or A.S. *pic*], the pointed top of a hill;

the projecting brim of a cap ; the upper, outer corner of an extended sail ;—*v.*, to raise to a peak ; to appear as a peak ; to look thin.—*as.*, **peaked** (*pēkt*), **peaky**, ending in a peak ; having a sickly look.

peal (*pēl*), *n.* [shortened from **APPEAL** ?], a loud continuous sound, as of bells or cannon ; a set of bells ringing together ; —*v.*, to sound loudly ; to cause to ring.

pea'nut, another name for the **GROUNDNUT**.

pear (*pār*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *prum*, a pear-tree], a well-known fruit.

pearl (*pērl*), *n.* [Fr. *perle*], a small, white, and shining gem found in some shell-fish ; anything like a pearl ; a small size of printing type ;—*a.*, made of pearl ;—*v.*, to adorn with pearls.—*a.*, **pear'ly**, clear and lustrous like pearls.

peasant (*pez'ant*), *n.* [Fr. *paysan*, from Low L. *pagensis*, a villager], a countryman ; a farm labourer ; —*a.*, pertaining to countrymen. —*n.*, **peas'antry**, the tillers of the soil.

peat (*pēt*), *n.* [etym. ?], turf formed of decayed moss and vegetable fibres, which, when dried, is used as fuel.

pebble (*pebl*), *n.* [A.S.], a small stone, rounded by the action of water.

pec'cable, *a.* [L. *peccabilis* (*pec-cāre*, to sin)], liable to sin.

peccadil'lo, *n.* [Sp., a little sin], a small or trifling sin

pec'cant, *a.* [L. *peccans*, sinning], committing sin ; doing wrong.

pec'cary, *n.* [S. Amer. Ind.], an animal of South America, like a hog.

peck (1), *v.* [another form of **PICK**], to strike or pick up food with the beak ; —*n.*, a stroke with a beak.

peck (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *pek*, etym. ?], a measure of two gallons ; the fourth part of a bushel.

pec'toral, *a.* [L. *pectoralis* (*pectus*, the breast)], pertaining to the breast ; —*n.*, a breast-plate ; a medicine for the chest ; the breast-fin of a fish.

pec'ulate, *v.* [L. *peculāri* (*pecū-lum*, private property)], to take for one's own use money or goods entrusted to one's care. — *ns.*, **pecula'tion** (*pekūld'shōn*) ; **pec'-ulātor**.

pecū'liar, *a.* L. *pecūliaris*, one's own], belonging to oneself ; not often met with ; uncommon ; odd.—*n.*, **pecū'liar'ity**, a strange or unusual appearance ; a distinctive mark or feature.

pecu'niary, *a.* [L. *pecūnia*, money], pertaining to money.

pedagogue (*ped'agog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *paidagogos* (Gk. *pais*, a child ; *agogos*, leading), originally a slave who led his master's children to school ; (now) a teacher of children.—*n.*, **pedagogy** (*ped'agoji*), the science of teaching.

ped'al, *a.* [L. *pes*, *pēdis*, a foot], pertaining to a foot ; —*n.*, a lever in an organ, or any machine worked by the foot ; —*v.* to use a pedal.

ped'ant, *n.* [Fr., from root of **PEDAGOGUE**], one who overrates his learning for mere display.—*a.*, **pedan'tic**, pertaining to a pedant.—*n.*, **ped'antry**, a showy display of learning.

ped'dle. See **PEDLAR**.

ped'estal, *n.* [Ger. or Fr., from It. *pedestallo* (*piè*, L. *pes*, foot ; *di*, of ; *STALL*)], that on which a thing stands ; the base of a statue, etc.

pedes'trian, *n.* [L. *pedester*, on foot], one who goes on foot ; —*a.*, going on foot ; commonplace. —*n.*, **pedes'trianism**.

ped'icel or **ped'icle**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pediculus*, a little foot], the stalk by which a flower or a fruit is joined to the cluster ; a leaf-stalk.

ped'igree, *n.* [Fr. *pié de grue*, the foot of a crane], a list of ancestors (of persons or of horses, etc.).

ped'iment, *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot], a round or triangular ornament on or over a door, a window, etc.—*as.*, **pedimen'tal** and **ped'imoned**.

ped'lar, *n.* [prob. from M.E. *ped*, a basket], one who goes from

place to place selling goods.—*v.*, **peddle** (*pedl*), to sell goods from place to place; to deal in small quantities; to be busy about trifles; to hawk.

pedom'eter [L. *pes*, *pèdis*, a foot; -*METER*], an instrument that measures distance walked.

peduncle (*pedūngkl'*), *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot], the stalk by which a flower or a cluster is joined to a branch.

peel (1) or **pill**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pilare*, to plunder], to rob; to pillage; to strip off the skin or rind; to make bare; to come off;—*n.* (1), the rind or skin.

peel (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *pel*, palisade (L. *pālus*, *PALE*, 1)], a small Border (Scottish) stronghold.

peep, *v.* [O.Fr. *pipier*, imit. ?], to cry as a young chicken; to look through a small opening; to begin to be seen; to look out cautiously;—*n.*, the cry of a chicken; a first appearance; a look through a narrow opening.

peer (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *par*], an equal; one of the same rank; a companion; a nobleman;—*f.*, **peer'ess**.—*n.*, **peer'age** (*pēr'ij*), the rank of a peer; the body of peers.—*a.*, **peer'less**, having no equal; beyond comparison.

peer (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to peep; to pry.

pee'vish, *a.* [E., etym. ?], ill-natured; hard to please; always complaining.—*n.*, **pee'vishness**, crossness of temper.

pee'wit. See **PEWIT**.

peg, *n.* [M.E.], a pin for fastening boards, etc., or on which to hang clothes, etc.; a pin on which the strings of a musical instrument are tightened;—*v.*, to fasten with a peg; (*colloq.*, away) to work diligently.—*pres. p.*, **pegging**; *p.p.*, **pegged**.

pekoe (*pek'ō*), *n.* [Chinese], a fine kind of black tea.

pelargo'nium, *n.* [Gk. *pelargos*, a stork], a class of flowering plants of the same order as the geranium and stork's-bill.

pelf, *n.* [O.Fr. *pelfre*], wealth (regarded as ill-gotten or worthless).

pel'ican, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *peli-*

cānus, the wood-pecker, akin to Gk. *pelēkus*, an axe], a large water-bird having a very strong and sharp bill.

pelisse (*pélis'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pellis*, a skin], a coat worn chiefly by ladies, made of fur, silk, or other cloth.

pell, *n.* [as above], a skin; a roll of parchment.—*n.*, **pel'licle**, a thin skin.

pel'let, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, from L. *pīla*, a ball], a little ball; a ball of shot.

pell-mell, *adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle* (*mêler*, to mix)], in a mixed or confused way; in utter confusion.

pellucid (*pélū'sid*), *a.* [L. *pellucidus* (*PER-*, *lucēre*, to shine)], letting light through; perfectly clear.

pel'met, *n.*, a short valance at the top of a window.

pelt (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to strike with something thrown; to throw at;—*n.*, a blow from something thrown.—*n.*, **pel'ting**, a striking with anything thrown; beating with force.

pelt (2), *n.* [Fr., akin to *PELL*], the skin of a beast. *n.*, **pel'try**, skins with the fur on them.

pel'vis, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin], the arched bones of the trunk above the legs.

pem'nican, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], lean meat dried and pressed.

pen (1), *v.* [A.S.], to shut up into a small space;—*n.*, a small enclosure for animals.—*pres. p.*, **penning**; *p.p.*, **penned** or **pent**.

pen (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *penna*, a feather], an instrument for writing, formerly made from the feather of a bird, now of steel;—*v.*, to write.—*pres. p.*, **penning**; *p.p.*, **penned**.—*ns.*, **pen-knife** (*pen'-nif*), a small pocket-knife, once used for making quill-pens; **pen'man**, a writer; a person skilled in writing; **pen-manship**, the art, style, or manner of writing.

pē'nal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pēnalis* (*poena*, punishment)], pertaining to punishment; used for punishment; incurring punishment.

—*n.*, **pen'alty**, punishment; that which a person has to pay for doing wrong.—*v.*, **pe'nalize**.
pen'ance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *poenitentia*, PENITENCE], sorrow and pain borne to obtain pardon for sin.
penchant (*panshan'*), *n.* [Fr. *pencher*, to bend], a liking for; inclination; strong taste for.
pen'cil, *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel*, from L. *penicillum*], wooden rod enclosing narrow strip of lead (graphite) for writing; a small brush of hair for painting; a number of rays meeting in one point;—*v.*, to write or mark with a pencil.—*pres. p.*, **pencilling**; *p.p.*, **pencilled**.
pen'dant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pendere*, to hang], something that hangs; a hanging lamp or ornament; a long narrow flag at the head of a mast; a pennon.
pen'dent, *a.*, hanging; sticking out or over; supported from above.
pen'ing, *a.*, not yet decided;—*prep.*, during.
pen'dulum, *n.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging], something that hangs downward, and is free to swing backwards and forwards; the swinging part of a clock.—*a.*, **pen'dulous**, swinging loosely; inclining, as a flower on a bent stalk.
pen'etrate, *v.* [L. *penetrare*], to pass into the inside of; to make a passage; to get at the meaning of.—*as.*, **pen'etrable**, that can be entered or passed through; **pen'etrating** and **pen'etrative**, having the power of piercing; quick to understand.—*n.*, **penetra'tion**, power of understanding; insight; acuteness.
penguin (*pen'guin*), *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-bird of the antarctic regions, which cannot fly, but uses its wings in diving.
penin'sula, *n.* [L. *poene*, almost; *insula*, an island], land nearly surrounded by water.—*a.*, **penin'sular**, like or in a peninsula.
pen'tent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *poenitēre*, to repent], truly sorry for sin; repentant;—*n.*, one truly

sorry for sin; a person undergoing penance.—*n.*, **pen'tence**, sorrow for sin.—*as.*, **peniten'tial** (*-shal*), pertaining to penitence; expressing sorrow for sin; **peniten'tiary** (*-shari*), pertaining to penitents or to penance;—*n.*, the part of a church to which penitents were admitted; a prison where wrongdoers are punished.
pen'nant and **pen'non**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *penon*, prob. from L. *penna*], a small flag; a long narrow flag flying from the mast-head; a pendant.
pen'ate. See PINNATE.
pen'ny, *n.* [A.S. *pening*], a coin worth one-twelfth of a shilling; a small sum; (in New Testament) a silver coin of the value of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; (*pl.*) **pennies**, single coins, and **pence**, a sum of money in pennies.—*a.*, **pen'niless**, having no money; destitute.—*ns.*, **pen'nyweight**, the twentieth part of an ounce (troy) = twenty-four grains; **pen'ny-worth**, as much as can be bought for a penny.
pen'sile, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, hanging (*pendere*, to hang)], hanging.
pen'sion (1) (*pen'shon*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pensio* (*pendere*, to weigh)], a regular payment made to a person no longer at work;—*v.*, to grant a pension to.—*n.*, **pen'sioner**, one who receives a pension.—*a.*, **pen'sionary**, consisting of a pension;—*n.*, a pensioner.
pension (2) (*pansian*), *n.* [Fr.], a boarding house.
pen'sive, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pensare*, to weigh, to think], weighed down with thought; thoughtful; dreamy; sad.—*n.*, **pen'siveness**, a sad and thoughtful look; serious thought.
pen'tagon, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with five sides and five angles.
pentam'eter, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; -METER], a line of poetry consisting of five measures or feet.
Pen'tateuch, *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *teuchos*, a tool], the five books of Moses in the Bible.

Pen'tecost, *n.* [Gk. *pentēkostē*, fiftieth], a Jewish feast on the fiftieth day after the Passover.

pent'house, *n.* [corrupted from O.Fr. *apentis* (see APPEND)], a shed with a roof sloping from the main wall of a house.—*n.*, **pent'-roof**, a roof with the slope on one side only.

penult (*pēnult'*), *n.* [L. *poene*, almost; *ultimus*, last], the last syllable but one.—*a.*, **penul'timate**, last but one.

penum'bra, *n.* [L. *poene*, almost; *umbra*, a shadow], a lighter shadow round a darker one; the part of a picture where the light and shade melt into each other.—*a.*, **penum'bral**.

pen'ury, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pēnūria*, want], want of means of living; poverty.—*a.*, **penur'ious**, very saving; mean; sordid.—*n.*, **penur'iousness**.

pe'ony, *n.* [A.S. *peonie*, from Gk. *païōnia* (Gk. *Païōn*, the god of healing)], a plant with large showy flowers, once supposed to have some power of healing.

people (*pēpl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *populus*, human beings; the dwellers in a town, country, etc.; the lower classes;—*v.*, to all with people.

pep'per, *n.* [A.S., from L. *piper*], the pepper-tree and its fruit; a powdered pepper-berry with a pungent, pricking taste;—*v.*, to sprinkle with pepper; to hit often.—*ns.*, **pep'percorn**, the pepper-berry; **pep'permint**, a kind of mint with a pungent taste; a liquid got from it.—*a.*, **pep'pery**, like pepper; hot; fiery in temper.

pep'sin (*pep'sin*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *pepsis*, cooking], the constituent of the gastric juice which promotes digestion.—*a.*, **pep'tic**.

per-, *pref.* [L.], through; thorough; completely; extremely (as in PERMANENT, PERVADE, PELLUCID).

per, *prep.*, by means of.

peradvent'ure, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure*], by chance; it may be; perhaps.

peramb'ulate, *v.* [L. *PER*, ambu-

lare, to walk], to walk through or over; to examine or inspect by walking over; to walk about.

—*ns.*, **perambula'tion**, act of perambulating; a survey of boundaries; **peram'bulator**, one who perambulates; a small carriage for a child.

perceive (*pērsēv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *percipere*], to know through the senses; to know by the mind; to understand.—*as.*, **percel'-vable** and **percept'ible**, that can be perceived; discernible.—*ns.*, **per'cept**, something perceived; **percep'tion**, act or power of perceiving things.—*a.*, **percep'tive**.—*ns.*, **perceptiv'ity**; **percep'tiveness**.—*a.*, **percep'ient**, having the power of perception; perceiving;—*n.*, one who perceives or is able to perceive.

percent'age, *n.* (PER + CENT), rate per hundred.

perch (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pertica*, a pole], a rest for fowls; a length of 5½ yards; a square measure of 30½ square yards;—*v.*, to alight or sit on a pole or a branch; to place on a perch; to roost.

perch (2), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *perkē*, dark-coloured], a fresh-water fish of a brownish colour, with stripes.

perchance (*pērchans'*), *adv.*, by chance; it may be; perhaps.

per'colate, *v.* [L. *PER*-, *cōlāre*, to filter], to pass through in small drops; to filter.—*ns.*, **percola'tion** and **per'colator**.

percussion (*pērkūsh'ch*), *n.* [L. *percussio*, a striking through (PER-, *quatere*, to shake)], a blow of one body against another; the effect of sound on the ear; a tapping of the body to find out the state of its inner parts from the sound;—*a.*, (music) consisting of instruments played by striking.

perdition (*pērdish'ch*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *perditio* (*perdere*, to destroy)], utter loss or destruction; everlasting misery.

per'egrinate, *v.* [Fr., from L. *pergrinare*, to travel abroad (*peregrinus*, foreign)], to travel about.—*n.*, **perogrina'tion**.

- per'emptory**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *peremptorius* (*perimère*, to take altogether away)], that must be obeyed at once; allowing of no question or delay; decisive; dogmatical.
- peren'nial**, *a.* [L. *perennis* (*PER-*, *annus*, a year)], lasting all the year; never ceasing; permanent; (a plant) lasting more than two years.
- per'fect**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *perfectus* (*PER-*, *facere*), thoroughly done or finished; with nothing wanting; without flaw or fault; thoroughly skilled;—*v.*, to make complete.—*ns.*, **perfec'tion** and **per'fectness**, complete development; thorough purity or goodness.
- perfid'ious**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perfidus*, faithless (*PER-*, *fides*, faith)], breaking one's faith or promise; false to trust; treacherous.—*ns.*, **per'fidy** and **perfid'iousness**, a breaking of one's faith; faithlessness; treachery.
- per'forate**, *v.* [L. *PER-*, *forāre*, to bore], to make a hole through.—*ns.*, **perfora'tion**, a hole made by boring; a row of holes to facilitate tearing; **per'forator**, a tool for boring.
- perforce'** (*pérfors'*), *adv.*, of necessity.
- perform'**, *v.* [PER-, Fr. *fournir*, to FURNISH], to do completely; to carry out; to act a part; to play on an instrument.—*ns.*, **perfor'mance**, a carrying out; an act or a piece of work; a stage play; **perfor'mer**, one who performs; a player.
- perfume'**, *v.* [Fr. *parfumer* (*par-*, *PER-*, L. *fumus*, smoke)], to fill with a sweet smell; to scent.—*ns.*, **per'fume**, a sweet smell; scent; **perfü'mer**, one who makes or sells perfumes; **perfü'mery**, art of making perfumes; the business or stock of a perfumer.
- perfunc'tory**, *a.* [L. *perfunctorius*, done carelessly (*PER-*, *fungi*, to perform)], done in a careless way; done merely to pass; slovenly; careless.—*ns.*, **per-**
- func'toriness**. — *adv.*, **perfunc'torily**.
- per'gola**, *n.* [It.], a walk sheltered by growing plants trained over posts and trellis work.
- perhaps'**, *adv.* [PER-, *HAP*], it may be.
- pe'ri**, *n.* [Pers.], a being supposed to be descended from the fallen angels, and shut out from paradise for a time; a beautiful fairy.
- per'i-**, *pref.* [Gk.], around; round about; near (as in *PERIGEE*, *PERIMETER*, *PERIOD*).
- pericar'dium**, *n.* [Gk. *PERI-*, *kardia*, the heart], the bag or fold which encloses the heart.
- per'icarp**, *n.* [Gk. *PERI-*, *karpos*, fruit], the covering of a fruit; a seed vessel.
- pericra'nium**, *n.* [Gk. *PERI-*, *kranion*, the skull], the covering of the cranium or skull.
- peri'gee**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *peri-geion* (*PERI-*, *gē*, the earth)], the point in the moon's path nearest the earth (opposed to *APOGEE*).
- perihe'lion**, *n.* [PERI-, Gk. *hēlios*, the sun], the point in a planet's path nearest the sun (opposed to *APHELION*).
- per'il**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *periculum*, danger], great danger.—*a.*, **per'ilious**, full of or attended with danger.
- perim'eter**, *n.* [Gk. *PERI-*, *metron*, a measure], the measure round the boundary of any figure; circumference.
- pe'riod**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *periodos* (*PERI-*, *hōdos*, a way)], the time taken to go round; a portion of time; a time after which the same things begin to happen again; the time during which anything happens; end; a complete sentence, or the stop at the end of it.—*as.*, **périod'ic** and **périod'ical**, happening over again at set times; done or performed in periods; recurring.—*ns.*, **périod'ical**, a paper printed at regular times; **periodic'ity**, recurrence at intervals.
- peripatet'ic**, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *peripatētikos* (*PERI-*, *patein*, to walk)], walking about; pertain-

ing to the philosophy of Aristotle:—*n.*, one who walks about; a disciple of Aristotle.

periph'ery, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *periphēreia* (PERI-, *phērein*, to carry)], measure round about; circumference; fringe.

periph'asis, *n.* [Gk. PERI-, *phrāsis* a speaking], a roundabout form of words.—*a.*, **periph'ras'tic**, using more words than are necessary; redundant.

per'iscope, *n.* [PERI-, SCOPE], an instrument by which one can see over a rampart, or above the surface of the water from inside a submarine.

per'ish, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *perire*], to pass away entirely; to be altogether lost; to wither or waste away.—*a.*, **per'ishable**, liable to perish or decay.

per'istyle, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *peristulon* (PERI-, *stylos*, a pillar)], a row of pillars round a court or building; the court itself.

periton'i'tis, *n.* [Gk. PERI and *teinein*, to stretch], inflammation of the peritoneum (lining of the abdomen).

per'iwig, *n.* [M.E. *perwicke*, as PERUKE], a covering of false hair for the head; a peruke.

per'iwinkle (1), *n.* [A.S. *perwince*, from L. *pervinca*], a creeping evergreen plant with blue or white flowers.

per'iwinkle (2), *n.* [A.S. *pine-wincla* (roots of PIN and WINKLE)], a small shell-fish used as food.

per'jure, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *perjūrare* (PER-, *jūrare*, to swear)], (oneself) to break one's oath; to give false evidence.—*a.*, **per'jured** (*per'jurd*), guilty of perjury.—*n.*, **per'jury**, false swearing.

perk, *v.* [etym. ?], to make smart or trim; to hold up the head with a smart look.—*a.*, **per'ky**, smart; trim.

per'manent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *permanens* (PER-, *manēre*, to remain)], without change; firmly fixed; made to last.—*ns.*, **per'manence** and **per'manency**, state or quality of being permanent.

permeate (*per'me-at*), *v.* [L. PER-, *medre*, to go], to pass through; to soak into; to spread all over.—*a.*, **permeable** (*per'me-abil*), that may be passed through; allowing liquids to pass.

permit', *v.* [L. PER-, *mittere*, to let pass], to give leave to; to allow; to let pass.—*pres.p.*, **permitting**; *p.p.*, **permitted**.—*ns.*, **per'mit**, a written permission; **permis'sion**, consent.—*as.*, **per'mis'sible**, that may be permitted; **permis'sive**, giving permission; that may be done or left undone.

permū'table, *a.* [L. *permūtābilis* (PER-, *mūtāre*, to change)], that may be changed one for another.—*n.*, **permū'tation**, an exchanging of one thing for another; the arrangement of a number of things in all possible orders.

pernicious (*per'nish'ūs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *perniciōsus*, hurtful], very hurtful; causing great mischief.

perora'tion, *n.* [L. PER-, *ōrāre*, to speak], the closing sentences of a speech; the summing up and enforcing of the argument.

per'oxide, *n.* [PER and OXIDE], a compound of oxygen with another element, containing more than the normal amount of oxygen, *e.g.* peroxide of hydrogen, a bleaching and disinfecting agent.

perpendic'ular, *a.* [L. *perpendicularum*, a plummet (PER-, *pendere*, to hang)], straight up; as a plumb-line hangs; in a straight line towards the centre of the earth; at right angles to a line or surface;—*n.*, a line at right angles to another.

per'petrate, *v.* [L. PER-, *patrāre*, to perform], to do or carry through; to perform; to be guilty of.—*n.*, **perpetra'tion**.

perpet'ual, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perpetuus*, continual], never-ending; lasting for ever.—*v.*, **perpet'uate**, to make lasting; to keep from being forgotten.—*ns.*, **perpetua'tion**; **perpetu'ity**, state or quality of being perpetual;

that which is perpetual; endless time.

perplex, *v.* [L. *PER-*, and *plexus*, plaited], to confuse in thought; to cause doubt or hesitation to; to make difficult to be understood; embarrass; bewilder.—*n.*, **perplexity**, doubt or hesitation; anxiety.

perquisite (*pér'kwizit*), *n.* [L. *PER-*, *quaerere*, to seek], something got apart from fixed salary or wages; bonus; tip; gratuity.

per'ry, *n.* [O.Fr., from *peire*, PEAR], drink made from fermented juice of the pear.

persecute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *persecutus* (L. *PER-*, *sequi*, to follow)], to trouble or harm; to punish a person for his belief or worship.—*ns.*, **persecution**, act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted; suffering endured for belief or worship; **persecutor**.

persevere, *v.* [Fr., from L. *perseverare*, to continue doing (*PER-*, *severus*, strict)], to go on doing; to push steadily on against difficulty and opposition.—*ns.*, **perseverance**, determination to go on; unwillingness to give in.

persiflage (*pér'siflážh*), *n.* [Fr. *persifler*, to joke], light or frivolous talk.

persist, *v.* [Fr., from L. *persistere* (L. *PER-*, *sistere*, to set)], to stand firm to the end; to be unmoved; to press on against difficulties; to refuse to stop.—*ns.*, **persistence** and **persistency**, a pressing on against difficulties; refusal to stop.—*a.*, **persistent**, standing firm; pushing on; unwilling to give up; permanent.

per'son, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *per'sóna*, an actor's mask (*PER-*, *sónare*, to sound)], a man or a woman; a thinking being; appearance or bodily form; (grammar) the difference in the form of a pronoun, according as it stands for the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken about.—*a.*, **per'sonable**, having a well-formed body; of good

appearance.—*n.*, **per'sonage** (*pér'sónij*), outward appearance; a person of character; a noted person.—*a.*, **per'sonal**, pertaining to a person; of the outward appearance; private; done in person; directed against a person; (grammar) marking a difference of person.—*adv.*, **per'sonally**, in a personal manner; in person; as an individual.—*ns.*, **personal'ity**, the difference between one person and others; distinctive personal character; a remark made about a person; **per'sonality**, (in law) personal property.—*v.*, **per'sonate**, to act the part of another; to try to pass as someone else.—*ns.*, **persona'tion** and **per'sonátor**.—*v.*, **person'ify**, to speak of a thing as if it were a person; to embody.—*ns.*, **personifica'tion**; **personnel**, all the persons engaged in some particular work.

perspec'tive, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perspicere*, to see through], a view; the effect of distance on the appearance of objects; the art of drawing so as to give the appearance of distance; a picture so drawn; proportion.—*a.*, according to the laws of perspective.

perspic'a'clous (*-shús*), *a.* [L. *perspicax*, sharp-sighted], of a clear and sharp understanding.—*ns.*, **perspicac'ity** and **perspic'a'clousness**, acuteness of understanding or judgment.—*a.*, **perspic'u'ous** [L. *perspicuus*, clear (as above)], easily understood; clear in thought and expression.—*ns.*, **perspicu'ity** and **perspic'uousness**, clearness of thought and words; distinctness; ease of being understood.

perspire, *v.* [L. *PER-*, *spirare*, to breathe], to give out moisture through the pores of the skin; to come through the pores; to sweat.—*n.*, **perspira'tion**, state of perspiring; that which is perspired.

persuade (*pérswād'*), *v.* [Fr., from

L. persuadere (PER-, *suddere*, to advise)], to gain over to belief or action; to convince; to induce.
—n., persuas'ion (*pérsuá'zhón*), a gaining over by reason; fixed belief or opinion; a party or sect; power of persuading.—**a., persuas'ive**, having the power of persuading;—**n., that which persuades.**—**n., persuas'iveness.**
pert, a. [formerly *apert*, from L. *apertus*, open; confused with **EXPERT**], forward; lively; too free; impudent.
pertain', v. [Fr., from L. *pertinere* (PER-, *tenere*, to hold)], to belong; to have connection or dependence.
pertinacious (*-shús*), **a.** [L. *pertinax* (PER-, *tenere*, to hold)], holding firmly to a purpose or an opinion; that will not yield.—**n., pertinac'ity**, determination not to yield; obstinacy.
pertinent, a. [L. *pertinens*, as above], belonging to the matter in hand; to the point or purpose; fitted to gain the end desired.—**n., pert'inance.**
perturb', v. [L. PER-, *turba*, a crowd], to disturb greatly; to cause anxiety or uneasiness.—**n., perturbation**, anxiety or uneasiness; a disturbance in the motion of a planet.
peruke' (pérook'), **n.** [Fr., from It. *parrucca*, corrupted from L. *pilus*, a hair], a covering of false hair; a wig.
peruse' (pérooz'), **v.** [PER-, *USE*], to read through with care; to examine.—**n., peru'sal**, study; review.
Peruvian, a., belonging to Peru.
pervade', v. [L. PER-, *vadere*, to go], to flow or pass through; to spread all through.—**a., perva'sive**, tending to spread through or over.
pervert', v. [Fr., from L. *pervertere* (PER-, *vertere*, to turn)], to lead wrong; to turn from truth or right; to misapply.—**n., per'vert**, a person turned from right to wrong.—**a., perverse'**, doing wrong wilfully; stubborn; self-willed.—**ns., perverse'ness** and

perver'sity, state of being perverse; **perver'sion**, a turning to a wrong end.
per'vious, a. [L. *pervius* (PER-, *via*, a way)], having a way through; that can be penetrated.
pes'simism, n. [L. *peessimus*, worst], the belief that things are growing worse; disposition to look at the dark side of things.—**n., pes'simist.**—**a., pessimis'tic.** (Opposed to OPTIMISM.)
pest, n. [Fr., from L. *pestis*, a plague], a deadly disease; a person or thing causing trouble.
pes'ter, v. [formerly *empester*, from *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*)], to annoy with small troubles; to trouble or vex.
pestilence, n. [Fr., from L. *pestilentia*], a plague; a deadly disease; anything hurtful to the moral character.—**as., pest'ilent, pestiferous, and pestilential**, causing plague or pestilence; morally hurtful.
pestle (pestl), n. [O.Fr., from L. *pestillum* (*pinsere*, to bruise)], an instrument for bruising or pounding in a mortar.
pet, n. [etym. ?], a spoiled or favourite child; a term of endearment; a tame animal; a fit of peevishness;—**a., petted**; indulged;—**v., to treat as a pet**; to fondle.—**pres. p., petting**; **p.p., petted.**—**a., pet'tish**, peevish; fretful; moody.
pet'al, n. [Gk. *petálon*, spread out], one of the leaves of a flower.
petard', n. [Fr. *pétard* (*peter*, from L. *pédere*, to explode)], a shell full of gunpowder for blowing down walls, etc., by explosion.
pet'iole (pet'iol), n. [Fr., from L. *petiolus*, a little foot], the stalk joining a leaf to the branch.
petition (petish'on), n. [Fr., from L. *petitio* (*petere*, to ask)], a prayer; the thing asked; a request addressed to a court or legislature;—**v., to make a prayer or a request.**—**n., petitioner.**—**a., petitionary**, making a petition.
pet'rel, n. [Fr., after the Apostle Peter], a bird that skims over the

- surface of the water during storms at sea.
- pet'rify**, *v.* [Fr., from Gk. *pētra*, a rock; -ry], to turn into or to become like stone; to make or to become unfeeling; to strike with amazement or fear.—*n.*, **petrification**.
- petro'leum**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *pētra*, a rock; L. *oleum*, oil], an inflammable liquid, got from the earth.—*n.*, **pet'rol**, inflammable liquid obtained from petroleum, used in lamps and motor-engines; gasoline.
- pet'ty**, *a.* [Fr. *petit*], of small size or importance; paltry; inferior.—*n.*, **pet'ticoat**, a loose undergarment worn by women.—*ns.*, **pet'tifogger** [etym. ?], one who uses mean and paltry methods; **pet'tifoggery**.
- pet'ulance**, *n.* [L. *petulantia*, forwardness (*petēre*, to attack)], pettishness; a show of ill-nature.—*a.*, **pet'ulant**, giving way to ill-temper; fretful.
- pew** (*pū*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pui*, from Gk. *pōdion*, a footstool], an enclosed seat in a church.
- pé'wée**, *n.*, bird so called from its note; the N. Amer. fly-catcher.
- pe'wit**, *n.* [imit. of cry], the lapwing.
- pew'ter** (*pū'tēr*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *peltra*, etym. ?], a mixture of lead with tin or zinc.—*n.*, **pew'terer**, one who works in pewter.
- phaeton** (*fā'etōn* or *fā'tōn*), *n.* [*Phaëthon*, son of Helios or the sun], a carriage on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses.
- phalanx** (*fāl'anks*), *n.* [Gk.], a body of men in close order for fighting (*pl. phal'anxes*); a bundle of stamens; (*n. pl.*) **phal'an'ges**, the small bones of the fingers and toes.
- phan'tasm**, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phantasma* (*phainein*, to make visible)], an image of the fancy, which seems to be real; a fanciful or shadowy appearance; also **phan'tom**.
- phantasmagōr'ia**, *n.* [PHANTASM, Gk. *ugeirein*, to gather], deceitful or false images.

- phantas'tic**, etc. See FANTASTIC.
- phantom**. See PHANTASM.
- Phar'isee**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. and Gk. *pharisaios*, Heb. *pārūsh*, one separated], one of a Jewish sect noted for their strict religious observances.—*as.*, **Pharisa'ic** and **Pharisa'ical**, pertaining to the Pharisees; making a show of religion without the reality.—*n.*, **Phar'isāism**, practice and doctrines of the Pharisees.
- pharmaceutical** (*farmāsū'tikl* or *kū'*), *a.* [Gk. *pharmakeutikos* (*pharmakon*, a drug)], pertaining to the art of preparing medicines.—*n.*, **pharmaceu'tist**, one who prepares medicines; an apothecary.
- pharmacopoeia** (*farmākop'ē'a*), *n.* [Gk. *pharmakon*, a drug; *poiein*, to make], a book describing drugs.
- pharmacy** (*far'māsi*), *n.* [Gk. *pharmakeia*], the art of making up medicines; a place where medicines are made up.—*n.*, **phar'macist**, a druggist.
- phār'os**, *n.*, a lighthouse, so called from the ancient one at *Pharos*, near Alexandria.
- phar'ynx**, *n.* [Gk., a cleft], the back of the mouth where the gullet, the windpipe, and the nostrils open.
- phase**, *n.* [Gk. *phasis*, an appearance], one of the changing appearances of a thing; one of the forms in which a question presents itself to the mind; the apparent shape, at certain times, of the moon or of a planet; (*pl.*) **pha'ses**.
- pheas'ant** (*fez'ant*), *n.* O. Fr., from Gk. *Pheasianos*, L. *Phasiāna* (Gk. *Phasis*, a river flowing into the Black Sea), a large bird with beautiful plumage preserved as game.
- phenom'enon**, *n.* [Gk. *phainomenon*, shown (*phainein*, to show)], a remarkable and unusual occurrence or appearance; (*pl.*) **phenom'ena**.—*a.*, **phenom'enal**, pertaining to a phenomenon; (*colloq.*) exceptional; extraordinary.

phi'al or **vi'al**, *n.* [Gk. *phialē*, a small cup], a small bottle, esp. for medicine.

phil-, **philo-**, *pref.* [Gk. *philein*, to love], fond of; loving; attached to (as in **PHILANTHROPY**, **PHILOLOGY**).

philan'der, *v.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *anēr*, a man], to flirt; to make love lightly.

philan'thropy, *n.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *anthrōpos*, a man], love to mankind; desire to do good to all.—*as.*, **philanthrop'ic** and **phil-anthrop'ic**, desirous to help; benevolent.—*n.* **philan'thro-pist**.

philat'ely, *n.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *ateleia*, freedom from tax], stamp-collecting.—*n.*, **phila'telist**.

philharmon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *PHIL-*, *harmonia*, HARMONY], fond of music; musical.

philip'pic, *n.* [Gk. *Philippos*, one of the great speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon], any fierce speech.

philol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *PHIL-*, *logos*, speech], the study of language and of literature; the science of the origin and construction of language.—*n.*, **philol'ogist**, one skilled in philology.

Phī'lo-mel or **Philomē'la**, *n.* [Gk. *Philomēla*, Pandion's daughter], a nightingale.

philos'opher, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *PHIL-*, *sōphos*, wise], a lover of wisdom; one who studies philosophy; or lives according to its rules.—*as.*, **philosoph'ic** and **philosoph'ical**, according or pertaining to philosophy; accepting misfortune calmly. — *n.*, **philos'ophy**, love of wisdom; the study of the causes or laws of phenomena; the study of first principles; calmness of temper and judgment. — *v.*, **philos'-ophize**, to reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

philtre or **philter** (*fī'l'tēr*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *philttron*], a charm or drink to excite love;—*v.*, to excite love.

phlebitis (*fleb'i'tis*), *n.* [Gk. *phlebo*,

a vein], inflammation of a vein.

phlebot'omy, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phlebotomia* (*phleps*, a vein; *lōmē*, a cutting)], the act or practice of letting blood.

phlegm (*flem*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *phlegma*, inflammation], slimy matter in the throat or lungs, expelled by coughing; want of life or interest.—*as.*, **phlegmatic** (*fleg-mat'ic*) and **phlegmat'ical**, causing phlegm; not easily roused; sluggish.

phlox, *n.* [Gk. *phlōx*, a flame], a plant with showy flowers.

phoebe (*fēbē*), *n.*, a N. Amer. bird of the pewee species, fond of building its nest under bridges.

phoe'nix (*fē'nix*), *n.* [Gk. *phoinix*], a fabled bird, said to live for five or six hundred years, and after consuming itself by fire, to rise again; an emblem of immortality.

phone, *n.* and *v.*, short for **TELEPHONE**.—*as.*, **phon'ic** and **phon'ical**, pertaining to sounds.

phonet'ic and **phonet'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *phōnētikos*], pertaining to the voice; representing sounds.—*n.*, **phonet'ics**, the science of sounds and written signs representing sounds.

pho'nograph, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, a sound; *GRAPH*], an instrument by which sound can be recorded, and given out again; gramophone.—*ns.*, **phonog'raphy**, writing according to the sound; shorthand; **phonog'rapher** and **phonog'raphist**. — *as.*, **phono-graph'ic** and **phonograph'ical**.

phonol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, sound; *-LOGY*], the study of the sounds of the human voice.—*n.*, **phonol'-ogist**.—*a.*, **phonol'ogical**.

pho'notype, *n.* [Gk. *phōnē*, a sound; *typos*, mark], a sign recording a sound.

phos'phorus, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; *phorein*, to bring], a chemical element, of yellowish wax-like appearance easily set on fire, and giving out a faint light in the dark.—*n.*, **phos'phate**, a salt from phosphorus.—*a.*, **phosphores'**

- cent, shining in the dark.—*n.*, phosphores'cence.
- pho'to**, **pho'tograph**, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; -GRAPH], a picture taken by the action of light on a chemically prepared surface;—*v.*, to take a picture by means of light.—*n.*, **photog'raphy**, the science or art of taking photographs.
- pho'togravure** (*fōlōgravūr'*), *n.*, intaglio printing of a photographic picture.
- photom'eter**, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; -METER], an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
- pho'tosphere**, *n.* [Gk. *phōs*, light; SPHERE], the light-giving atmosphere of the sun.
- phrase** (*frāz*), *n.* [Gk. *phrazein*, to speak], a saying; a short pithy expression; two or more words standing by themselves, or forming part of a sentence; a mode of speaking;—*v.*, to use words or phrases.—*n.*, **phraseol'ogy** (*frāzēol'ōji*), manner of using phrases; peculiarity of expression in writing or speaking.
- phrenol'ogy**, *n.* [Gk. *phrēn*, the mind; -LOGY], the study of the surface of the skull and its supposed connection with the faculties of the mind.—*n.*, **phrenol'ogist**.
- phthi'sis** (*thi'sis*), *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, decay], a wasting away of the lungs.—*a.*, **phthis'ical** (*this'ikal*).
- phylac'tery** (*filak'teri*), *n.* [Gk. *phylaktērion*, a charm (*phylassein*, to protect)], something worn as a protection; a slip of parchment with verses of Scripture, worn by Jews on the left arm or on the forehead; a case for relics.
- phys'ic** (*fiz'ik*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *physikos*, natural], the art of healing; the science and practice of medicine; a medicine;—*v.*, to give medicine to; to act like a medicine; to cure.—*n.*, **phys'ics**, the science of nature or of the laws and properties of matter.—*a.*, **physical**, belonging to nature or matter; having to do with the body; known to the senses.—*ns.*, **physician** (*fizh'ian*), one skilled in the art of healing; **phys'icist**, a natural philosopher.
- physiognomy** (*on' or og'nōmi*), *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *gnōnai*, to know], the art of reading character from the appearance of the face; the face as expressing mind and character.
- physiog'raphy**, *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; -GRAPHY], a description of the natural features of the surface of the earth.
- physiol'ogy**, *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; -LOGY], the science of life, or of those parts of animals and plants on which life depends.—*n.*, **physiol'ogist**.—*a.*, **physiol'ogical**.
- physique'** (*fizēk'*), *n.* [Fr., from root of PHYSICAL], appearance or make of body; natural strength.
- phytol'ogy** (*filol'ōji*), *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, a plant; -LOGY], the science of plants.
- pla'no** (1), *adv.* [It., from L. *plānus*, smooth], softly (a term used in music).
- pia'no** (2) or **pianoforte** (*pēānō-fōr'ti*), *n.* [L. *fortis*, strong], a musical instrument consisting of stretched wires struck with small hammers worked by keys; *pl.*, **pian'os**.—*ns.*, **pianist** (*pē'ānist*), one who plays on the piano; **pianō'la**, a piano which plays automatically or the attachment to do this.
- piastre** (*piās'tér*), *n.* [Fr., root of PLASTER], a silver coin used in Spain, Turkey, etc.
- piazza** (*piās'a or -ā'sa*), *n.* [It., from L. (see PLACE)], a square or open place; a walk with an arched roof on pillars.
- pibroch** (*pē'broch*), *n.* [Gael. *piob*, a pipe], a march played on the bagpipe.
- pi'ca**, *n.* [L., a magpie], a size of type.
- picador**, *n.* [Sp. *picar*, prick], in bull-fights the horseman carrying a lance who rouses the bull.
- picayune** (*pikayūn'*), *adj.* [Amer.], of slight value; contemptible.
- pic'colo**, *n.* [It.], a small flute with

notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick, *v.* [E., akin to Fr. *piquer*, to prick], to pierce or dent with anything pointed; to open or clean with a pointed instrument; to select; to gather; to pull in pieces; to steal; to seek, as a quarrel; to eat by small bits;—*n.*, a sharp-pointed instrument for loosening earth; the best or first chosen; right of selection.—*ns.*, **pick'axe** (*pik'aks*), a long-handled instrument consisting of a pick at one end and an axe at the other; **picklock**, an instrument for picking a lock; **pick'pocket**, one who steals from other people's pockets.

pick'et, *n.* [Fr., as above], a peg for fastening a horse; a pointed stake used in making fences; a small body of soldiers for observation; a guard to bring in stragglers;—*v.*, to fasten to a peg; to enclose with stakes; to place an outpost.

pick'le, *n.* [Du. ?], a mixture of salt and water for preserving flesh; vinegar in which vegetables, etc., are preserved; anything so preserved; a state of trouble;—*v.*, to preserve in pickle.

pic'nic, *n.* [Fr. *pique-nique*], a meal in the open air, carried by the parties themselves; a pleasure party feasting in the open air;—*v.*, to go on a picnic; to act in picnic style.—*pres. p.*, **picnicking**; *past* and *p.p.*, **picnicked**.

pic'ture, *n.* [L. *pictūra*, a painting (*pingere*, to paint)], a painted likeness; any likeness; a likeness in the mind; *pl.*, the cinema;—*v.*, to paint; to show a likeness; to bring before the mind; to describe clearly.—*n.*, **picture-house**, a building where cinematograph films are shown.—*a.*, **pictor'ial**, pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; of the nature of a picture; giving a clear description.

picturesque (*piktūresk'*), *a.* [Fr., from It., from L. *pictūra*], fitted

to form a good picture.—*n.*, **picturesque mass**.

pie (*pt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pīa*], a magpie; printing type in disorder; meat or fruit baked with paste.

piebald (*pi'bauld*), *a.* [Fr., *BALD*], black with white patches, esp. of a horse.

piece (*pēs*), *n.* [Fr.], a bit of anything; a measured quantity; a separate performance; a coin; a gun;—*v.*, to add a bit to; to join together; to patch.—*adv.*, **piece'meal** (*pēs'mēl*), [A.S. *mael*, a part], bit by bit; in pieces;—*a.*, made up of pieces; single; separate.—*n.*, **piece'work**, work paid for by the quantity performed.

pled (*pid*), *a.* [PIE], marked like a magpie.

pier (*pēr*), *n.* [Fr. *piere*, a stone], a mass of stonework; stonework supporting one side of an arch; stonework between two doors or windows; the wall or post of a gate or door; a structure stretching out into the sea to break the waves or form a landing-place.—*n.*, **pier'-glass**, a tall, narrow mirror, formerly placed between windows.

pierce (*pērs*), *v.* [O.Fr. *percer*], to make a hole through or into; to bore; to force a way into; to effect deeply.—*n.*, **pier'cer**, an instrument that pierces.

pierrot (*pē'-erō*), *n.* [Fr.], pantomime character, with loose white dress and whitened face; a sea-side performer so dressed;—*f.*, **pierrette** (*pē'-erēt'*).

piety (*pī'ētī*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pietas*, affection, duty], sense of duty; love toward God and desire to do His will; devotion to parents, friends, or country.—*a.*, **pi'ous**.—*n.*, **pietism**, exaggerated piety.—*a.*, **pietist'ic**.

pig, *n.* [E.], a young sow or boar; a mass of molten metal;—*v.*, to bring forth pigs; to live like pigs.—*pres. p.*, **pigging**; *p.p.*, **pigg'd**.—*ns.*, **pig'sty**, a pen where pigs are kept; **pig'gery**, place for keeping pigs; pig'-

- iron**, iron in pigs or rough bars;
pig'tail, hair in the form of a tail hanging down the back; a queue; twisted tobacco.
- pigeon** (*pij'ón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pipio*, a young bird (*pipire*, to chirp)], a well-known bird with a cooing note; a dove.—*n.*, **pigeon-hole**, a hole by which a pigeon enters; a division in a desk, etc. for holding papers; —*v.*, to put into a pigeon-hole.
- pig'ment**, *n.* [L. *pigmentum* (*pin-gere*, to paint)], colouring matter.
- pig'my**. See PYGMY.
- pike**, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, or A.S. *pic*], a sharp-pointed weapon with a long shaft; a fresh-water fish with a long, sharp jaw.—*a.*, **piked** (*pik't*), having a sharp point.—*ns.*, **pike'man**, a soldier armed with a pike; **pike'staff**, a staff with a metal point at the end.
- pilas'ter**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pila*, a pillar], a square pillar standing out about one-third of its thickness from a wall.—*a.*, **pilas'tered**.
- pil'chard**, *n.* [etym. ?], a small fish of the herring family found near the coast of Cornwall.
- pile** (1), *n.* [L. *pila*, a pillar], a heaped-up mass of anything; materials for burning dead bodies; a kind of electric battery; a large mass of buildings; —*v.*, to heap up.
- pile** (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pilum*, a pike], a piece of wood driven into soft ground to support a building; —*v.*, to make firm by piles.
- pile** (3), *n.* [L. *pilus*, a hair], the nap of cloth.
- piles** (*pilz*, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball], small swellings at the lower part of the rectum; haemorrhoids.
- pil'fer**, *v.* [Fr. (see PELF)], to steal in small quantities or things of little value.
- pil'grim**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner], a traveller to sacred places; *a.*, pertaining to a pilgrim.—*ns.*, **pil'grimage**, the journey of a pilgrim; a long and wearisome journey.
- pill** (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pilula*, a little ball], medicine made up into a small ball.—*ns.*, **pill-box**, a small, round box to hold pills; a small fort of concrete, so called from its shape.
- pill** (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pilare*, to plunder], to rob, plunder, or pillage (see also PEEL).—*ns.*, **pillage** (*pil'ij*), robbery; that which is taken by force; plunder; —*v.*, to strip by force; to plunder.
- pil'lar**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pila*, a pillar], an upright support for a roof, etc.; a column; anything that supports; anything resembling a pillar.
- pillion** (*pil'yón*), *n.* [C., from L. *pellis*, skin ?], a lady's light saddle; a cushion behind a saddle for holding a second rider.
- pil'lory**, *n.* [Fr.], a wooden frame through which the head and hands of an offender were put; —*v.*, to put in the pillory.
- pil'low** (*pil'ô*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion], a soft rest for the head; *v.*, to rest on for support.—*ns.*, **pil'low-case** and **pil'low-slip**, covering for a pillow.
- pi'lot**, *n.* [Fr., from It. *pilota*, corrupted from *pedoto*, rudder], a steersman in difficult waters; any guide; —*v.*, to steer where sailing is dangerous; to lead through danger.—*ns.*, **pi'lotage**, act or skill of piloting; money paid to a pilot; **pi'lot-boat**, a boat for conveying pilots; **pi'lot-cloth**, a coarse, strong cloth; **pi'lot-engine**, an engine going before a railway train to clear the line; **pi'lot-fish**, a fish formerly supposed to guide sharks to their prey.
- pimen'to**, *n.* [Port., from L. *pigmentum*, PIGMENT], Jamaica pepper, or the tree on which it grows.
- pimp**, *n.* [etym. ?], one who finds means to gratify the lusts of others; —*v.*, to act as a pimp.
- pim'pernel**, *n.* [Fr., corrupted from L. *bipennula*, two-winged], a plant with small flowers, red, white, or blue in colour.
- pim'ple**, *n.* [etym. ?], a small swelling on the skin.

pin, *n.* [A.S.], a piece of wood or metal for fastening; a short piece of pointed wire, with a rounded head, for fastening clothes; a piece of wood from which something can be hung; anything of small value;—*v.*, to fasten with a pin.—*pres. p.*, **pinning**; *p.p.*, **pinned**.—*ns.*, **pin'-afore** [AFORE], a covering to keep a dress clean; **pin'-cushion**, a cushion into which pins can be stuck; **pin'-money**, money allowed to a wife for her private use, formerly to buy pins with.

pin'cers, *n. pl.* [PINCHERS], an instrument for gripping or drawing out nails.

pinch, *v.* [O.Fr.], to grip or press hard; to press so as to give pain; to cramp or straiten; to be too sparing;—*n.*, a squeeze with the fingers, etc.; as much as can be taken between the fingers; a long iron lever.

pinch'beck [name of inventor], *n.*, a gold-like metal formed by a mixture of copper and zinc.—*a.*, sham.

pine (1), *n.* [A.S. *pin*, from L. *pinus*], a cone-bearing evergreen tree.—*n.*, **pi'ner**y, a grove of pines; a place for growing pineapples.

pine (2), *v.* [A.S. *pinian*, to torment, from L. *poena* (see PENAL)], to waste away; to long (for).

pineapple, *n.*, a tropical plant, or its fruit, in shape like the cone of a *pine*.

pin'fold, *n.* [A.S., POUND (2), FOLD], a fold for stray cattle.

ping-pong, *n.* [imit.], game similar to lawn-tennis, played on a table with a celluloid ball; table-tennis.

pinion (*pin'yón*), *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, from L. *pinna*], a feather; a wing; the outmost joint of a wing; a fetter for the arm; a small toothed wheel working into a larger one;—*v.*, to tie or cut the wings of a bird; to fasten the arms.

pink (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to stab; to cut in small scallops or angles.

pink (2), *n.* [E., from above ?], a

plant with sweet-swelling white or coloured flowers; anything very excellent;—*a.*, of a pale red colour.—*n.*, **pink'-eye**, a disease in horses or in man.—*a.*, **pink'-eyed**.

pin'nace, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree], a small ship used as a tender to a larger vessel.

pin'nacle, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *pinnaeculum*, a peak (L. *pinna* a feather)], a slender turret or spire; a pointed ornament.

pin'nate, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather], (a leaf) having leaflets on each side of a stalk.

pint, *n.* [Fr. or Sp. *pinta*, a painted mark to show the amount (L. *pingere*)], four gills or one-eighth of a gallon.

pioneer', *n.* [O.Fr., from *pion*, med. L. *pædo*, a foot-soldier (L. *pes*, foot)], a soldier or any one who goes before to clear the way, etc.; an explorer;—*v.*, to clear the way; to explore.

pi'ous. See PIETY.

pip (1), *n.* [Du., corrupted from L. *pipula*], a disease of fowls affecting the tongue.

pip (2), *n.* [see PIPPIN], the seed in a fruit.

pip (3), *n.* [etym. ?], a spot on a playing card.

pipe, *n.* [A.S., from L. *pipāre*, to chirp, imit.], a musical instrument formed of a long tube; any long tube, esp. for carrying water, gas, etc.; a narrow tube with a bowl for holding tobacco; a cask containing two hogsheads;—*v.*, to play on a pipe.—*n.*, **pipe'clay**, a white clay used for making tobacco pipes;—*v.*, to whiten with pipe-clay.

pip'it, a meadow bird.

pip'kin, *n.* [etym. ?], a small earthen pot.

pip'pin, *n.* [O.Fr. *pepin*, a seed], originally an apple raised from the *pip* or seed; a kind of dessert apple.

piquant (*pē'kánt*), *a.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick], stimulating to the taste; lively; sparkling.—*n.*, **pi'quancy**.

pique (*pēk*), *n.* [Fr. *piquer*, to prick], a feeling caused by some

slight; wounded pride;—*v.*, to wound the pride of; (oneself) to pride or value.

piqué (*pé-ká*), *n.* [Fr., strong cotton fabric woven with a rib.

piquet (*pik'é-t* or *piket'*), *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a game at cards for two players.

pir'ate, *n.* [Fr., from *L. pirāta*], a sea-robber; a ship which plunders at sea;—*v.*, to act as a pirate.—*n.*, **pir'acy**, robbery at sea.—*a.*, **pirat'ical**, acting as a pirate.

pirouette (*piruét'*), *n.* [Fr.], a whirling right round; a quick turn;—*v.*, to whirl like a dancer.

piscator'ial and **pis'catory**, *as.* [*L. piscātor*, a fisher], pertaining to fish or to fishing.

pisciculture (*pis'ikultūr*), *n.* [*L. piscis*, a fish; *CULTURE*], the breeding of fish.

pis'mire, *n.* [M.E., from A.S. *myre*, an ant], an ant.

pis'til, *n.* [Fr., from *L. pistillum*], the seed-bearing part of a flower.

pis'tol, *n.* [Fr., from *It. Pistola*], a town in Italy, where first made, now *Pistoja*], a small gun held in one hand.

pistole (*pistōl'*), *n.* [as *PISTOL*], a gold coin of Spain.

pis'ton, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. pistus* (*pinsere*, to beat)], a piece of metal attached to a rod, and fitted to move up and down in a cylinder.—*n.*, **pis'ton-rod**, the rod of the piston.

pit, *n.* [A.S., from *L. puteus*, a well], a hole in the earth; a mine from which coal is dug; any hollow place; the mark left by smallpox; the lowest floor in a theatre; the grave or hell;—*v.*, to put into a pit; to mark with small hollows; (against) to set one to fight with another.—*pres. p.*, **pit'ting**; *p.p.*, **pit'ted**.—*ns.*, **pit'fall**, a pit so hidden that beasts or men may easily fall into it; a snare; a trap; **pit'-man**, a miner.

pit'apat, *adv.* [imit.], with beats coming quickly after each other; in a flutter.

pitch (1), *n.* [A.S. *pic*, from *L. pix*],

a black sticky stuff got by boiling down tar, used for coating ropes, canvas, etc., and for filling up the seams of ships;—*v.*, to cover with pitch.—*a.*, **pitch'y**, black like pitch.

pitch (2), *v.* [M.E., perhaps akin to *PICK*], to throw with the intention of hitting; to fix into the ground, as stakes; to place a tent or a camp; to set to the right tune; to fall headlong; to rise and fall, as a ship; to fix one's choice;—*n.*, a throw; the height of a note; a falling down; the slope of a roof; (cricket) space between the wickets; distance between the threads of a screw.—*n.*, **pitch'fork**, a fork with a long handle for pitching hay, etc.; a tuning-fork;—*v.*, to throw, as with a pitchfork.—*n.*, **pitch'pipe**, a pipe for tuning.

pitchblende, *n.*, black, oxide of uranium, yielding radium.

pitch'er (1), *n.* [O.Fr., from med. *L. picārium*], a vessel for holding water or other liquid.—*n.*, **pitch'er-plant**, a plant, so called from its pitcher-shaped leaves.

pitch'er (2), *n.*, (baseball) the player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

pith, *n.* [A.S.], the soft centre of the stem of a plant; the spongy part of a feather; the marrow of the bone; life and force.—*as.*, **pith'less**, with no force or energy; **pith'y**, full of force and energy.

pit'tance, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a small portion of food or of money; a gift in charity.

pit'y, *n.* [O. Fr. from *L. pietas*, natural affection], a feeling of tenderness for suffering; a reason for feeling pity; a thing to be grieved for;—*v.*, to feel pain or tenderness for; to show pity.—*as.*, **pit'eous**, showing pity; sympathizing; causing pity; sad to see; **pit'iable**, deserving pity; causing pity; miserable; **pit'iful**, full of pity; tender-hearted; causing pity; contemptible; **pit'iless**, having no pity.

piv'ot, *n.* [Fr., from late *L. pipa*, a

PIPE, a pin on which a door or a wheel turns; the end of a shaft which turns in a support; a soldier round whom the others wheel at drill;—*v.*, to turn on a pivot.

píxy or **píx'le**, *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of fairy.

plac'able (or **plák'ábl**), *a.* [L. *placabilis* (*plácere*, to quiet)], easily quieted or pacified; ready to forgive.—*ns.*, **placabil'ity** and **plac'ableness**.—*v.*, **placate'** (or **plák'át**), to appease; to pacify.

plac'ard, *n.* [Fr., from Du. *plakken*, to paste], a written or printed paper stuck on a wall.—*v.*, to stick up; to make known by placards.

place (*plás*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *plattā*, broad], a broad open space; ground to stand on; one's dwelling; a village, town, or city; rank, or duty; a passage in a book;—*v.*, to set; to put in a place or condition; to fix or settle.—*ns.*, **place'man**, one who holds an office, esp. by influence.

plac'en'ta, *n.* [L., a flat cake], the spongy substance connecting the parent with her unborn young; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached. — *a.*, **plac'en'tal**.

placer (*plá'cer*), *n.* [Sp. *plaza*, a place], a deposit of earth, sand, or gravel, especially in river-beds, containing valuable mineral particles.

plac'id (*plás'id*), *a.* [L. *placidus* (*placere*, to PLEASE)], peaceful; serene.—*ns.*, **placid'ity** and **plac'idness**, calmness.

plagiarist and **plagiary** (*pláj'-*), *ns.* [Fr., from L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer], one who uses another's words or thoughts as his own;—*a.*, stealing words or thoughts.—*v.*, **plagiarize**, to steal the writings of another.—*ns.*, **plagiarism**.

plague (*plág*), *n.* [L. *plāga*, a blow], anything that causes great trouble; an infectious and deadly sickness; a troublesome person or thing;—*v.*, to trouble or annoy; to bring trouble upon.

plai'ce (*plás*), *n.* [Fr., from late L.

platessa], a flat fish somewhat like a flounder.

plaid (*plád* or *plá'í*), *n.* [Gael.], a loose piece of woollen cloth, worn in the Highlands of Scotland as a kind of cloak.—*a.*, **plaid'ed**, wearing a plaid.

plain (*plán*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *planus*, level], without heights or hollows; flat; without ornament or beauty; simple; open; easily seen or understood;—*ns.*, a flat stretch of land; a country without heights or hollows;—*adv.*, in a plain manner; distinctly.—*a.*, **plain'-dealing**, speaking or acting in an open manner; honest;—*ns.*, plain and open speaking or acting.—*ns.*, **plain'-speaking**, straight-forwardness of speech.—*a.*, **plain'spoken**, speaking what one thinks.

plaint, *n.* [O.Fr. *plainte*, from L. *placatus*], an expression of sorrow; a mournful tale or song; a written statement of the cause of an action brought into court.—*ns.*, **plain'tiff**, one who brings an action into court (opposed to DEFENDANT).—*a.*, **plain'tive**, expressing sorrow; mournful; complaining.

plait (*plat*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *plicatus* (*placere*, to fold)], a fold; a doubling over of cloth, etc., upon itself; a twist of hair, etc.;—*v.*, to fold; to double over; to weave hairs, etc.—*a.*, **plai'ted**.

plan, *n.* [Fr., as PLAIN], the shape of anything on a flat surface; the drawing of a house or other structure to be built; a sketch or design;—*v.*, to draw the lines according to which a thing is to be made; to arrange.—*pres. p.*, **planning**; *p.p.*, **planned**.

plane, *n.* [Fr., from L. *planatus* (Gk. *platys*)], a flat or level surface; a tool for smoothing wood;—*a.*, without heights or hollows; having a flat or level surface;—*v.*, to make level; to dress wood, etc.

plan'et, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *planētēs*, a wanderer], one of the bodies which move round the sun, shifting their places among the other stars.—*a.*, **plan'etary**,

- pertaining to the planets.—*n.*, **planetarium**, a model of the solar system; an orrery.
- plane-tree**, *n.* [PLANE], a tall spreading tree with broad leaves.
- plank**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *planca*, a board], a long, flat, thick piece of wood;—*v.*, to cover with planks.
- plankton**, *n.* [Gk. *planktos*, drifting], microscopic marine organisms on which fish feed.
- plant**, *n.* [A.S., from L. *planta*, a plant, the sole of the foot], a living thing growing by means of a root, stem, and leaves; the equipment for carrying on a business;—*v.*, to set down; to put into the ground for growth; to supply with plants; to furnish with people; to set in the mind.—*ns.*, **plantation**, a place planted; a wood or grove; an estate cultivated by labourers living upon it; people settled in a new country; colony; settlement; **planter**, the owner of a plantation; a colonist.
- plantain**, *n.* [Sp., as PLANE], a roadside plant with a broad leaf and tall flower spike; a food plant of tropical countries.
- plaque** (*plāk*), *n.* [Fr.], a plate or slab of metal, etc.
- plash**, *n.* [imit. ?], a small pool of shallow water; a dash of water;—*v.*, to dabble in water; to sprinkle water about or on.—*a.*, **plashy**, watery; marshy.
- plaster**, *n.* [A.S., from L. (*em*) *plastrum*], something easily shaped or moulded; a mixture of lime, sand, and water for covering walls; cloth or leather spread with ointment;—*v.*, to cover with plaster; to hide with plaster.—*a.*, **plastic**, easily shaped or moulded.—*ns.*, **plasticity** (*plāstis'iti*); **plastics**, a variety of carbon compounds which can be readily moulded and set hard.
- plat**, *n.* [another form of PLOT], a piece of ground laid out with some design.
- plate**, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *platys*, broad], a thin, broad piece of metal; a nearly flat dish; household articles of gold or silver; a piece of metal engraved, or the picture printed from it; a sheet of glass;—*v.*, to cover with a thin coating of metal; to cover with steel or iron for defence.—*ns.*, **plating**, a thin covering; **plate-layer**, man who looks after railway lines.
- plateau** (*plāto'*), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat, as above], level ground at a height above the sea; a tableland; (*pl.*) **plateaus** or **plateaux**.
- plat'form**, *n.* [Fr., as above], a raised framework of wood for speakers or workmen; a set of principles which unite men into a party; a political programme.
- plat'num**, *n.* [Sp. *plata*, silver; PLATE], a rare heavy metal like dim silver in colour, and of a high value.
- plat'itude**, *n.* [Fr., see PLATE], a flat or commonplace remark.
- Platon'ic** and **Platon'ic**, *as.*, pertaining to *Plato* or to his philosophy; (friendship) simple friendship between two people of the opposite sex.
- platoon**, *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a knot, from *pelote* (L. *pila*, a ball)], a quarter-company of soldiers.
- plat'ter**, *n.* [Fr., as PLATE], a large flat dish.
- plaud'it**, *n.* [L. *plaudite*, praise ye (*plaudere*, to clap hands)], an expression of praise; praise given.
- plaus'ible**, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy, as above], fair on the surface; using reasons or arguments which have a fair appearance.—*ns.*, **plausibil'ity** and **plaus'ible-ness**, fairness on the surface.
- play**, *n.* [A.S. *plega*], something done for amusement; a striving for a prize or victory, as in gambling; practice or exercise on a musical instrument; manner of acting; a story or a scene to be acted;—*v.*, to do something to pass time; to join in a game; to act carelessly; to make music on an instrument; to act; to set or to keep in action.—*ns.*, **play'er**, one who plays; an actor on the stage; a gambler; **play'fellow** and **play'mate**, one who plays

along with another.—*a.*, **playful**, fond of play or fun.—*ns.*, **playhouse**, a house in which plays are acted; a theatre; **playwright** (*-rit*), a writer of plays.

plea (*plē*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *placitum*, a decision (*placēre*, to please)], something said in support of a cause; an answer to a charge; a lawsuit; an excuse or defence; an urgent prayer.

plead (*plēd*), *v.* [O.Fr. *plaidier*, as above], to use as a plea; to speak in court for or against; to bring forward as proof; (with) to try to persuade.—*past* and *p.p.*, **pleaded** or **pled**.—*ns.*, **pleader**, an advocate; **pleading**, a defending or supporting by arguments; (*pl.*) the statements on both sides of a lawsuit;—*a.*, imploring.

please (*plēz*), *v.* [O.Fr. *plaisir*, from L. *placēre*], to cause joy or gladness to; to satisfy; to think fit; to seem good to.—*a.*, **pleasant** (*plēz'ant*), giving pleasure; cheerful; gay.—*ns.*, **pleasance**, enjoyment; a pleasure-garden; **pleasantry**, state or quality of being pleasant; **pleasantry**, a good-humoured saying; lively talk; **pleasure** (*plēzh'ūr*), the feeling of being pleased; delight; amusement; choice;—*v.*, to give pleasure to.—*a.*, **pleasurable**.

pleat. See **PLAIT**.

plebeian (*plēbē'an*), *a.* [L. *plēbēius*, belonging to the *plebs*], pertaining to the common people.

plebiscite, *n.* [L. *plēbiscitum*], a decision by the votes of the whole of the people.

plectrum, *n.* [Gk. *plectron*], piece of ivory or bone used for plucking the strings of a guitar etc.

pledge (*plēj*), *n.* [Fr. *pleige*, a surety], a promise or security that something will be done; bail; surety;—*v.*, to make sure; to put in pawn; to engage by promise; to drink one's health.

Pleiad (*plī'ād*), *ns.*, or **Pleiades** (*plī'adēz*), *pl.* [Gk.], a group of seven stars, said in fable to be the daughters of Atlas.

Pleis'tocene (*plīs'tosēn*), *a.* [Gk. *pleiston*, most, *kainos*, recent], the most recent geological formation.

plenary (*plē'nārī*), *a.* [L. *plēnus*, full], full; complete; entire.

plenipoten'tiary (*-shārī*), *a.* [L. *plēnus*, full; *potens*, powerful], having full powers;—*ns.*, a person having full powers (esp. in government service) to transact business for others.

plen'itude, *n.* [L. *plēnitudo*, fullness], fullness; completeness.

plen'ty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *plēnus*, full], a full supply; great fullness.—*as.*, **plen'teous**, having plenty; enough for every purpose; rich; **plen'tiful**, abundant.—*ns.*, **plen'tifulness**.

ple'onasm, *n.* [Gk. *pleónasmos*, abundance], use of more words than are needed; redundancy.—*as.*, **pleonas'tic**, using too many words; redundant.

pleth'ōra, *n.* [Gk. *plēthōrē*, fullness], overfullness; too much blood.—*a.*, **plethor'ic**, having too much blood.

pleura (*ploor'ā*), *n.* [Gk., a rib], a thin membrane covering the lungs.—*ns.*, **pleur'isy**, inflammation of the pleura; **pleur'o-pneumo'nia** [Gk. *pneumōn*, a lung], inflammation of the pleura and the lungs.

plex'us, *n.* [L. *plexus* (*plectere*, to weave)], a network, as of veins, nerves, or fibres; **solar plexus**, the network of nerves at the pit of the stomach.

pliable, **pliant**, **pliers**, etc. See **PLY**.

plight (1) (*plīt*), *n.* [A.S., risk], a state of risk; a thing *plighted* or pledged; security; engagement;—*v.*, to give as a pledge; to engage or promise.

plight (2), *n.* [E., akin to **PLAIT**], condition.

plinth, *n.* [Gk. *plinthos*, a brick], the lowest part of the base of a pillar or column; the square course at the bottom of a wall.

Pli'ocene (*plī'osēn*), *as.* [Gk. *pleiōn*, more; *kainos*, recent], more recent geological formation.

plod, *v.* [imit. ?], to walk on slowly

and steadily ; to work or study hard without stopping.—*pres. p.*, **plodding** ; *p.p.*, **plodded**.—*n.*, **plod'der**, a hard-working person.

plot, *n.* [**PLAT**], a piece of ground ; a secret plan ; a plan to betray or to injure ; the story of a play or a novel ;—*v.*, to form hidden plans ; to plan mischief.—*pres. p.*, **plotting** ; *p.p.*, **plotted**.

plough (*plou*) or **plow**, *n.* [**A.S.**], an instrument for turning up the soil ;—*v.*, to turn up soil with a plough ; to make furrows in ; to sail through.—*ns.*, **plough'-share**, the part of a plough that cuts the ground ; **plough'man**, the man that guides the plough ; the **Plough** (*Charles's Wain*, or *Great Bear*), a group of seven bright stars in the northern heavens (a line drawn through the two brightest stars points to the North Pole).

plover (*pluv'ér*), *n.* [**Fr.**, from **L.** *pluvra*, rain], a common wading bird.

pluck, *v.* [**A.S.**], to pull away quickly ; to strip off ; to gather ;—*n.*, the heart, liver, and lights of an animal ; great courage.—*a.*, **pluck'y**, having great spirit.—*n.*, **pluck'iness**.

plug, *n.* [**Du.** ?], a piece of wood or metal to stop a hole ;—*v.*, to stop with a plug.—*pres. p.*, **plugging** ; *p.p.*, **plugged**.

plum, *n.* [**A.S.**, from **L.** *prunum* (see **PRUNE**)], a well-known stone-fruit, or the tree on which it grows ; the best of its kind.—*ns.*, **plum'-cake** and **plum-pudd'ing** (*-pudd'ing*), a cake or pudding containing raisins, currants, etc.

plumb (*plüm*), *n.* [**Fr.**, from **L.** *plumbum*, lead], a weight of lead on a cord to test the perpendicular ; a test for the depth of water ;—*a.*, straight up and down ; perpendicular ;—*v.*, to set straight up and down ; to test with a plumb.—*ns.*, **plumb'er**, a worker in lead ; worker who attends to water-pipes, etc. ; **plumb'-line**, the line on which a plumb is hung.

plumba'go, *n.* [**L.** from *plumbum*, as above], a mineral consisting mostly of carbon, used in making pencils ; graphite ; blacklead.

plumber. See **PLUM**.

plume (*ploom*), *n.* [**L.** *plūma*, a soft feather], a feather ; an ornament of feathers ; a mark of honour ;—*v.*, to dress feathers ; to adorn with feathers ; to strip of feathers ; (oneself on) to boast of.—*n.*, **plu'mage**, the feathers of a bird.—*a.*, **plu'mose**, feathery.

plum'met, *n.* [**O.Fr.**, from *plomb*, **PLUMB**], a weight for measuring depth, esp. of water.

plump (1), *adv.* [*limit* ?], straight down, heavily ;—*a.*, straight ; falling heavily ;—*v.*, to fall straight down ; to fall suddenly.

plump (2), *a.* [**M.E.**], well rounded ; covered with flesh ;—*v.*, to give all one's votes to one person.—*n.*, **plum'per**, votes given to one candidate only ; one who so votes.

plun'der, *v.* [**Ger.**], to take property by force ;—*n.*, spoils of war ; booty ; prey.

plunge (*plæj*), *v.* [**Fr.**, from late **L.** *plumbicare*, to sink like lead (*plumbum*, lead)], to cast or to fall into water ; to sink suddenly ; to hurry rashly ; to dash forward ; to thrust (into) ;—*n.*, a fall into water ; a rash and sudden act ; a violent rush.—*n.*, **plun'ger**, a diver ; a heavy cylinder used in pumps to force the water upward.

pluper'fect, *a.* [**L.** *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect], (grammar) past perfect ;—*n.*, the past perfect tense of the verb.

plural (*ploor'al*), *a.* [**L.** *plūralis*], more than one ;—*n.*, the form in grammar referring to more than one.—*ns.*, **plur'alist**, one who holds more than one office ; **plūral'ity**, state of being plural ; two or more of the same kind ; the greater number ; the holding of more than one living.

plus, *n.* [**L.**, more], the sign (+) of addition (opposed to **MINUS**) ; in addition.

plush, *n.* [**Fr.** *peluche*, prob. from

- L. pilus**, hair], a cloth like velvet, but having a longer pile.
- plutocracy** (*plutok'rasi*), *n.* [Gk. *ploutos*, wealth; *kratos*, strength], a state in which the power is in the hands of the wealthy.—*n.*, **plu'tocrat**.—*a.*, **plutoeratic**.
- Pluto'nian** and **Pluton'ic**, *as.* [L. *Pluto*, the god of the lower world], formed in the interior of the earth by the force of heat; igneous rocks.
- plu'vial** and **plu'vious**, *as.* [L. *pluvia*, rain], rainy.
- ply**, *v.* [Fr. *plier*, from L. *plie'dre*, to bend], to bend or turn; to work steadily at; to urge with arguments, etc.; to go regularly between, as a coach, etc.; —*n.*, a fold or plait; a bend or turn.—*as.*, **pli'able** and **pli'ant**, easily bent; easily persuaded.—*na.*, **pli'ancy** and **pliabil'ity**; **pli'ers**, pincers for bending wire, grip-ping nails, etc.
- pneumatic** (*nam'di'ik*) and **pneu-mat'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *pneuma*, wind], pertaining to air, gas, etc.; worked by pressure of air.—*n.*, **pneumat'ics**, the science of the weight, pressure, etc., of air, gas, and vapour.
- pneumonia** (*nam'dni'd*), *n.* [Gk. *pneumon*, a lung], inflammation of the lungs.
- poach** (*po'ch*), *v.* [Fr. *pocher*], to cook eggs without the shell in boiling water; to hunt or fish without a right; to make ground soft or muddy.
- pochette** (*poshel'*), *n.* [Fr.], a flat purse bag.
- pock**, *n.* [A.S. *poc*], a small blister containing diseased matter; **pox** (*POCKE*, *pl.*).—*ns.*, **pock'mark** and **pock'pit**, a mark left by a pock.
- pock'et**, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, root of *POKE* (1)], a small bag sewn into clothing to hold small articles; a bag fixed to a billiard-table, into which the balls are driven; —*v.*, to put into a pocket; to take secretly.—*n.*, **pock'et-book**, a case for holding papers, etc., in the pocket.
- pod**, *n.* [etym. ?], the vessel in

- which the seeds of the pea, bean, etc., are contained.
- po'em**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *poiēma*, something made], a composition in verse.
- po'esy**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *poiēsis*, a making], the art of making poetry; poems.
- po'et**, *n.* [L., from Gk. *poiētēs*, a poet], one who makes poetry; —*f.*, **po'etess**.—*n.*, **po'etaster**, a writer of verses without skill or genius.—*as.*, **pōet'ic** and **pōet'ical**, pertaining to poetry; expressed in poetry.—*n.*, **po'etry**, the art of writing poems; writings in verse; lofty thoughts in suitable words.
- poign'ant** (*poin'dant*), *a.* [Fr. *poin-dre*, from L. *pungere*, to prick], sharp; pointed; very painful.—*n.*, **poign'ancy**, sharpness; keenness.
- poilu** (*pwaloo*), *n.* [Fr., hairy], a popular name for a French soldier, corresponding to our 'Tommy.'
- point**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *punctum*], a sharp end; a dot; (mathemati-cal) that which has position but no magnitude; the smallest amount of space or time; a single thing considered at one time; the matter under con-sideration; something worth considering; a full stop; some-thing aimed at; a cape or head-land; (*pl.*) qualities; movable rails for shunting; —*v.*, to make a sharp end on; to turn towards an object or a place; to turn attention; to mark with steps; to fill up the joints between stones; to hold the finger towards; to show where game is, as a dog does. —*a.*, **point-blank'**, from the white spot on a target at which aim is taken; straight at the mark; direct; —*adv.*, in a straight manner.—*a.*, **poin'ted**, having a sharp point; directed towards; direct.—*ns.*, **poin'ter**, that which points; the hand of a clock; a dog trained to stop and look when he sees or scents game; **poin'ting**, punctuation; filling up between the stones in

a wall.—*a.*, **point'less**, meaningless.—*n.*, **points'man**, a man who opens and shuts the points of rails.

poise (*poiz*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pensum*, something weighed], to make of equal weight; to balance; to think; to be in doubt;—*n.*, state of balance; that which causes a state of balance; condition of mind and body not easily upset.

poi'son (*poi'zón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *potio*, POTION], that which, when eaten, drunk, or breathed, causes disease or death; that which injures purity of mind;—*v.*, to kill by poison; to put poison into; to destroy usefulness or happiness.—*a.*, **poi'sonous**, having the power of poisoning; deadly.—*n.*, **poison-ivy**, a poisonous N. Amer. climbing shrub.

poke (1), *n.* [E., akin to Fr. *poque*], a bag or pouch.

poke (2), *v.* [E., akin to POACH], to push with something pointed; to thrust with the horns; to search for with a long instrument; to stir, as the fire;—*n.*, a push or thrust.—*n.*, **po'ker**, an iron rod for stirring a fire.

pole (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *pólus*, a stake], a long rod of wood; the shaft of a two-horse carriage; flagstaff; a length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

pole (2), *n.* [L., from Gk. *pólus*, an axis], a point round which something turns; either of the ends of the earth's axis; one of two opposite points of a magnet in which the whole of its power seems to be gathered; a meeting-point of several lines.—*a.*, **po'lar**, pertaining to the poles; near to or coming from the poles; (geom.) having a common meeting-point.—*n.*, **polar'ity**, a condition of having poles like a magnet.—*v.*, **po'larize**, to give polarity to; to give definite direction to (vibrations of light, etc.).—*n.*, **polariza'tion**.

Pole (3), *n.*, a native of Poland.—*a.*, **Pò'lish**.

pole'axe, *n.* [POLL (2), AXE], an axe with a long handle.

pole'cat, *n.* [etym. ?], an animal like a weasel, with a disagreeable smell.

polem'ic and **polem'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *pòlèmos*, war], engaged in or fond of dispute.—*n.*, **polem'ics**, art of controversy; theology dealing with disputes about doctrines.

pole'star, *n.*, the north star; a guide.

police (*pòlès'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pólitia* (Gk. *pólis*, a city)], means of keeping order in a town or a country; the men so employed.—*n.*, **police'man**, a member of a police force.

policy (1) (*pol'ist*), *n.* [Fr., as above], the rules and forms of management; wisdom in managing; (*pl.*) grounds around a mansion-house.

policy (2), *n.* [Fr., perhaps from med. L. *apodissa*, proof], a written agreement between an insurer and the insured; warrant.

pol'iom'yel'l'itis (*abbrev. polio*), *n.* [Gk. *polios*, grey; *muelos*, marrow], inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, causing paralysis.

pol'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *polire*, to make smooth and glossy by rubbing; to take on a smooth surface; to make fine or elegant;—*n.*, a smooth glossy surface; fineness of manners; a substance for polishing.

polite', *a.* [L. *polire*, to polish], having good manners; well-bred; refined.—*n.*, **polite'ness**, fineness of manners; graceful behaviour; attention to others.

pol'itic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *polítikos* (*pólis*, a city)], pertaining to the government of a country; fitted to gain the end desired; wise in guiding or managing.—*a.*, **polit'ical**, pertaining to government or to a party in the state.—*ns.*, **politi'cian**, a person who takes part in government; one who belongs to a party; **pol'itics**, the art of government; the affairs of a country and their management; the management of a political party; **pol'ity**, the principles and methods of govern-

ment; a people under a regular government; the constitution of any institution.

pól'ka, *n.* [etym. ?], a dance of Polish or Bohemian origin, or its music.

poll (1), *n.* [*Polly*, Mary], a name for a parrot.

pól (2), *n.* [Du. *polle*, a ball], the head, esp. the back part of it; a list of persons qualified to vote in an election; the taking or giving of votes; an election;—*v.*, to cut off the head or top; to cut off the hair; to count the number of; to get or give votes.—*a.*, **polled** (*póld*), with the top cut off; with the hair cut; without horns.—*ns.*, **poll'ing-booth**, the place where votes are recorded; **póll'-tax**, a tax per poll or head—*i.e.* on each individual.

pol'lack, *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of edible white fish.

poll'ard, *n.*, a tree that has been *polled*.

poll'en, *n.* [L.], the fine powder on the anthers of flowers.

pollúte', *v.* [L. *polluere*, to defile], to make foul or dirty; to violate; to profane.—*n.*, **pollú'tion**, state of being defiled; that which defiles; impurity; uncleanness.

po'lo, *n.* [Tibetan], a game played on horseback, resembling hockey.

polonaise', *n.* [Fr., POLISH], an article of dress for women; a Polish dance, or its music.

polo'ny, *n.* [corrupted from *Bologna*], a kind of sausage.

poltroon', *n.* [Fr., from It. *poltrone*, a coward], a cowardly fellow; a wretch without spirit or courage;—*a.*, base; vile; cowardly.—*n.*, **poltroo'nery**.

poly-, *pref.* [Gk.], many (as in POLYGLOT, POLYGON).

polyan'thus, *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *anthos*, a flower], a plant of the primrose kind, with a head of many flowers.

polyg'amist (*polig'-*), *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *gamos*, a marriage], one who has more than one husband or wife at the same time.—*n.*, **polyg'amy**.—*a.*, **polyg'amous**.

pol'yglot, *a.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *glōtta*, a tongue], written in several languages;—*n.*, a book written in several languages side by side, esp. Bible.

pol'ygon, *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *gōnia*, a corner], a plane figure having more than four angles.—*a.*, **polyg'on'al**.

polyhe'dron, *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *hēdra*, a seat], a solid body having many sides.—*a.*, **polyhe'dral**.

polyp (*pol'ip*), *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *pous*, a foot], a sea animal having many tentacles around its mouth.

polypet'alous, *a.* [POLY-, PETAL], having many petals.

pol'y-pode, *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *pous*, *pōdos*, a foot], an animal with many feet.—*n.*, **pol'ybody**, a kind of fern.

pol'y-pus, *n.* a tumour in the nose; (*pl.*) **pol'y-pi**.

pol'y-syllable, *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, SYLLABLE], a word of many syllables.—*a.*, **polysyllab'ic**.

polytech'nic (*politek'nik*), *a.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *technē*, an art], pertaining to many arts and sciences.

pol'ytheism (*pol'ithēizm*), *n.* [Gk. *POLY-*, *theos*, a god], the worship of more gods than one.—*n.*, **pol'ytheist**.—*as.*, **polytheis'tic** and **polytheis'tical**.

pomade' and **poma'tum**, *ns.* [Fr., from L. *pōmum*, an apple], a perfumed ointment for the hair originally made from apples.

pome'granate (*pom'* or *pūm'-grānāt*), *n.* [Fr. *pome*, L. *pōmum*, fruit; *grenate*, from L. *grānum*, a seed], a fruit like an orange, with many seeds; the tree on which it grows.

pommel (*pūml*), *n.* [Fr., dim. of L. *pōmum*], a knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword or on a saddle-bow;—*v.*, to beat with something heavy; to thrash; to flog.—*pres. p.*, **pommelling**; *p.p.*, **pommelled**.

pomp, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pompa*, a procession], great display; splendid show.—*a.*, **pomp'pous**, making great display; fond of show; self-important. — *ns.*, **pompos'ity** and **pomp'ousness**.

pond, *n.* [**POUND** (2) ?], a body of standing water; a dam.

pon'der, *v.* [Fr., from L. *ponderare* (*pōndus*, weight)], to weigh in the mind; to think carefully over.—*as.*, **pon'derable**, that may be weighed; important; wanting in lightness.—*ns.*, **pon'derousness** and **ponderos'ity**.

pon'iard (*pon'yārd*), *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, L. *pugnus*, fist], a small dagger;—*v.*, to stab with a poniard.

pon'tiff, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pontifex*, a bridge maker], a high priest in ancient Rome; bishop; *Supreme Pontiff*, the Pope.—*as.*, **pontif'ic** and **pontif'ical**, pertaining to a pontiff; pompous.—*ns.*, **pontif'ical**, the book of ceremonies used by the Pope; (*pl.*) the dress of the Pope or a bishop; **pontif'icate**, the dignity of a Pope or a high priest; the term of his office.

pontoon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pons*, a bridge], a flat-bottomed boat used in building temporary bridges; a bridge of boats; a boat used in loading and unloading ships.

po'ny, *n.* [O.Fr. *poulenet*, from L. *pullus*, a foal], a small horse; (*slang*) 225.

poo'dle, *n.* [Ger.], a small kind of dog with silky curling hair.

pooh, *int.* [imit.], an exclamation of contempt.—*v.*, **pooh-pooh**, to throw contempt on or to make light of.

pool (1), *n.* [A.S.], a deep part in a stream; a small pond or lake.

pool (2), *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, from L. *pullus*], the stakes in certain games (likened to eggs in a nest); a game at billiards in which the winner takes all the stakes;—*v.*, to put into a common fund.

poop, *n.* [Fr., from L. *puppis*, the stern], the hinder part of a ship or the deck over it;—*v.*, to strike the stern, as a wave.

poor, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pauper*], having few or no possessions; needy; wanting in spirit, beauty, or value; without pride: need-

ing or deserving pity.—*ns.*, **poor'house**, a house for lodging paupers; **poor'-law**, a law providing for the poor; **poor'-rate**, a tax to support the poor.—*a.*, **poor-spir'ited**, wanting in spirit; mean.

pop, *v.* [imit.], to make a sharp quick sound; to burst with noise; to come suddenly into view; to push;—*n.*, a sound like a small explosion;—*adv.*, suddenly.—*pres. p.*, **popping**; *p.p.*, **popped**.—*n.*, **pop-corn**, Indian corn that contains sufficient oil to cause explosion when roasted.

Pope, *n.* [A.S., from L. *pāpa*, a father], the head of the Roman Catholic Church.—*n.*, **pō'pery**, a name used by its opponents for the religion of the Roman Catholic Church.—*a.*, **pō'pish**, pertaining to popery.

pop'injay, *n.* [Fr. *pageot*, from Arab., imit.], a parrot; a mark like a parrot on a pole for shooting at; a fop.

pop'lar, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pōpulus*], a slender tree with soft timber and trembling leaves.

pop'lin, *n.* [Fr. *popeline*, *papelinc*, *papal* (because made at Avignon, where the Pope lived)], a material made of silk and worsted.

pop'py, *n.* [A.S. *popig*, from L. *papāver*], a plant with large gay flowers (usually scarlet), from a species of which opium is got.

pop'ulace, *n.* [Fr. and It., from L. *pōpulus*, PEOPLE], the lower orders; the common people.

pop'ular, *a.*, pertaining to the people; liked or understood by the people; cheap; common.—*n.*, **pop'ular'ity**, state of being liked by the people; the goodwill of the people.—*vs.*, **pop'a-larize**, to make popular; to make plain or easy; to spread among the people; **pop'ulate**, to people; to cause to be inhabited.—*n.*, **popula'tion**, the people of a town or a country.—*a.*, **pop'ulous**, full of people.—*n.*, **pop'ulousness**.

porcelain (*por'slin*), *n.* [Fr., from

It. porcellana, Venus's shell (*porcella*, a young pig), the finest kind of earthenware, from its likeness to the Venus shell; china-ware.

pórch, *n.* [Fr., from *L. porticus*, PORTICO], a covered entrance to a building.

por'cupine, *n.* [Fr. *porc-éspin* (*L. porcus*, a hog; *spina*, a SPINE)], a large gnawing animal, covered with long spines or quills.

pore (1), *v.* [E., etym. ?], to look long and closely at; to study long and steadily.

pore (2), *n.* [Fr., from *Gk. póros*, a passage], one of a great number of invisible openings in the skin through which the perspiration passes; a small space between the particles of a body.—*a.*, **por'ous**, full of pores.—*ns.*, **poros'ity** and **pór'ousness**.

pork, *n.* [*L. porcus*], the flesh of the pig used as food.

porphyry (**pór'firi**), *n.* [Fr., from *Gk. porphyra*, purple], a finely grained rock of a purple or white colour; any rock like porphyry.—*a.*, **porphyrit'ic**.

por'poise (**pór'pús**), *n.* [Fr. *porpeis* (*L. porcus*, a hog; *piscis*, a fish)], a small species of whale.

por'ridge (**pór'ij**), *n.* [corrupted from *porrius*, oatmeal or barley meal slowly stirred in boiling water].

por'ringer, *n.* [formerly *potager*], a small dish for porridge.

pórt (1), *n.* [*L. portus*], a place of call for ships; a harbour.

pórt (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. porta*, a gate], a gate or entrance; an opening in the side of a ship; a passage for steam or other fluid.—*ns.*, **por'tal**, a gate or entrance; **porteul'is** [Fr., from *L. colare*, to glide], a heavy frame pointed with iron, let down to close a gateway; **port'hole**, an opening on the side of a ship to let in light or air, or to point a gun through; **porter**, one who keeps a door or gate;—*f.*, **port-ress**.—*n.*, **Sublime Porte** [the entrance to the Sultan's palace at Constantinople], the name

given to the former Turkish Government.

pórt (3), *n.* [Fr., from *L. portare*, to carry], style of walking or acting; carriage;—*v.*, to hold a rifle slantingly in front of the chest.—*a.*, **por'table**, that can be carried.—*ns.*, **por'tage**, price paid for carrying; tract of land over which boats have to be carried; **por'ter**, one who carries for hire; a malt liquor, so called because much used by porters in London; **por'terage**, the work of a porter; price paid to a porter; **portfo'lio** [*L. folium*, a leaf], a case for carrying papers, etc.; office of a minister of the crown; (*pl.*) **portfolios**.—*a.*, **por'tly**, of a noble appearance; stout.

pórt (4), *n.* [etym. ?], the left side of a ship looking forward from stern to bow (formerly **LAR-BOARD**).

pórt (5), *n.* [*Oporto*, in Portugal], a dark red wine, first brought from Oporto.

portend', *v.* [*L. portendere* (for *PRO-*, *tendere*, to stretch)], to point forward to; to foreshow; to predict.—*n.*, **por'tent**, a sign of some calamity.—*a.*, **porten'tous**, of the nature of a portent.

por'ter. See **PORT** (2) and (3).

por'tico, *n.* [Fr., from *L. porticus*], a covered walk; a covered row of pillars at the entrance to a building; an open porch; (*pl.*) **porticos**, **porticoes**.

por'tion (**pór'shón**), *n.* [Fr., from *L. portio*, a share], a part; a share given to a person; the part of an estate left to an heir; a wife's fortune;—*v.*, to divide into shares; to give each a proper share.—*n.*, **por'tioner**, one who portions, or who shares along with others;—*a.*, **por'tion-less**, without a dowry.

portman'teau (**portman'tó**), *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry; *manteau*, a cloak], a suitcase.

pórt-ray', *v.* [Fr., from *L. protrahere* (*PRO-*, *trahere*, to draw)], to draw the likeness of; to describe in words.—*ns.*, **por'trait**, the

likeness of a person painted or described from the life ; **por'-traiture**, the art of portraying ; a description in words.

pose (1) (*pōz*), *n.* [Fr. *poser*, from L. *pausare*, to PAUSE ; *pōnere*, to place], a position of rest ; the position of a person's body, natural or otherwise ; an affected attitude ;—*v.*, to assume a striking or affected attitude.

pose (2) (*pōz*), *v.* [contracted from *appose*, for OPPOSE], to puzzle ; to bring to a stand.—*n.*, **po'ser**, a question difficult to answer.

position (*pōzish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *positio* (*pōnere*, to place)], state or manner of being placed ; the spot where a thing is or takes place ; the point to be defended or reasoned out ; rank in society ; state of affairs.

positive (*pōz'itiv*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *positivus*, fixed], clearly expressed ; not admitting of any doubt ; the opposite of negative ; overbearing ; laid down as law ; (photography) with the lights and shades the same as the original ; (grammar) marking the simple form of an adjective ; (mathematics) to be added ;—*n.*, that which can be affirmed or directly stated ; a positive picture ; the simple form of an adjective ; opposed to negative.—*ns.*, **pos-itivity**, state of being positive ; over-confidence ; **pos'itivism**, a philosophy dealing only with what is seen or known ; **pos'-itivist**.

pos'se (*pos'i*), *n.* [L. *posse*, to be able], a company, a body of police, etc.

possess' (*pōzes'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *possidere*, to possess], to have as one's own ; to have power over ; to control, as an evil spirit ; to put in possession.—*n.*, **posses'sion**, the holding of a thing ; the thing possessed ; state of being possessed.—*a.*, **posses'sive**, pertaining to or marking possession ; claiming possession unduly ;—*n.*, the case of nouns or any word denoting possession.—*n.*, **posses'sor**.

pos'set, *n.* [E., etym. ?], hot milk curdled, with ale, wine, etc.

pos'sible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *possibilis* (*posse*, to be able)], that can be done ; that may happen ; not against the laws of nature.—*n.*, **possibil'ity**, state of being possible ; that which is possible.

pōst (1), *n.*, [A.S., from L. *postis*, a door-post], a piece of wood or iron firmly fixed in the ground ; a pillar.

pōst (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *positus*, placed], a place where something is set ; a stopping place ; a place where soldiers are stationed ; a means of delivering letters, etc. ; a messenger who carries letters ; a position of trust ; a large size of paper ;—*v.*, to fix on a wall or public place ; to write in a list or in a ledger ; to put into a position ; to put into the post office ; (up) to inform ; to travel with post-horses ;—*adv.*, with post-horses ; with speed.—*n.*, **pos'tage**, money paid for transmission of letters.—*a.*, **postal**, pertaining to the post office.—*ns.*, **post'-boy**, a boy who drives a post-horse, or carries letters ; **post'card**, a card on which a message may be sent by post ; **post'-chaise**, a hired carriage with four wheels ; **post'er**, a placard ; **post-haste'**, great haste ;—*adv.*, with great speed.—*ns.*, **post'-horse**, a horse let for hire ; **post'man**, a man who delivers letters ; **post'mark**, the mark made on a letter, etc., in a post office ; **post'master**, the person in charge of a post office ; one who hires horses ; **post'-master-general**, the minister who has charge of the postal system ; **post office**, a place where letters are posted.

post-, *pref.* [L.], after, behind (as in POST-DATE, POSTPONE).

post'-date, *v.* [POST-], to put a date later than the time of writing.

pōster'ior, *a.* [L., after], coming after ; later in time or in order ; at the back ; the back parts.—*n.*, **pōster'ity**, descendants.

pos'tern, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *pos-*

terus, behind], a small gate ; a private door.

posthumous (*pos'tūmus*), *a.* [L. *postumus*, last, sup. of *post*], born after the father's death ; published after the author's death.

pos'til, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *postilla*, a note], a marginal note ; a short sermon in the Roman Catholic Church.

postillion (*pos'til'jōn*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *postiglione*], one who rides one of the horses of a carriage.

pōstmerid'ian, *a.* [L. *post merid-iem*], after midday ; in the afternoon (usually written p.m.).

post-mort'em, *a.* [L. *post mortem*], after death.

post-ob'it, *n.* [see OBIT], a security to be redeemed after someone's death.

postpone', *v.* [L. *POST-*, *pōnere*, to place], to put off to another time.—*n.*, **postpone'ment**, a putting off ; delay.

post'script, *n.* [L. *POST-*, *scriptum*, written], an addition to a letter after it has been finished and signed ; a similar addition to a book.

pos'tulate, *n.* [L. *postulāre*, to demand], something taken for granted ; (geometry) a self-evident proposition ;—*v.*, to take for granted.—*n.*, **pos'tulant**, a candidate for a religious order.

pos'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *positūra*, position], manner of placing the body ; attitude ; condition of mind or of feeling ;—*v.*, to place the body or its parts in a particular position ; to take up an affected position.

posy (*pō'zī*), *n.* [shortened from POESY], a short verse of poetry ; a short sentence, cut on a ring, etc. ; a bunch of flowers with a motto ; a bouquet.

pot, *n.* [A.S.], a vessel for drinking ; a vessel for holding or cooking food ; a vessel in which plants grow ; the amount a pot can hold ;—*v.*, to put in pots ; to preserve, as fruit.—*pres. p.*, **potting** ; *p.p.*, **potted**.—*ns.*, **pot'ter**, a maker of pots or

earthenware ; **pot'tery**, vessels of earthenware ; a place where such vessels are made ; **pot'tle**, a little pot ; four pints ; a small basket ; **pot'-herb**, a plant that can be used in cooking ; **pot'-hook**, a hook on which a pot hangs ; a letter formed like a pot-hook ; **pot'-house**, a house in which drink is sold and consumed ; **pot'-luck**, a meal without special preparation for guests.

pō'table, *a.* [L. *pōtābilis* (*pōtāre*, to drink)], fit for drinking.—*n.*, **pota'tion**, that which is drunk ; a draught.

pot'ash, *n.* [POT, ASH], an alkaline substance originally got from the ashes of vegetables.—*n.*, **pota'sium**, the metallic element in potash.

pota'to, *n.* [Sp., from W. Ind.], a plant, the tubers of which are used for food ; one of its tubers ; (*pl.*) **pota'toes**.

pota'to-bug, *n.*, the Colorado beetle, very destructive to potatoes.

po'tent, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful], having great power ; bringing about great results ; of great authority.—*ns.*, **po'tency**, great power ; **po'tentate**, a sovereign.—*a.*, **poten'tial**, able to exert force ; that may exist at some time ;—*n.*, anything that may come into existence ; power to do work as electricity ; a mood of the verb (opposed to ACTUAL).—*ns.*, **potential'ity**, state of being potential ; **poten'tiary**, a person having power or influence.

pother, *n.* [etym. ?], bustle ; confusion ;—*v.*, to worry ; to make a fuss.

po'tion (*pō'shōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *potio* (*potus*, drink)], a drink ; a liquid medicine.

pot'sherd, *n.* [POT, SHERD], a bit of a pot or of broken pottery.

pottage (*pol'āj*), *n.* [Fr., from root of POT], that which is cooked in a pot ; vegetables, meat, etc., boiled into a thick soup.

pouch, *n.* [O.Fr. *pouche* or *poche* (see POKE)], a bag or pocket ;—

- v.**, to put into a pouch.—**a.**, **pouched**, having a pouch.
- poult** (*pōlt*), **n.** [Fr., as PULLET], a chicken or young bird.—**ns.**, **poul'terer**, one who sells fowls ; **poul'try**, fowls roared for food.
- poult'ice** (*pōlt'is*), **n.** [L. *puls*, PULSE (2)], meal, bran, etc., softened with hot water, and put on the body to ease pain ;—**v.**, to put on a poultice.
- pounce** (1) (*pouns*), **v.** [etym. ?], to fall upon suddenly and seize ;—**n.**, the claw of a bird of prey.—**a.**, **pounced**, having claws.
- pounce** (2), **n.** [Fr., from L. *pumex*, PUMICE], a fine powder, used for marking patterns, or for preventing ink from spreading.
- pound** (1), **n.** [A.S., from L. *pondus*, weight], a weight of 12 ounces in troy weight, and of 16 in avoirdupois ; the value of 20 shillings ; a banknote representing 20 shillings.—**n.**, **poun'dage**, a tax on each pound.
- pound** (2), **n.** [A.S., an enclosure], a place for strayed cattle ;—**v.**, to shut up, as strayed animals ; **impound**.—**n.**, **poun'dage**, confinement of cattle, or a charge for setting them free.
- pound** (3), **v.** [A.S. *pūnian*, to bruise], to beat small or into powder ; to strike repeatedly.
- pour** (*pōr*), **v.** [etym. ?], to cause to flow ; to fall heavily (of rain) ; to send forth, as words.
- pourtray** (*pōtrā'*). See **PORTRAY**.
- pout**, **v.** [etym. ?], to shoot out the lips ; to look displeased.—**n.** (or **pou'ting**), sullenness ; **pout'er**, a kind of pigeon with a large crop.
- po'verty**, **n.** [Fr., from L. *pauper-tas*], state of being poor ; want of the means of living.
- pow'der**, **n.** [Fr., from L. *pulver*, dust], dust ; fine particles ; an explosive mixture of charcoal sulphur, and saltpetre ;—**v.**, to grind or to fall into powder ; to sprinkle.—**a.**, **pow'dery**.
- pow'ér**, **n.** [O.Fr. *poer*, from It. *potere*, to be able], means of doing ; moving force ; ability of body or mind ; right of ruling

or commanding ; a country having an army or a navy ; the product of a number multiplied any number of times by itself ; the number of times which a telescope, etc., magnifies.—**as.** **pow'érful**, having great force ; **pow'érless**, without power or force.

pow'wow, **n.** [Amer.], a meeting or conference with much talk but little result, formerly applied to an American Indian council.

prac'tice (*prāk'tis*), **n.** [Fr., from Gk. *praktikos*, skilled], repeated action in order to gain skill ; the exercise of a profession ; actual performance ; a rule in arithmetic.—**v.**, **prac'tise**, to do a thing often ; to use one's powers ; to teach or to learn by practice ; to carry on a profession.—**as.**, **prac'ticable**, that can be done ; fit to be used ; **prac'tical**, useful ; derived from practice.—**n.**, **practitioner**, one who practises a profession.

prae'tor, **n.** [L.], an ancient Roman magistrate, next in rank to a consul.—**as.**, **praetorian** and **praetor'ial**.

pragmat'ic and **pragmat'ical**, **as.** [Gk. *pragmatikos*, fit for action], too busy or too active ; meddling.—**ns.**, **prag'matism**, a philosophy where truth is judged by its effect ; **prag'matist**.

prairie (*prā'rē*), **n.** [Fr., from Low L. *prārdia*, a meadow], fertile land, treeless, and covered with coarse grass.

praise (*prāz*), **n.** [Fr., from L. *pre-tium*, PRICE], honour given because of excellence or worth ; worship of God in song ;—**v.**, to speak highly of ; to worship God in song.—**a.**, **praise'worthy**.

prance (*prans*), **v.** [etym. ?], to spring or bound ; to gambol ; to strut about.

prank, **v.** [etym. ?], to dress in a showy manner ;—**n.**, mischief for fun or sport ; a playful action.

prate, **v.** [E.], to talk with little meaning ; to speak foolishly ;—**n.**, idle talk.

prat'tle, **v.**, to go on *prating* ; to

talk like a child;—*n.*, empty talk.

prawn, *n.* [M.E.], a small shell-fish used for food.

pray, *v.* [Fr., from L. *precāri*], to ask earnestly; to ask from God; to address God as an act of worship.—*n.*, **prayer**, an earnest request; confession, supplication, and thanksgiving to God; the form of words so used.—*a.*, **prayerful**, given to prayer.

pre-, *pref.* [L. *prae-*, before (as in PREAMBLE, PRECEDÉ)].

preach (*prēch*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *praedicāre*, to proclaim], to make known or to explain religious truth; to deliver a sermon; to teach with earnestness.—*n.*, **preacher**.

preamble (*prē-am'bl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *praecumbāre*, to go before], the introduction to an Act of Parliament; any introductory statement.

prebend, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prebenda*, a payment (*praebēre*, to grant)], a payment given to one appointed to take part in the services of a cathedral.—*n.*, **prebendary**, one holding a prebend.

precārious, *a.* [L. *precārius* (*precāri*, to PRAY)], depending on the will of another; uncertain; insecure.

precaution, *n.* [Fr., from L. *praecautio* (L. *PRE-*, CAUTION)], caution or care beforehand; forethought; to ward off evil or to bring about success.—*a.*, **precautionary**, using precaution.

precede (*prēsēd'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *praecedere* (PRE-, *cēdere*, to go)], to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.—*ns.*, **precedence**, priority in time, place, etc.—*a.*, **precedent**, going before in time.—*n.*, **precedent** (*prēsēdent* or *prēsēdēt*), an action that may serve as an example or a rule; a similar case in the past.—*a.*, **preceding**, going before in time, place, etc.; previous.

precentor, *n.* [late L. *PRE-*, *cantor*, a singer], a leader of singing in a church; conductor.

precept, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *praecceptum*, a rule], a rule or order given to direct; a command in writing.—*n.*, **preceptor**, one who gives precepts; a teacher;—*f.*, **preceptress**.

pre'cinct, *n.* [L. *praecinctus*, enclosed (PRE-, *ringere*)], the outer line around any place, or the district enclosed; limit of authority.

precious (*pres'h'ūs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *pretiosus*, valuable], of great value; highly thought of; over fastidious; worthless (ironical).

precipice (*pres'ipis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *praecipies*, headlong], a perpendicular or very steep face of rock.

precipitate, *v.* [L. *praecipitare*, to cast headlong], to throw over a precipice; to press on with great haste; to make part of a liquid mixture fall to the bottom in solid form;—*n.*, the solid substance deposited;—*a.*, thoughtless; hastily said or done.—*ns.*, **precipitance** and **precipitancy**, too great hurry; rashness; thoughtlessness.—*a.*, **precipitant**, falling headlong; rushing swiftly or violently;—*n.*, a substance used to form a precipitate.—*n.*, **precipitation**, a falling with violence; thoughtless haste; a falling to the bottom; rainfall.—*a.*, **precipitous**, steep; hasty; rash.

precis (*prāsē*), *n.* [Fr.], a summary; an abstract.

precise, *a.* [Fr., from L. *praecisus* (*praecidere*, to cut short)], clear as to meaning; exact; very close to rule.—*ns.*, **preciseness**, **precision** (*prēsish'ōn*), state of being precise; accuracy; closeness to rule or form.

preclude, *v.* [L. *praeccludere* (PRE-, *cludere*, to shut)], to shut out; to prevent from happening.—*n.*, **preclusion**.—*a.*, **preclusive**.

precocious (*prēkō'shūs*), *a.* [L. *praecoax*], ripe before the usual time; too early developed; too forward.—*ns.*, **preco'clousness** and **preco'city** (*prēkō'sh'it*), too early development.

précognition (*-nish'ōn*), *n.*, a pre-

liminary examination of witness-
nesses.

preconceive (*prêkônsev'*), *v.*, to form an opinion beforehand; to forejudge.—*n.*, **preconcep'tion**, an opinion without actual knowledge.

preconcert', *v.*, to arrange beforehand.

precur'sor, *n.* [L. *PRE-*, *cursor*, a runner], one who goes before; that which indicates the approach of an event.—*a.*, **precur'sory**.

pred'atory, *a.* [L. *praedator*, a robber], plundering; rapacious; ravenous.

predecease' (*prêdêsês'*), *v.* [PRE-, DECEASE], to die before another or before a certain time.—*a.*, **predeceased'**.

prêdeces'sor, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *praedecessor* (PRE-, *dëcessor*, one who retires)], one who has held an office before another.

predes'tine and **predes'tinate**, *rs.* [L. *PRE-*, and root of *DESTINE*], to decree beforehand; to fore-ordain.—*n.*, **predestina'tion**, an ordaining or fixing beforehand; the purpose of God fixing all things.

prêdeter'mine (*-min*), *v.*, to determine beforehand.—*a.*, **prêdeter'minate**.—*n.*, **prêdeter'mina'tion**, a purpose formed beforehand.

pred'icate, *v.* [L. *praedicâlus* (see *PREACH*)], to assert;—*n.*, that which is stated or affirmed; (gram.) that which is asserted about the subject; the verb in a sentence.—*a.*, **pred'icable**, that can be predicated;—*n.*, that which may be said of one or of many individual things.—*ns.*, **predic'ament**, a trying or awkward situation; **predica'tion**, assertion; affirmation.—*a.*, **predic'ative**, affirming; asserting.

predict', *v.* [L. *PRE-*, *dicere*, to say], to foretell.—*n.*, **predic'tion**, a telling beforehand; a prophecy.

prêdilec'tion (*-shôn*), *n.* [Fr. *PRE-*, L. *dilectio*, choice; from *dis*, apart; *legere*, to choose], a previous liking; a feeling of favour towards; partiality.

prêdispose', *v.* [Fr. *PRE-*, to dispose or incline beforehand; to make fit or ready (for).—*n.*, **prêdisposi'tion**, inclination towards; bias.

predom'inate, *v.* [PRE-, DOMINATE], to be lord over; to be greater in power or numbers; to have the upper hand.—*n.*, **predom'in-ance**, superiority; ascendancy.—*a.*, **predom'inant**, superior in power or influence.

pre-em'inence (*prê-em'inêns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *praëminentia* (PRE-EMINENCE)], superiority in excellence; distinction above others in good or (rarely) bad qualities.—*a.*, **pre-em'inent**, outstanding; supreme.

pre-emp'tion, *n.* [L. *PRE-*, *emere*, to buy], right of buying before someone else.—*a.*, **pre-emp'tive**.

preen, *v.* [form of *PRUNE*?], (of a bird) to arrange the feathers; (of a person) to smarten oneself up.

pre-exist', *v.* [PRE-], to exist at a former time; to be before something else.—*a.*, **pre-exis'tent**.—*n.*, **pre-exis'tence**.

preface (*prêf'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *praefatio*, an introduction (PRE-, *fari*, to speak)], that which is spoken or written at the beginning; an introduction;—*v.*, to make remarks at the beginning.—*a.*, **pref'atory**, of the nature of a preface.

pre'fect, *n.* [L. *praefectus* (PRE-, *facere*, to make)], an officer set over or in command; a governor of a French province; senior pupil in a school entrusted with certain disciplinary powers.—*n.*, **pre'fecture**, office or district of a prefect.

prefer', *v.* [Fr., from L. *praeferre* (PRE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to present; to put into a higher place; to count of greater value; to have rather.—*a.*, **pref'erable**, more desirable; of better quality.—*n.*, **pref'erence**, state of being preferred; choice of one rather than another; that which is preferred.—*a.*, **preferen'tial**.—*n.*,

- preferment**, advancement; a higher position.
- préfig'ure**, *v.* [PRE-], to show beforehand by types or figures.
- préfix'**, *v.* [O.Fr. *præfixer* (PRE-, *figère*, to fix)], to fix at the beginning.—*n.*, **pre'fix**, something put at the beginning; a syllable put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning.
- preg'nant**, *a.* [L. *prægnans*, bringing forth], being with young; rich in results; full of promise; significant.—*n.*, **preg'nancy**, state of being pregnant; significance.
- préhen'sile**, *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to lay hold of], fitted for grasping.
- préhistor'ic**, *a.* [PRE-], pertaining to the time before history began to be written.
- prejudge** (*prêjûj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *præjudicare* (PRE-, JUDGE)], to judge before hearing the whole case; to judge unheard.—*n.*, **prej'udice** (*prêj'ûdis*), an opinion formed without full knowledge; any interference with fairness of judgment; harm or wrong of any kind;—*v.*, to cause prejudice; to influence the mind unfairly; to hurt or injure.—*a.*, **prejudi'cial** (*-shâl*), hurtful; injurious.
- prel'ate**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prælat'us*, placed over (PRE-, *ferre*)], a clergyman of high rank; a bishop, archbishop, etc.—*n.*, **prelacy** (*prêl'âsi*), the rank or office of a prelate; the order of bishops; episcopacy.—*as.*, **prelat'ic** and **prelat'ical**.
- prélim'in'ary**, *a.* [L. PRE-, *limen*, a threshold], introductory; leading up to the main business;—*n.*, something to be settled before the chief business.
- prel'ude**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *præliûdium* (PRE-, *lûdere*, to play)], a short piece played before a more important one; introduction;—*v.*, to perform, or to serve as a prelude.
- prem'ature**, *a.* [L. *præmâtûrus* (PRE-, *mâtûrus*, ripe)], too soon ripe; too early.
- prémed'itate**, *v.* [L. PRE-, *meditari*, to MEDITATE], to think care-

- fully over beforehand; to use forethought.—*n.*, **premedita'tion**.
- premier** (*premier* or *pre'mier*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*, first], chief; first;—*n.*, the Prime Minister.—*n.*, **pre'miership**.
- premise** (*pre'mis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *præmissa* (PRE-, *mittere*, to send)], a statement already proved or accepted, from which another can be drawn; one of the two statements in a syllogism; (*pl.*) a house, with its offices and land.—*v.*, **premise** (*prémis'*), to state beforehand; to make a statement as a means of proving what is to follow.
- pre'mium**, *n.* [L. *præmium*, profit; reward], a reward or prize; money paid for insurance, or for instruction, etc.; a sum in addition to the price (opposed to DISCOUNT).
- prémon'ish**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *præmonère* (PRE-, *monère*, to warn)], to warn beforehand.—*n.*, **premonition** (*-ish'on*), a warning beforehand, a sense of coming danger.—*a.*, **premon'itory**, giving warning.
- pren'tice**, short for APPRENTICE.
- préoc'ûpy**, *v.* [L. PRE-], to occupy in thought so as to exclude all else; to take up the attention of.—*n.*, **preoccup'ation**.
- préordain'**, *v.* [PRE-], to arrange or determine beforehand.
- prepare'**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *præparare* (PRE-, *parare*, to get ready)], to get ready; to fit for a purpose; to put in order; to provide.—*n.*, **prepara'tion**, a making ready; state of being ready; arrangement beforehand; a medicine.—*a.*, **prepar'ative**, having the power of preparing; fitted to make ready;—*n.*, that which has the power of preparing; fitted to make ready;—*n.*, that which has the power of preparing; something done to prepare;—*a.*, **prepar'atory**, introductory.—*n.*, **prepar'edness**.
- prépay'**, *v.* [PRE-], to pay in advance.—*past* and *p.p.*, **prepaid**.—*n.*, **prepay'ment**.

prepen'se', *a.* [formerly *purpense*, from O.Fr. *purpenser* (*pour-*, L. *pro*, forth; *penser*, to think)], planned beforehand.

prepon'derate, *v.* [L. *PRE-*, *pondus*, a weight], to weigh more than; to be greater in power or influence than.—*n.*, **prepon'derance**, superiority of weight, influence, or power; ascendancy.—*a.*, **prepon'derant**.

preposition (*prepôzish'ôn*), *n.* [L. *PRE-*, *pônere*, to place], a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to connect it (adjectivally) with a noun or (adverbially) with a verb.—*a.*, **prepositional**.

prépossess', *v.* [*PRE-*], to possess beforehand; to incline favourably to.—*a.*, **prepossess'ing**, causing love or esteem; attractive.—*n.*, **preposses'sion**, an opinion formed beforehand; bias.

prepos'terous, *a.* [L. *praepestérus*, last first], absurd.

prerog'ative, *n.* [L. *praerogativus*, asked to vote first], a special right; a privilege.

pres'age, *n.* [Fr., from L. *praesagium*, a foreboding], something that foretells a future event; an omen.—*v.*, **presage'**, to foreshadow; to forewarn.

presbyter, *n.* [Gk. *presbytêros*, older], an elder in the early Church; a priest in the Church of England; a member of a presbytery.—*n.*, **pres'bytery**, a meeting of presbyters consisting of all the ministers of a district, and one elder from each congregation.—*a.*, **Presbytér'ian**, governed by presbyters; — *n.*, a member of such a church.—*n.*, **Presbytér'ianism**.

prescience (*pres'h'iens*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *praescientia* (*PRE-*, *scientia*, knowledge)], knowledge of things before they take place.—*a.*, **prescient**, knowing before; prophetic.

prescribe', *v.* [L. *proscribere* (*PRE-*, *scribere*, to write)], to lay down as a rule; to give as an order; to write a direction for medicine.—*n.*, **prescrip'tion**, a written direction; a right got

by long-continued possession or custom.—*a.*, **prescrip'tive**, gained by custom or continued use.

pres'ent (1) (*pres'ent*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *praesens*, in sight], at hand or within call; now under consideration; happening or existing now; not past or future; immediate; ready-witted; —*n.*, the time being; a tense of the verb denoting present being or action.—*adv.*, **pres'ently**, without delay; in a short time.—*ns.*, **pres'ence**, being within sight or call; nearness; the person of a sovereign; readiness of mind; personal appearance; **pres'ence-cham'ber**, the room in which a sovereign gives audience.

present' (2) (*présent'*), *v.* [L. *praesentâre*, to hold out], to hold out to; to bring before one's attention; to make known to; (one-self) to come into the presence of; to give as a gift; to appoint to an office; to point, as a gun.—*ns.*, **pres'ent**, something given as a gift; **presenta'tion**, act of presenting; that which is presented; right of appointing; **present'ment**, a setting forth to view; accusation by a jury.

présen'timent, *n.* [L. *PRE-*, *sensire*, to feel], a feeling as of something about to happen; foreboding.

preserve' (*prézerv'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *praeservare* (*PRE-*, *servare*)], to keep safe; to ward off danger from; to keep fit for food; to keep up, as silence or appearances; —*n.*, that which is preserved; a place where wild animals are kept; (*pl.*) fruits, etc., preserved.—*n.*, **preserva'tion**, state of being preserved; safety.—*as.*, **preserv'ative** and **preserv'atory**, having the power of preserving; —*n.*, that which preserves.

preside', *v.* [Fr., from L. *praesidere*, to sit before], to sit in a place of power or authority; to be chairman; to superintend.—*ns.*, **pres'idant**, one who presides; the chief officer of a society, etc.;

pres'idency, the office or time of office of a president; the district ruled by a president; a former British division of India.—*a.*, **presiden'tial**.

press (1), *v.* [Fr., from *L. pressāre* (*premere*, to press)], to lie on or against with weight; to squeeze; to smooth cloth; to push with force; to go forward with effort; to urge on earnestly;—*n.*, an instrument for pressing or squeezing; a printing machine; newspapers, or those who write for them; a crowd of people; a strong demand; a closet for clothes, etc.—*a.*, **press'ing**, that must be attended to.—*n.* **pres'sure**, state of being pressed; action of a great weight; unpleasant weight or force; a cause of distress or of difficulty.

press (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *prest*, a loan, earnest-money; from *L. praestāre*, to stand forward], to carry off by force men for service in the army of the navy.—*n.*, **press-gang**, a body of sailors empowered to press men.

prestige (*prestēzh'*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. praestigium*, deception], influence or good reputation.

presume' (*prēzūm'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from *L. praesūmere* (*PRE-*, *sūmere*, to take)], to take for granted; to do what one is not entitled to do; to be too forward.—*as.*, **presū'mable**, that may be presumed or supposed to be true; **presū'ming**, acting without permission; too forward.—*n.*, **presump'tion**, a taking for granted, or the thing taken; strong likelihood; action without right or authority.—*as.*, **presump'tive**, based on likelihood or inconclusive evidence; **presump'tuous**, acting with too much boldness; arrogant; wilful.

presuppose', *v.*, to suppose beforehand; to take for granted.—*n.*, **presupposi'tion**, that which is presupposed; something taken for granted.

pretend', *v.* [Fr., from *L. praetendere* (*PRE-*, *tendere*, to stretch)], to try to appear what one is not;

to put forward a claim; to put forward as true that which is false.—*n.*, **pretence'**, something pretended; a false appearance; a sham.—*ns.*, **preten'der**; **preten'sion**, a pretending or laying claim to; a claim whether true or false; a false show.—*a.*, **preten'tious** (*-shūs*), full of pretence; trying to pass for what one is not; arrogant; conceited.

pret'erite (*pret'érit*), *a.* [*L. praeteritus*, past], past; applied to a tense of the verb;—*n.*, the past tense.—*a.*, **preter'itive**, expressing past time.

pretermi't, *v.* [*L. praeter*, beyond; *mittere*, to send], to pass by; to leave out.—*pres. p.*, **pretermi'ting**; *p.p.*, **pretermitted**.

preternat'ural, *a.* [*L. praeter*, beyond], beyond what is natural.

pre'text (*prē'tekst*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. praetextare* (*PRE-*, *texere*, to weave)], an assumed reason; an excuse.

pretty (*prī'ti*), *a.* [A.S. *praetig*], pleasing to the eye; arranged with taste; considerable; fine;—*adv.*, in some degree; rather; almost.—*adv.*, **pret'tily**.

prevail', *v.* [*L. PRE-*, *valere*, to be strong], to be very strong; to gain the victory; to have the upper hand; to be in force.—*n.*, **prev'alence**, superior strength or influence; widespread practice or existence.—*a.*, **prev'alent**, very common; widespread.

prevar'icate, *v.* [*L. praevāricatus*, spreading the legs in walking], to turn from the straight path; to quibble; to equivocate.—*n.*, **prevarica'tion**, a quibble; a departure from the truth.

prevent', *v.* [*L. PRE-*, *venire* (to come)], (formerly) to go before; (now) to hinder; to keep from doing.—*n.*, **preven'tion**, a stopping of action; obstruction; hindrance.—*a.*, **preven'tive**, tending to prevent;—*n.*, that which prevents.

pré'vious, *a.* [*L. PRE-*, *via*, a way], going before in time.

prey (*prā*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. praeda*, plunder], that which is

- taken by force ; plunder ; spoil ; animal hunted by another for food ;—*v.*, (on) to take as prey ; to press heavily on, as the mind.
- price** (*pris*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pris*, from L. *pretium* ; see **PRAISE**], that for which a thing can be bought or sold ; the amount paid ; value ; reward ;—*v.*, to put a price on ; to ask the price of.—*a.*, **priceless**, without price ; too valuable to have its price measured.
- prick**, *n.* [A.S.], a sharp point ; act of pricking ; pain of being pricked ; a mark made by a point ;—*v.*, to make a mark with a sharp instrument ; to sting ; to outline by pricking ; to spur onward ; to raise up, as the ears.—*n.*, **prickle**, a little prick ; a spine of a plant ; a thorn.—*a.*, **prickly**, full of prickles.
- pride**, *n.* [A.S., from root of **PROUD**], a high opinion of one's own worth ; inability to stoop to anything unworthy ; coldness toward others ; that of which one is proud ; great show ;—*v.*, (oneself) to value highly.
- priest** (*prĕst*), *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *presbyter*], one who serves at the altar ; a clergyman above the rank of a deacon ;—*f.*, **priestess**.—*ns.*, **priestcraft**, the methods of priests, esp. those seeking power, etc. ; **priesthood**, office of a priest ; the order of priests.—*as.*, **priestly**, pertaining to a priest ; like a priest ; **priest-ridden**, controlled by priests.
- prig**, *n.* [corrupted from **PRICK** !], one who gives himself airs.
- prim**, *a.* [slang in origin], very neat and precise ;—*v.*, to deck with great nicety.—*pres. p.*, **priming** ; *p.p.*, **primmed**.—*n.*, **primness**, affected neatness.
- prima donna** (*prĕ mā don'a*), *n.* [It., from L. *prima domina*, first lady], the chief female singer in an opera.
- prim'al**, *a.* [L. *primus*, first], first ; original ; chief.—*a.*, **primary**, first in time or importance ; earliest ; primitive ;—*n.*, that which is of chief importance.—*adv.*, **primarily**.
- primate**, *n.*, the head bishop in a Church ; archbishop.—*n.*, **primacy**, first position ; the office or rank of a primate.
- prime** (1), *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*], first in order of time, rank, or quality ; original ; chief ;—*n.*, the first or the best part ; full health.—*ns.*, **Prime Minister**, the chief minister of a country ; **prime number**, a number that can be divided only by itself without a remainder ; **primer** (*prĕmĕr* or *prim'ĕr*), a first book ; a book for a beginner ; a small prayer book.
- prime** (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to put powder in the pan of a gun ; to put on the first coating of paint ; to supply (a person) with facts.—*n.*, **priming**, the powder in the pan of a gun ; the first coat of paint.
- primeval** (*primĕv'āl*), *a.* [L. *primus*, *œvum*, an age], belonging to the earliest ages.
- prim'itive**, *a.* [L. *primitivus*], belonging to the earliest times ; old-fashioned ; not derived.
- primogen'itor** (*primōjen'itōr*), *n.* [L. *primus*, first ; *genitor*, a father (*gignĕre*, to beget)], the first father.—*n.*, **primogeniture**, state of being the first-born or eldest ; the right of the eldest son to inherit.
- primor'dial**, *a.* [L. *primus*, *ordo*, ORDER], first in order ; existing from the beginning ;—*n.*, a first principle.
- prim'rose**, *n.* [O.Fr. *primerole*, from L. *primula* (as if from L. *prima rosa*)], a beautiful spring flower, common in meadows, etc. ;—*a.*, pale yellow.
- prince** (*prins*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *princeps*, chief], a person of the highest rank ; a sovereign, or his son ; the chief of any body of men ;—*f.*, **prin'cess**.—*a.*, **prince'ly**, pertaining to a prince ; of highest rank ; like a prince ;—*adv.*, in the manner of a prince.
- prin'cipal**, *a.* [L. *principālis*, chief (*princeps*)], taking the first place ; highest in character or importance ; chief ;—*n.*, a head man ;

one who acts through an agent ; money on which interest is paid ; anything of chief importance.—*n.*, **principal'ity**, supreme power ; the country over which a prince rules.

prin'ciple, *n.* [Fr. *principe*, from L. *principium*, a beginning], that upon which something rests for its truth and meaning ; a fixed rule of action.

prink, *v.* [akin to FRANK], to dress for show ; to dress up.

print, *n.* [O.Fr. *preinte*, from L. *premère*, to PRESS], a mark made by pressure ; any impression made from type ; anything that takes or makes an impression ; cloth stamped with figures ;—*v.*, to mark by pressure ; to use type.—*n.*, **prin'ter**, one who prints.

pri'or, *a.* [L., former], coming before in time ; former ;—*n.*, the person at the head of a body of monks ;—*f.*, **pri'oress**.—*ns.*, **prior'ity**, state of being before in time or rank ; precedence ; **pri'ory**, a religious house governed by a prior or a prioress.

prise. See PRIZE (3).

prism, *n.* [Gk. *prisma*, something sawn off], a solid whose ends are similar and parallel planes, and its sides parallelograms ; a piece of glass with triangular ends for separating the colours in a ray of light.—*as.*, **prismat'ic** and **prismat'ical**, like a prism ; separated by a prism.

pri'son (*pri'z'n*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prænsio* (*prehendere*, to seize)], a place in which law-breakers are shut up ; any place of confinement.—*n.*, **pri'soner**, one who is in prison ; a soldier taken by an enemy.

pristine (*pristin* or *pristin*), *a.* [L. *pristinus*, ancient], belonging to the earliest time.

prith'ee, *int.* [(I) PRAY THERE], (archaic) please.

priv'ate, *a.* [L. *privatus* (*privare*, to make single)], pertaining to a single person ; apart by oneself ; having no public office ; not publicly known ;—*n.*, a common

soldier.—*ns.*, **privacy** (*priv'asi*) or *priv'asi*, freedom from observation ; retirement ; concealment ; **privateer'**, an armed private ship having authority from government to make war on an enemy's ships ;—*v.*, to sail in a privateer.—*n.*, **priva'tion**, state of being in want of something needed ;—*a.*, **priv'ative**, causing loss of want ; marked by the absence of something ;—*n.*, a prefix or suffix giving a negative meaning to a word.

priv'et, *n.* [etym. ?], a shrub much used for hedges.

priv'ilege (*priv'ilij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *privilegium*, a law affecting a single person], a benefit enjoyed by one or a few only ; freedom from a burden which others have to bear ; advantage ;—*v.*, to grant a privilege ; to exempt.—*a.*, **priv'ileged**.

priv'y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, from L. *privatus*], belonging to one alone ; secret ; not open to all ; admitted to know a secret.—*adv.*, **priv'ily**.—*ns.*, **priv'ity**, knowledge of something not widely known ; **Priv'y Council**, a council for advice on affairs of state ; **priv'y seal** or **sig'net**, a seal used by the sovereign in matters of less importance.

prize (1), *n.* [Fr. *pris*, price (*priser*, to PRAISE)], something gained by contest ; a reward to be striven for ; something won by chance ; anything worth striving for ;—*v.*, to set a price on ; to count of great value.—*ns.*, **prize'-fight**, a boxing match for a prize ; **prize'-ring**, the ring within which a prize-fight takes place.

prize (2), *n.* [Fr. *prise*, taken [L. *prehendere*, to take)], anything taken from an enemy in war, esp. a ship.—*ns.*, **prize'-court**, a court for judging prizes taken at sea ; **prize'-money**, a share of the value of spoils taken in war.

prize (3) or **prise**, *v.* [Fr. as PRIZE (1)], to force open with a lever.

pro-, *pref.* [L.], before ; in place

of (as in **PROBOSCIS**, **PROLOGUE**, **PROPHET**, **PROCONSUL**).

prob'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. *probabilis* (*probāre*, to **PROVE**)], likely to be true or to happen; with more evidence for than against.—*n.*, **probability**, state of being probable; likelihood.—*adv.*, **probably**.

pro'bate, *n.* [L. *probāre*, to **PROVE**], proof in court of a person's will; —*a.*, belonging to a probate.—*n.*, **probation**, state of a person on trial (esp. for an appointment); (on) condition where an offender, instead of being punished, is released under supervision.—*as.*

probational and **probationary**, on probation.—*n.*, **probationer**, a person on trial; a student licensed to preach.

probe, *n.* [late L. *proba*, **PROOF**], an instrument for examining a wound;—*v.*, to examine with a probe; to search thoroughly.—*n.*, **prob'ity**, honesty; tried goodness.

prob'lem, *n.* [Gk. *problēma* (*PRO*, *balein*, to throw)], a question put forward to be solved.—*as.*, **problematic** and **problematical**, of the nature of a problem.

proboscis (*próbos'is*), *n.* [Gk. *proboskein*, to feed], the elephant's trunk; the tube at the mouth by which insects suck the juices of flowers.

proceed', *v.* [Fr., from L. *prōcēdere* (*PRO*, *cēdere*, to go)], to go forward; to come forth; to go from point to point.—*na.*, **procē'dure**, manner of proceeding; a step taken; **proceē'ding**, a going forward; a step taken; a transaction.—*n. pl.*, **pro'ceeds**, results; money got as price, rent, etc.

pro'cess (or *pros'ès*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *processus*, as above], a moving forward; a going from point to point; a series of actions, motions, or events; the proceedings in a case; a projection on a bone.—*n.*, **proces'sion**, a moving forward; a number marching in order.

proclaim', *v.* [Fr., from L. *prō-*

clāmāre (*PRO*, *clāmāre*, to cry out)], to make known by calling aloud; to declare openly.—*n.*, **procla'mation**, notice given of a law or of the sovereign's will; that which is proclaimed.

procliv'ity, *n.* [L. *PRO*, *clivus*, a slope], readiness; tendency.

procon'sul, *n.* [L. *PRO*, *CONSUL*], a Roman officer who acted for a consul; the governor of a province.—*a.*, **procon'sular**.

procras'tinate, *v.* [L. *PRO*, *cras*, to-morrow], to be continually postponing.—*n.*, **procrastina'tion**.

pro'create, *v.* [L. *PRO*, *crede*, to **CREATE**], to give rise to life; to beget.—*na.*, **procrea'tion**, generation; **pro'creator**. — *a.*, **pro'creative**, having power to produce.

proc'tor, *n.* [L. *prōcūrator*, a manager], one who manages the affairs of another; an attorney in Church cases; university official in charge of discipline.

procum'bent, *a.* [L. *PRO*, *cumbere* to lie], leaning forward; lying on the face.

proc'urātor, *n.*, one who manages the affairs of another; a Roman governor; (in Scot.) public prosecutor.

procure', *v.* [Fr., from L. *prōcūrāre* (*PRO*, *cūrāre*, to take care)], to get for oneself or for another; to bring about.—*a.*, **procūr'able**, that can be procured.—*n.*, **procūra'tion**, management of another person's affairs; a written order giving this power.

prod, *v.* [etym. ?], to poke with one's finger, stick, etc.

prod'igal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *prodigus*], spending too much;—*n.*, one who spends more than he can afford.—*n.*, **prodigal'ity**, a spending too much.

prod'igy (*prod'iji*), *n.* [L. *prodigium*, a sign], a wonderful person or thing; a portent.—*a.*, **prodig'ious**, marvellous; enormous.

produce (*pród'ús*), *v.* [L. *PRO*, *dúcere*, to lead], to cause to be; to give birth to; to manufacture; to make longer.—*n.*, **prod'uce**,

that which is produced; agricultural product.—*a.*, **producible**, that can be produced or brought into view.—*ns.*, **product**, anything produced; result; (math.) the amount got by multiplying; **production**, that which is produced or yielded.—*a.*, **productive**, having the power of producing; fertile.

poem, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *poemum*, an introduction], something that introduces; a preface.

profane, *a.* [Fr., from L. *prōfānus*, not sacred], pertaining to things not sacred; misusing sacred things; taking God's name in vain; wicked; irreverent;—*v.*, to put to a wrong use.—*ns.*, **profanation**, irreverent treatment; **profane'ness** and **profanity**, state of being profane; irreverent language.

profess, *v.* [L. *professus* (*prōfētēri*)], to state one's belief openly; to own or admit freely; to confess publicly; to set up a claim to.—*a.*, **professed** (*prōfēst*'), openly declared.—*n.*, **profession**, a declaration of one's belief; business or work; the persons in a profession; a taking on of religious vows.—*a.*, **professional**, pertaining to or engaged in a profession;—*n.*, a person who lives by some art or calling.—*n.*, **professor**, the principal teacher of a subject in a university; **professorship**, the office of a professor.—*a.*, **professorial**.

proffer, *v.* [O.Fr. *PRO-*, *offerre*, L. *offerre*, to offer], to hold out; to offer to give;—*n.*, an offer made; a proposal.

proficient (*prōfīsh'ent*), *a.* [L. *proficere*, to advance], well advanced in knowledge or skill; able to do what is required;—*n.*, one who is well skilled.—*n.*, **proficiency**, state of being proficient.

profile (*-fēl* or *prōfū*), *n.* [It., from *profilare* (*PRO-*, L. *filum*, a thread)], an outline; the side view of a head.

profit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prōfectus*], excess of selling price over cost

price; any addition of value;—*v.*, to be of service to; to get advantage; to bring good.—*as.*, **profitable**, bringing gain or profit; helpful; **profitless**, bringing no gain; doing no good.—*n.*, **profiteer**, one who makes excessive profits.

profligate, *a.* [L. *prōfligare*, to cast down], openly wicked;—*n.*, a person given up to evil courses.—*n.*, **profligacy**.

profound, *a.* [Fr., from L. *profundus*, deep], very deep; very learned; deeply felt.—*ns.*, **profoundness** and **profundity**, depth of learning or feeling.

profuse (*-fūs*'), *a.* [L. *PRO-*, *fundere*, to pour], pouring out freely; lavish.—*ns.*, **profuseness** and **profusion** (*prōfū'zhon*), extravagance; rich supply.

progenitor, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *prōgignere* (*PRO-*, *gignere*)], a forefather; an ancestor.

progeny (*prōj'eni*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *progenies*], children; descendants.

prognostic, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *prognōstikon*], that which foretells; a sign of the future;—*a.*, foretelling; foreshowing.—*v.*, **prognosticate**, to foretell from signs.—*n.*, **prognostication**, power of foretelling by present signs; a sign of the future.

programme (*prō'grām*) or **program**, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *programma*], a plan of the business of a society; a list of items to be performed at an entertainment.

progress, *n.* [L. *prōgressus* (*prō-grēdi*, to go forward)], a moving forward; a getting nearer to what is aimed at; a growing better; motion from place to place.—*v.*, **progress**, to move forward; to improve.—*n.*, **progression**, a passing from point to point; a regular increase or decrease; a series of chords in music.—*a.*, **progressive**, moving forward; showing progress.

prohibit, *v.* [L. *prōhibitus* (*prōhibere*, to hinder)], to stop from going on; to forbid.—*n.*, **pro-**

hibi'tion, act of prohibiting ; an order against (esp. sale of alcohol) ; interdict.—*as.*, **prohib'itive** and **prohib'itory**, tending to prohibit ; making impossible.

project, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prōjicere*, to cast forward], something proposed ; a plan to be carried out.—*v.*, **project'**, to throw forward ; to put forward plans ; to draw the shape of ; to stand out before.—*a.*, **projec'tile**, thrown or cast forward ;—*n.*, a body fired from a gun ; missile.—*ns.*, **projec'tion**, act of throwing forward ; a part jutting out ; a plan or drawing on a flat surface ; **projec'tor**, one who forms schemes ; apparatus for projecting rays of light.

pro'late, *a.* [L. *PRO-*, *lātus*, carried], (of a sphere) lengthened towards the poles.

prolegom'enon, *n.* [Gk. *PRO-*, *legōmenon*, something said], a learned introduction ; (*pl.*) **prolegom'ena**.

prolep'tic and **prolep'tical**, *as.* [Gk. *PRO-*, *lēpsis*, a seizing], dated or coming too soon ; anticipating.

proleta'rian, *a.* [L. *prōlētārius*, a Roman citizen of the lowest class], pertaining to the poorest class ; vulgar.—*n.*, **proleta'riat**, the labouring classes.

prolif'ic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *prōles*, offspring ; -FY], bringing forth numerous offspring ; producing much fruit ; bringing about results.

pro'lix (or *prōliks'*). *a.* [L. *prōlixus*, flowing beyond bounds], going on too long ; long and wordy ; verbose.—*n.*, **prolix'ity**, wordiness ; tediousness ; verbosity.

proloc'utor, *n.* [L. *PRO-*, *loqui*, to speak], one who speaks for others ; the president of a meeting of clergy.

prologue (*prō'log*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *prologos* (*PRO-*, *logos*, speech)], introduction to a speech, poem, or play.

prolong', *v.* [Fr., from L. *prōlongāre* (*PRO-*, *longus*, LONG)], to make longer ; to cause to go on

for a longer time.—*n.*, **prolonga'tion**, extension in space or time ; that which is added.

promenade (*proménad'*), *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, to walk], a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise ; a public walk ;—*v.* (*promenād* or *-ād*), to walk for pleasure.

prom'inent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *prominens*, jutting out], standing out ; easily and clearly seen ; distinguished.—*n.*, **prom'inence**, state of being prominent ; projecting point ; distinction.

promis'cuous, *a.* [L. *PRO-*, *miscere*, to MIX], mixed together ; confused ; used without restriction ; common.—*ns.*, **promis'cuousness**, promiscuity.

promise (*prom'is*), *n.* [L. *PRO-*, *missus*, sent], a person's word that he will give, do, or keep from doing, something ; that which is promised ;—*v.*, to give one's word, etc. ; to cause hope or expectation.—*as.*, **prom'ising**, giving hope ; **prom'issory**, containing a promise or binding declaration.

prom'on'tory, *n.* [L. *prōmontōrium* (*PRO-*, *mons*, a MOUNTAIN)], a high rock or point of land stretching out into the sea.

promote', *v.* [L. *PRO-*, *movēre*, to move], to forward ; to help growth or prosperity ; to raise higher.—*n.*, **promo'tion**, advancement ; encouragement.

prompt, *a.* [Fr., from L. *promptus*, ready], ready to act ; done without hesitation and at the right time ;—*v.*, to move to action ; to remind a speaker or an actor when at a loss.—*ns.*, **prompt'itude** and **prompt'ness**, quickness of decision and action.

prom'ulgate, *v.* [L. *prōmulgāre* to make known], to proclaim ; to spread abroad.—*n.*, **promulga'tion**, a declaration in public.

prone, *a.* [L. *prōnus*, leaning forward], bending forward ; lying face downwards ; lying flat ; inclined to.—*n.*, **prone'ness**.

prong, *n.* [etym. ?], a sharp-pointed instrument ; the point

of a fork, etc.—*a.*, **pronged**, having sharp points.

pro'noun, *n.* [PRO-], a word used instead of a noun.—*a.*, **pronom'inal**.

pronounce (*prōnouns'*), *v.* [O.Fr. from L. *prōnunciāre*], to speak distinctly; to articulate; to give the proper sound or accent to; to declare; to affirm.—*a.*, **pronounced**, emphatic; decided.—*n.*, **pronounce'ment**, an expression of opinion.—*a.*, **pronoun'cing**, giving or marking pronunciation.—*n.*, **pronuncia'tion**, distinct speaking; correct utterance.

proof, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *proba*, from *probāre*, to PROVE], that which shows a thing to be good and true; any means of testing truth; facts or arguments which produce belief, unyielding firmness; a first printing from type on which corrections may be made;—*a.*, used in testing; able to stand firm; of a certain strength (of alcoholic liquors).

prop, *n.* [etym. ?], that on which something rests;—*v.*, to support.—*pres. p.*, **propping**; *p.p.*, **propped**.

prop'agate, *v.* [L. *prōpāgāre*, to fix down with pegs], to multiply plants by new shoots; to increase; to produce young; to spread abroad; to diffuse.—*ns.*, **propaga'tion**, multiplication of plants or animals; the spreading abroad of knowledge, etc.; **propagan'da**, systematic efforts to spread opinions; **propagan'dist**.

propel, *v.* [L. PRO-, *pellere*], to drive forward; to press on by force.—*pres. p.*, **propelling**; *p.p.*, **propelled**.—*ns.*, **propel'lent**, explosive that propels shell from gun; **propel'ler**, the screw of a steamship, aeroplane, etc.

propens'ity, *n.* [L. PRO-, *pendere*, to hang], bent of mind; inclination to good or evil; tendency.

prop'er, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *proprius*], belonging to one's own self; fitted for one only; right

and becoming.—*adv.*, **prop'er-ly**, in a right or becoming way.

prop'erty, *n.*, that which is a person's own; right of possession and use; ownership; estate.

proph'et, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *prophētēs* (PRO-, and root of *phēmi*, I say)], one who speaks in God's name; one who foretells;—*f.*, **proph'etess**.—*n.*, **prophecy** (*prof'esi*), a foretelling; that which is foretold; a book of prophecies.—*v.*, **proph'esy**, to utter prophecies; to interpret.—*as.*, **prophet'ic** and **prophet'ical**.

propin'quity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *propinquus*, near], nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood; affinity.

propitious (*prōpish'is*), *a.* [L. *propitius*, favourable], well-disposed; willing and ready to help; favourable.—*v.*, **propitiate**, to make atonement; to win over.—*n.*, **propitia'tion**, act of propitiating; something offered to win back favour; the atoning sacrifice of Christ.—*a.*, **propitiatory**, fitted to atone.

propor'tion (*-shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *proportio* (PRO-, *portio*, a PORTION)], the size or quantity of one thing compared with that of another; ratio; just share; fitness of parts; (math.) the rule of three; fair share;—*v.*, to fit as to size or quantity; to divide justly.—*as.*, **propor'tionable**; **propor'tional**, having the various parts proportioned; having the same proportion;—*n.*, one of the numbers or quantities in a proportion.—*a.*, **propor'tionate**, fitted according to proportion;—*v.*, to adjust in proportion.

propose, *v.* [Fr. *proposer*], to bring forward for consideration; to have in one's mind to do; to form a plan; to offer marriage.—*n.*, **propo'sal**, that which is offered for consideration; a plan or scheme; an offer of marriage.

proposition (*-zish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *propositio* (PRO-, *pōnere*,

to put)], that which is offered for consideration; a proposal; a complete statement; (math.) something to be solved or proved true.—*a.*, **propositional**, pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition.

propound', *v.* [L. *prōpōnere*, to lay before (PRO-, *pōnere*, to put)], to offer for consideration; to propose.

proprietor, *n.* [late L. *propriētarius*, from *proprietas*, PROPERTY], one who has property of his own; the person to whom anything belongs;—*f.*, **proprietress** and **proprietrix**.—*a.*, **proprietary**, belonging to an owner.—*n.*, **propriety**, agreement with fixed rules or customs; seemliness; right of possession.

propulsion, *n.* [see PROPEL], power of propelling.—*a.*, **propulsive**, tending to propel.

prorogue (*prōrōg'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *prōrogāre* (PRO-, *rogāre*, to ask)], to put off to another time or season; to adjourn.—*pres. p.*, **proroguing**; *p.p.*, **prorogued**.—*n.*, **prorogation**, adjournment.

proscenium (*prōsē'nium*), *n.* [Gk. PRO-, *skēnē*, SCENE], the part of the stage in front of the curtain.

proscribe', *v.* [L. PRO-, *scribere*, to write], to exhibit the names of persons doomed to death; to put beyond the protection of the law; to forbid; to denounce.—*n.*, **proscription**, a dooming to death, banishment, etc.; prohibition.—*a.*, **proscriptive**, consisting in, or of the nature of, proscription.

prose (*prōz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *prosa*, for *proversa*, straightforward], plain speech or writing; everyday language; language not arranged in verse;—*a.*, in the form of prose; not poetical; dull;—*v.*, to speak or write in a dull, spiritless way.—*as.*, **prosaic** (*prōzā'ik*), like prose; not poetical; wanting in interest; **prosy**, dull; commonplace.—*adv.*, **prosaically**.

prosecute, *v.* [L. *prosecutus* (pro-

sequi, to PURSUE], to follow after with a view to get or to accomplish; to bring before a court of law; to pursue by law.—*ns.*, **prosecution**, a following after, etc.; the carrying on of a case against a person; **prosecutor**, one who prosecutes; one who carries on an action;—*f.*, **prosecutrix**.

proselyte (*pros'elit*), *n.* [Gk. *pros-*, to; root of *elthein*, to come], one who has gone over from one religion to another; a convert.—*v.*, **proselytize**, to make proselytes.—*n.*, **proselytism**.

prosody, *n.* [Gk. *prosōdia*, a song to an accompaniment (*pros-*, to; *ōdē*, a song)], that part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables in verse and the laws of verse.

prospect, *n.* [L. *prospicere*, to look forward], a looking forward; that which the eye sees at one time; a wide view; that which is hoped for; ground of hope or expectation;—*v.* (**prospect'**), to look for; to explore; to make a search.—*n.*, **prospec'tion**.—*a.*, **prospec'tive**, looking to the future; in view; acting with foresight.—*ns.*, **prospec'tor**, one who searches for gold, etc.; **prospec'tus**, a plan of something proposed; an outline of a book; a scheme.

prosper, *v.* [Fr., from L. *prosper*, according to hope], to get what is hoped for; to make or to be successful.—*n.*, **prosperity**, state of getting on; success in life; good fortune.—*a.*, **prosperous**, doing well; successful; helping to bring prosperity.

prostitute, *v.* [L. *prostituere*, to expose], to offer for sale for a bad use; to give up to low and unworthy purposes;—*a.*, openly given up to wicked purposes;—*n.*, a woman who gives herself out for hire; any person who does base things for hire.—*ns.*, **prostitution**, practice of prostituting; use for base purposes; life of a prostitute.

prostrate, *a.* [L. *prostratus* (pro-

forward; *sternère*, to lay flat), lying on the ground; at the mercy of another; in a position of prayer or reverence; thoroughly weak;—*v.*, to lie flat; to overthrow; (oneself) to fall down in humility; to deprive of strength.—*n.*, **prostration**, a kneeling in prayer; great loss of strength.

protagonist, *n.* [Gk. *prōta*, first; *agonistes*, an actor], chief actor in a drama or story; chief supporter of any cause.

protean (*prō'tiān* or *prōtē'an*), *a.* [*Prōteus*, the god of the sea], taking different shapes; very variable.

protect, *v.* [L. *PRO-*, *tegere*, to cover], to keep off danger or harm from; to keep in safety; to benefit home trade of a country.—*ns.*, **protection**, act of protecting, or state of being protected; that which protects; the taxing of foreign goods; a written guarantee of safety; a passport; **protectionist**, one who favours taxes on imported goods.—*a.*, **protective**, granting protection.—*n.*, **protector**, one who protects; the governor of a kingdom during king's minority or absence;—*f.*, **protectress** and **protectrix**.—*ns.*, **protectorate**, government by a protector; power of a larger country to guard and guide a smaller one; **protectorship**.

protégé (*pro'tāzhā'*), *n.* [Fr. *protéger*, to PROTECT], one under the care of another; a pupil; a ward;—*f.*, **protégée**.

protein (*prō'tēin*) or **proteid**, *n.*, a compound of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and sulphur found in all living bodies and entering into the composition of all animal foods.

protest, *v.* [Fr., from L. *prōtestari* (*PRO-*, *testis*, a witness)], to speak or write strongly (against).—*n.*, **protest**, a strongly worded objection; a note on an unpaid bill.

Protestant, *n.* [Fr. *protestant*], one who protests; one of those who, in 1529, protested against an

edict of the Diet of Spire; one who opposes the authority of the Romish Church;—*a.*, protesting.—*ns.*, **Protestantism**, the position and beliefs of Protestants; **protestation**, a strong declaration, esp. of disagreement.

pro'to-, *pref.* [Gk.], first; earliest; chief (as in PROTOPLASM).

protocol, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *protokollon*, a first leaf glued on to a manuscript], the first copy of any deed, etc.; a rough draft; a diplomatic agreement.

protomartyr, *n.* [PROTO-, MARTYR], the first martyr; Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

pro'ton, *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first], the particle of an atom carrying a positive charge of electricity.

protoplasm, *n.* [Gk. PROTO-, *plasma*, form], living matter; the simplest form of life.—*a.*, **protoplas'mic**.

pro'totype, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *prōtotypōn* (PROTO-, TYPE), the model from which anything is copied; exemplar; pattern.—*as.*, **pro'totypal**; **prototyp'ical**.

prōtozo'a, *n.* [PROTO-, Gk. *zōa*, animals], the lowest and simplest class of animal life.

protract, *v.* [L. *PRO-*, *trahere*, to draw], to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to draw to a scale.—*ns.*, **protraction**, a drawing out or continuing; delay; the making of a plan on paper; **protractor**, an instrument for measuring angles.

protrude, *v.* [L. *PRO-*, *trahere*, to thrust], to push forward; to stick out.—*n.*, **protru'sion**.

protuberant, *a.* [L. *PRO-*, *tuber*, a swelling], swelling out; bulging.—*n.*, **protuberance**, any swelling; a tumour.—*v.*, **protuberate**.

proud, *a.* [A.S.], thinking highly or too highly of oneself; despising others; giving reason for pride; magnificent.—*adv.*, **proud'ly**, in a proud manner.

prove (*proov*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *probare*], to show to be good or true; to make trial of; to apply a test to; to turn out to be.

prov'ender, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *praebenda*, an allowance (see *PRE-BEND*)], food for animals; fodder.

prov'erb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *proverbum* (PRO-, *verbum*, a word)], a short and forcible statement of a well-known truth; a saying that is in everybody's mouth.—*a.* **prover'bial**, in the form of a proverb; widely spoken of.

provide, *v.* [L. PRO-, *videre*, to see], to make ready beforehand; to get what is needed; to procure supplies; to take measures;—*conj.*, **provided** (that), on condition that.—*ns.* **Providence**, God Himself, God's care for His creatures; care for what is to come; **providence**, careful management.—*as.* **prov'ident**, making ready for the future; careful; economical; **providen'tial**, done by Divine Providence; fortunate.—*n.* **provi'sion** (*provish'on*), a making ready for the future; that which is made ready; (often *plural*) a stock of food; a clause of a bill or a deed;—*v.*, to supply with provisions.—*a.* **provisional**, serving only for the time.—*n.* **provi'so**, a clause making a condition in an agreement; *pl.* **provisos**.

prov'ince, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provincia*], a main division of a state or empire; the duty entrusted to a person; a department of knowledge; *pl.* **provin'ces**, country at a distance from the capital.—*a.* **provin'cial** (*-shál*), pertaining to a province; showing the manner of a province; countrified;—*n.* a person belonging to a province; a superintendent of monasteries.—*n.* **provin'cialism**, a manner marking the people of a province.

provoke, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *provocare* (PRO-, *vocare*, to call)], to call forth; to rouse to action; to stir up anger and passion.—*n.* **provoca'tion**, that which stirs to action or rouses anger; incitement; insult.—*a.* **provoc'ative**, causing provocation.

prov'ost, *n.* [A.S., from L. *praepositus*, at the head of], the chief

magistrate of a Scottish town or city; the head of a college or of a cathedral; **provost-marshal** (*prov'ó*), military police official.—*n.* **prov'ostship**.

prow, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prōra* ?], the fore part of a ship; a ship itself.

prow'ess (*prou'es*), *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, same root as *PROUD*], great bravery; valour.

prowl, *v.* [E., etym. ?], to wander about, esp. in search of prey or booty.

prox'imate, *a.* [L. *proximus*, next], close by; side by side; next, immediately before or after.—*n.* **proxim'ity**, nearness in time, place, or blood.—*adv.* **prox'imo**, in the next month (often written *prox.*).

prox'y, *n.* [a contraction of E. *procuracy*], one who acts for another, or the written right by which he does so.

prude (*prood*), *n.* [Fr. *prude*, chaste], a woman of oversensitive modesty; a woman who affects to be more modest than others.—*ns.* **pru'dery** and **pru'dishness**, the manners of a prude; primness.—*a.* **pru'dish**, like a prude; over-modest.

prudent (*proo'dent*), *a.* [L. *prudens*], looking to the future; thinking well before speaking or acting; careful; economical.—*n.* **pru'dence**, carefulness in thought and action; discretion; caution.—*a.* **pruden'tial** (*-shál*).

prune (1) (*proon*), *n.* [L. *prunum*, a plum], a dried plum.

prune (2) (*proon*), *v.* [O.Fr. *pruigner*, etym. ?], to cut away useless shoots and branches; to trim or dress by cutting.

prunel'la, *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of woollen cloth, usually black.

prunel'le, *n.* [It., from L. *prunum*, a PRUNE], a fine kind of prune.

prur'ient (*proor'ient*), *a.* [L. *prurire*, to itch], itching with desire.—*ns.* **prur'ience** and **prur'ien'cy**, an unhealthy desire.

pry, *v.* [M.E. *prien*, to peep], to try to see into something; to look or examine inquisitively.

psalm (*sam*), *n.* [Gk. *psalmos*, a

touching (of the harp-strings)), a sacred song ; one of the hymns forming the Book of Psalms.—*ns.*, **psal'mist** (*sal'mist* or *sam'ist*), one who composes psalms ; **psalmody** (*sa'-* or *sal'mōdi*), the art or practice of singing psalms ; a collection of psalms ; **Psal'ter** (*saw'l'tēr*), the Book of Psalms ; a rosary of a hundred and fifty beads ; **psal'tery**, a Jewish stringed musical instrument.

pseu'do- (*sū'do*), *pref.* [Gk. *pseu-dēs*], false ; make-believe ; pretended.—*n.*, **pseu'donym** [Gk. *onyma*, a name], a false name used by an author ; a *nom de guerre*.

pshaw, *int.* [imit.], expression of contempt.

psychiatrist (*sik'i'atrist*) [Gk. *psychē*, the soul, *n.*, doctor who specializes in mental diseases.—*n.*, **psychi'atry**, science of the treatment of mental diseases.

psy'chie or **psy'chical** (*sī'kikāl*), *a.* [Gk. *psychē*, the soul], pertaining to the soul or the living principle in man.

psycho-analysis (*siko-ana'lysis*), *n.*, the treatment of mental disorder by investigating the conditions that lie behind the conscious mind.—*v.*, **psy'cho-analyse**.

psychol'ogy (*sikol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *psychē*, -LOGY], the science of the nature of the human mind.—*a.*, **psycholog'ical**, pertaining to psychology.—*n.*, **psychol'ogist**, one who studies psychology.

ptar'migan (*tar'migān*), *n.* [Gael.], a mountain grouse with feathered feet.

ptomaine (*tōmān'*), *n.* [Gk. *ptoma*, a corpse], poison found in decaying matter.

pu'berty, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pūbertas*, maturity of age (*pūbes*, manhood)], the age at which boyhood or girlhood ends.

pubes'cent (*pūbes'ent*), *a.* [L. *pū-bescens*], arriving at manhood ; (of plants and insects) covered with fine soft hairs.—*n.*, **pubes'cence**, state of having arrived at manhood ; puberty : fine soft hairs on plants or insects.

pub'lic, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pūblicus* (*popūlus*, the PEOPLE)], pertaining to the people ; affecting a whole people ; known to or seen by all ; free to all ;—*n.*, the people of a nation, city, or district.—*ns.*, **publican** [L. *publicānus*], (formerly) one who collected the Roman taxes ; (now) the keeper of an inn, or a public-house ; **publica'tion**, act of publishing or making known ; preparation and sending out of a book for sale ; that which is published or offered for sale ; **pub'lic-house**, a licensed place for the sale of intoxicating liquors ; an inn or tavern ; **pub'licity**, state of being known to all.—*a.*, **pub'lic-spir'ited**, desiring to advance the interests of the public.

pub'lish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *publi-cāre*], to make public ; to offer a book, etc., for sale or distribution ; to put into circulation.—*n.*, **pub'lisher**.

puce (*pūs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pūlex*, a flea], brownish purple.

Puck, *n.* [A.S. *pūca*], a mischievous spirit or fairy.

puck'er, *v.* [akin to **POKE**], to gather into small folds ; to wrinkle ;—*n.*, a fold or wrinkle.

pudding (*pu'ding*), *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], a dish composed of flour, milk, sugar, eggs, etc. ; an intestine of an animal filled with meat, etc.

pu'dle, *n.* [from A.S. *pudd*, a ditch], a small pool of dirty water ; a mixture of clay and sand impervious to water ;—*v.*, to make muddy ; to make impervious to water ; to change cast-iron into wrought-iron.—*ns.*, **pu'dler**, **pu'dling**.

pu'erile, *a.* [L. *puerilis*, belonging to a boy], pertaining to children ; childish ; trifling.—*n.*, **pueril'ity**, childishness ; silliness.

puff, *v.* [E., imit.], to blow with a short, quick blast ; to swell with air ; to breathe hard ; to fill with pride ; to praise too highly ;—*n.*, a short blast of air, smoke, etc. ; small pad for applying

powder to the skin; light
pasty; undue praise.—*a.*,
puffy, swelled out; inflated.
puffin, *n.* [etym. ?], a sea-bird.
pug, *n.* [etym. ?], a small kind of
dog with a short nose.
pugilism (*pū'jilism*), *n.* [L. *pugil*,
a boxer], the art of fighting with
the fists.—*n.*, **pugilist**.
pugna'cious (*-shūs*), *a.* [L. *pug-*
nax], fond of fighting; quarrel-
some.—*n.*, **pugnac'ity**, inclina-
tion to fight.
puis'ne (*pū'ni*), *a.* [O.Fr. *puis*, after;
né, born], younger or lower in
rank, applied to judges or courts.
puissant (*puw'sant*), *a.* [Fr., from
Low L. *possens*, L. *potens*,
powerful; powerful; strong.—
n., **puissance**, power; strength.
puke, *v.* [etym. ?], to spew or
vomit.
pule, *v.* [imit. ?], to whine like
a weakly child.
pull (*pul*), *v.* [A.S.], to draw to-
wards or after; to gather, as
fruit; to row a boat;—*n.*, act
of pulling; that by which a
thing can be pulled; an effort.
pul'let (*pul'él*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.
pullus], a young hen or chicken.
pulley (*pul'i*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk.
polos, a POLE (2) ?], a small
wheel over which a rope passes
for lifting weights.
Pull'man, *n.* [inventor's name], a
large railway sleeping or saloon
carriage.
pul'monary, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*
(*pulmo*, a lung)], belonging to or
affecting the lungs.
pulp, *n.* [L. *pulpa*, fleshy sub-
stance], the fleshy part of a body
or a fruit; any soft mass.—*a.*,
pul'py.—*n.*, **pulpwood**, wood
such as spruce, poplar, etc.,
which supplies pulp for the
making of paper.
pulpit (*pool'pit*), *n.* [L. *pulpitum*,
a stage], a raised and enclosed
space in a church, from which
the sermon is delivered.
pulse (1) (*pûls*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.
pulsus (*pulsare*, to beat)], the
beating of the heart, as felt in the
blood-vessels near the surface;
any measured beat; a throb;—

n., to beat as the blood-vessels
do; to throb.—*v.*, **pul'sate**, to
throb or beat.—*n.*, **pulsa'tion**,
a beating or throbbing; a
measured beat.—*as.*, **pul'sative**
and **pul'satory**, beating like a
pulse.
pulse (2) (*pûls*), *n.* [L. *puls*, pot-
tage], grains or seeds of beans,
peas, etc.
pul'verize, *v.* [L. *pulvis*, powder],
to grind to powder; to become
dust.
pu'ma, *n.* [Peru.], a large American
animal of the cat kind, of a brown
or reddish colour; cougar.
pum'ice (*pûm'is*), *n.* [O.Fr., from
L. *pumex*], a light and spongy
stone formed of lava, used for
smoothing and polishing.
pump (1), *n.* [prob. from Ger.
pumpe], a machine for raising
water or for expelling air;—*v.*,
to raise by a pump; to work a
pump; (slang) to get informa-
tion by asking artful questions.
pump (2), *n.* [etym. ?], a thin-soled
shoe for dancing.
pump'kin, *ns.* [earlier *pumpion*,
Fr. *pompon*, from Gk. *pépôn*,
ripe], a kind of gourd.
pun, *v.* [etym. ?], to play upon
words of the same sound but of
different meanings;—*n.*, a play
upon words.—*pres. p.*, **punning**;
p.p., **punned**.—*n.*, **pun'ster**, one
who makes puns.
punch (1), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pun-*
gere, to prick], to pierce with a
steel instrument; to beat or
bruise with the fists;—*n.*, a tool
for stamping or piercing holes.
punch (2), *n.* [Hind. *panch*, five ?],
a drink made up of five parts—
spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar,
and spice.
Punch (3) or **Punchinel'lo**, *n.* [It.
pulcinello, a little chicken], a
puppet with a hump-back and
a large nose.
punch'eon (*pûnch'on*), *n.* [O.Fr.,
from L. *punctio* (*pungere*, to
prick)], a tool for stamping or
piercing holes; a large cask hold-
ing from 72 to 120 gallons of
liquid.
punctil'io (*pûnktil'io*), *n.* [Sp.,

from *L. punctum*, a POINT], a nice point in conduct or ceremony.—*a.*, **punctil'ious**, very nice or exact; attending to the smallest particulars of behaviour.

punc'tual, *a.* [*L. punctum*, a POINT], coming or ready at the right time; neither too soon nor too late.—*n.*, **punctu'al'ity**, state or habit of being punctual.—*adv.*, **punc'tually**.

punc'tuate, *v.* to mark with points; to divide written matter by marks or stops; to mark the proper pauses.—*n.*, **punctu'ation**, art of punctuating.

punc'ture, *n.* [*L. punctura* (from *pungere*, to prick)], a hole made by a sharp point; a slight wound;—*v.*, to pierce; to make a slight wound in.

pun'dit, *n.* [*Hind.*, from *Skt.*], a learned man in India; any learned man (playfully).

pun'gent, *a.* [*L. pungere*, to prick], sharp to the taste or smell; sharply painful to the mind or feelings; stinging.—*n.*, **pun'gency**, sharpness of taste or smell; power to pain the mind.

Pu'nic, *a.* [*L. Pūnicus*, Phœnician], belonging to Carthage or its people; treacherous.

pun'ish, *v.* [*Fr.*, from *L. punire*, to punish], to inflict pain or loss for wrong-doing; to chastise; to impose a penalty.—*a.*, **pun'ishable**, liable to be punished.—*n.*, **pun'ishment**, pain or loss suffered for wrong-doing; penalty imposed by a court; chastisement.—*a.*, **pu'nitive**, giving or causing punishment.

pun'kah (*pūng'ka*), *n.* [*Hind.*], a large fan for cooling the air, used in India.

punt (1), *n.* [*A.S.*, from *L. ponto*, prob. *C.*], a flat-bottomed boat for shallow water;—*v.*, to move a boat by pushing with a pole against the bottom of the stream.

punt (2), *v.* and *n.*, kick football before it reaches the ground.

punt'er, *n.*, a regular gambler of horse-racing.

pu'ny, *a.* [*PUISNE*], of small size or strength; not fully developed.

pup, *n.* [*Fr. poupée*, from *L. pūpa*, a doll], a young dog or seal;—*v.*, to bring forth pups.—*pres. p.* **pupping**; *p.p.*, **pupped**.—*ns.*, **pup'py**, a young dog; a con-cited young fellow.

pu'pa, *n.* [*L. pūpa*, a child], an insect in a sheath passing from the caterpillar to the butterfly state; (*pl.*) **pu'pae**.

pu'pil, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. pupillus*, a little boy], a boy or a girl under the care of a guardian; one still at school; a minor; the central part of the eye.—*n.*, **pu pillage** or **pu'pilage** (-*ij*), state or time of being a pupil.

pup'pet, *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. pūpa*, a doll], a small jointed doll moved by wires on a toy stage; a person who acts as another tells him.—*n.*, **pup'petry**, performance by puppets.

pur'blind, *a.* [for *pure-blind*!], nearly blind; stupid.

pur'chase, *v.* [*O.Fr.* *pur*, for; *chasser*, to CHASE], to get by paying a price; to get in return for work or risk; to gain power for moving a heavy body;—*n.*, the act of buying; something bought; advantage in moving a heavy body.—*a.*, **pur'chasable**, that may be purchased.

pure, *a.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. pūrus*], free from stain or mixture; altogether clean; free from sin or fault; guileless; innocent; perfect.—*ns.*, **pure'ness** and **pūr'ity**, state of being pure.—*v.*, **pūr'ify**, to make pure; to grow pure; to free from sin or uncleanness.—*ns.*, **pūrif'ication**, act of purifying; a cleansing from guilt or uncleanness; **pūr'ism**, freedom from mixture; over nicety in the use of words; **pūr'ist**; **Pūr'itan**, one of those who tried to make the Church of England purer and simpler; one who is very strict in conduct.—*as.*, **pūritan'ic** and **pūritan'ical**, like a Puritan; rigid; strict.—*n.*, **Pūr'itanism**, beliefs and practices of the Puritans.

purgatory, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. pur-gātorius*, cleansing], a state or

place in which the souls of men are said to undergo a cleansing process after death; a state of misery.

purge (*perj*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *pur-gare* (*purus*, *PURE*)], to make or to become clear or clean; to take away what is impure or offensive; to clear from guilt or accusation; to clear the bowels by medicine; —*n.*, a clearing medicine.—*n.*, **pur-ga'tion**, act of cleansing; a clearing of oneself of a crime or a charge.—*a.*, **pur'gative**, having the power of cleansing; —*n.*, a cleansing medicine.

purl (1), *v.* [Scand. ?], to make a murmuring sound, as a shallow stream flowing among small stones; —*n.*, a gentle murmur, as above; a ripple.

purl (2), *v.* [contracted from *purfle*, to fringe ?], to make a waved edge or fringe; to knit stitches backward; —*n.*, a border of embroidery, etc.; an inverted stitch in knitting.

purlieu (*pèr'lâ*), *n.* [O.Fr. *pur-*, from *alée*, a going], ground on the borders of a royal forest; (*pl.*) **pur'lieus**, the parts surrounding any place; environs; outskirts.

purlain, *v.* [Fr. *pour-*, for; *loin*, far off], to carry off; to steal.—*n.*, **purloi'ner**.

pur'ple, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purpûra*, the purple-fish], a very dark colour, a mixture of red and blue; cloth dyed a purple colour; the rank and dignity of the Roman emperor, so called from the colour of his robe; —*a.*, blood-red; royal; —*v.*, to dye or clothe with purple.

pur'port, *v.* [Fr. *pur-*, and root of *PORT* (3)], to seem, to mean, or to intend; —*n.*, meaning; intention.

pur'pose, *v.* [O.F. *purposer*, from L. *prôponere*, to PROPOSE], to fix on in one's mind; to determine on; to have an intention of; —*n.*, that which is determined on; intention; aim; design.—*adv.*, **pur'posely**, with purpose or design.

purr, *v.* [imit.], to make a low, soft sound, like a cat when

pleased.—*pres.p.*, **purring**; *p.p.*, **purred**.

purse (*pèrs*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *bursa*], a small bag for money; a sum of money; a prize in money; —*v.*, to put into a purse; to draw up into folds or wrinkles; to pucker.—*a.*, **purse'-proud**, proud of one's riches.—*n.*, **pur'-ser**, ship's officer who keeps the accounts.

purs'lane, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *porcicillaci*], a herb used in salads.

pursue (*pûrsû*'), *v.* [O.Fr. *poursuer* (Fr. *poursuivre*, to follow; see PROSECUTE)], to follow after with a view to overtake; to go after with haste; to try to get or to accomplish; to follow with hatred; to go on doing.—*ns.*, **pursu'er**, one who pursues; plaintiff; **pursuit** (*pûrsû't*'), a following or going after; a chasing; an occupation; effort put forth with an end in view.—*a.*, **pursu'ant** [Fr. *poursuivant*, following], (to or of) in accordance with or in consequence of; agreeable to.—*n.*, **pursu'ance**.

pursuivant (*pèr'suivant*), *n.* (see PURSUANT), an attendant on the heralds; a state or royal messenger.

pur'sy (*pèr'si*), *a.* [from PURSE], easily put out of breath; fat and short.

pur'tenance. See APPURTENANCE.

purulent (*pûr'ûlent*), *a.* [L. *pûrulentus* (*pus*, putrid matter)], inflamed; suppurating.—*n.*, **pûr'-ulence**.

purvey' (*pûrvd'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *purveir* (Fr. *pouvoir*, from L. *prôvidere*, to PROVIDE)], to get ready what is needed; to procure; to buy provisions.—*ns.*, **purvey'ance**; **purvey'or**.

pûs, *n.* [L. *pus*], matter coming out of a sore; purulence.

push, *v.* [O.Fr. *pousser*, from L. *pulsare*, to beat], to press against with force; to cause to move by pressure; to be hard upon; to make an effort; —*n.*, a thrust; an act of strong pressure; energy; force; emergency.

pûsillan'imous, *a.* [L. *pusillus*, very small; *animus*, the mind],

small-minded ; mean-spirited ; wanting in courage.—*n.*, **pūsilanimity**.

puss (*pus*) and **pussy**, *ns.* [perhaps imit.], a cat ; a hare ; a pet name for a child or girl.

pustule (*pūs'tūl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *pustula*, a small blister], an inflamed pimple.—*as.*, **pustūlar** and **pustūlous**, covered with pimples.

put, *v.* [A.S.], to lay or set ; to place in a position.—*pres. p.*, **putting** ; *past* and *p.p.*, **put**.

pūtātive, *a.* [Fr., from L. *putāre*, to think], supposed ; commonly thought.

pūtrefy, *v.* [Fr., from L. *putrefacere* (PUTRID, -FY)], to make or to become rotten ; to decompose ; to rot ; to make foul.—*ns.*, **pūtrefac'tion** and **pūtrefac'ence** (*putres'ens*), state or process of becoming putrid ; putrid matter.—*a.*, **pūtrescent**, becoming rotten.

putrid, *a.* [L. *putridus* (*puter*, rotten)], rotten ; in a state of decay ; arising from decaying matter.—*ns.*, **putridity** and **putridness**.

pūtt, *v.*, (in golf) to strike the ball gently towards the hole ; *past*, **pūtted**.—*n.*, **putt'er**, a golf-club used in putting.

pūtt'ee, *n.* [Hindu, *patti*, a bandage], a strip of cloth wound round the leg from the ankle to the knee.

putty, *n.* [Fr., from root of POT], a mixture of whitening and linseed oil for fastening glass, etc. ;—*v.*, to fasten or fill up with putty.

puzzle (*pūzl*), *n.* [etym. ?], a difficult question ; something to try one's ingenuity ;—*v.*, to put a difficult question to ; to perplex ; to work at a puzzle ; to be at a loss.

pyg'my, *n.* [L., from Gk. *pygmaioi*, dwarfs], a very small person or thing ;—*a.*, very small.

pylmas (*pīja'mas*), *n.* [Persian], sleeping-suit of loose jacket and trousers.

pŷ'lon, *n.* [Gk. *pyle*, a gate], gateway to an Egyptian temple ; tall pillar-like structure set up for support of electric cables, etc., or as guide-post at an aerodrome.

pyr'amid, *n.* [Gk. *pyramis*], a solid body, with its base a polygon and with triangular sides meeting in a point.—*a.*, **pyram'idal**, like a pyramid.

pŷre, *n.* [Gk. *pyra*, a funeral pile (*pyr*, fire)], fuel for burning a dead body.

pyr'itēs, *n.* [Gk. *pyritēs*, a flint (*pyr*, fire)], a mineral compound of sulphur and iron, or of sulphur, iron, and copper.

pyrom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *pyr*, fire ; *METER*], an instrument for measuring extreme degrees of heat.

pyrotech'nic (*pirōtek'nik*) and **pyrotech'nical**, *as.* [Gk. *pyr*, fire ; *technē*, an art], pertaining to fireworks ; made up of fireworks.—*n. pl.*, **pyrotech'nics**, the art of making and displaying fireworks.—*n.*, **pyrotech'nist**, one who is skilled in fireworks.

Pyr'rhio (1) (*pir'ik*), *n.* [Gk.], a war-dance of the ancient Greeks ; a poetical foot of two short syllables ;—*a.*, belonging to the ancient Greek war-dance.

Pyr'rhio (2), *a.*, (victory) gained at too great a cost.

Pythagore'an, *a.* [Gk. *Pythagōras*], belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras ;—*n.*, a follower of Pythagoras.

Pyth'ian, *a.*, pertaining to Delphi (or *Pythō*), or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

py'thon (*pī'thōn*), *n.* [Gk.], a gigantic kind of serpent, like the boa.

pyth'oness, *n.* [Gk. *Pythō*, old name of Delphi], the priestess of Apollo at Delphi ; a witch.

pyx, *n.* [Gk. *pyxis*, a box], the box in the Roman Catholic Church in which the Host is kept ; the box at the Mint which holds the tested sample coins ;—*v.*, to test coins.

Q

quā, *conj.* [L., *ab. sing.* of *qui*, who], in so far as ; in the character of.

quack, *v.* [E., *imit.*], to cry like a duck ; to talk foolishly ;—*n.*, the cry of a duck ; a pretender to knowledge or medical skill ;—*a.*, pertaining to quacks ; used by quacks.—*n.*, **quack'ery**, the arts or practice of a quack ; false pretension.

quad-, **quadri-**, *pref.* [L. *quatuor*], four (as in **QUADRANGLE**, **QUADROON**).

Quadrages'ima, *n.* [L. *fortieth*], the forty days before Easter ; Lent ; (**Sunday**) the first Sunday in Lent.

quad'rangle (*quod'rāngl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *quadrangulum* (**QUADRI-**, *angulus*, a corner)], a figure having four sides and four angles ; a space of ground with four sides, esp. when surrounded by buildings.—*a.*, **quadrang'ular**.

quad'rant, *n.* [L. *quadrans*], the fourth part of a circle ; an instrument for measuring angles, or the altitude of the sun.

quad'rate, *a.* [L. *quadrātus*, squared], square or squared ; balanced ;—*n.*, a square ;—*v.*, to square or to agree with ; to adjust, as a gun.—*a.*, **quadrat'ic**, pertaining to a square ; referring to a number or a quantity multiplied by itself.—*n.*, **quad'rature**, process of finding a square equal in area to some other figure.

quadren'ial, *a.* [L. *quadrīennium*, four years (**QUADRI-**, *annus*, a year)], consisting of four years ; happening once in four years.

quadrilat'eral, *a.* [L. **QUADRI-**, *latus*, a side], having four sides ;—*n.*, any figure with four sides.

quadrille', *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *cuadrillo*, a squadron (L. *quatuor*, four)], a game at cards for four persons ; a dance with four couples ; the music for this dance.

quadroon', *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, assimilated to **QUADRI-**], a child of a white person and a mulatto, only one-fourth black.

quad'ruped, *n.* [L. **QUADRI-**, *pes*, a foot], a four-footed animal.—*a.*, **quadru'pedal**.

quad'ruple (*quod'rūpl*), *a.* [L. **QUADRI-**, *plus*, fold], multiplied by four ; four times as large ;—*n.*, a fourfold quantity or amount ;—*v.*, to multiply or to be multiplied by four.—*n.*, **quadrup'let**, one of four infants born at the same time.—*v.*, **quadru'plicate**, to make four times as large ;—*a.*, four times repeated.—*n.*, **quadruplica'tion**.

quaest'or, *n.* [L.], a Roman magistrate who took charge of the public money, etc.

quaff, *v.* [etym. ?], to drink in large quantities ; to drink deep.

quag'ga, *n.* [Hottentot], a wild ass of South Africa, striped like the zebra.

quag'mire, *n.* [*quag*, *imit.* ; **MIRE**], ground so soft as to give way under the feet.—*a.*, **quag'gy**, boggy ; swampy.

quail (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to grow afraid ; to become cast down ; to lose heart ; to flinch.

quail (2), *n.* [Fr., from Teut., *imit.* ?], a small bird like the partridge.

quaint, *a.* [O.Fr. *cointe*, from L. *cognitus*, well known], unusual but attractive ; fanciful.—*n.*, **quaint'ness**.

quake, *v.* [A.S. *cwacian*, *imit.* ?], to shake with fear ; to tremble ; to move up and down ;—*n.*, a shudder ; a quivering.

Quā'ker, *n.*, one of the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox about 1650.—*n.*, **Quā'kerism**, the beliefs and manners of the Quakers.

qualify (*kwol'if*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *qualis*, of what kind ; -FY], to make or to become fit for ; to soften ; to reduce the strength

of; to limit.—*n.*, **qualifica-
tion**, that which makes one fit;
capability; modification.

qual'ity, *n.* [L. *qualitas*, sort or
kind], that which makes a thing
what it is; property; charac-
teristic; high birth or character.
—*a.*, **qual'itative**, pertaining to
quality; testing the quality.

qualm (*kwaum* or *kwam*), *n.* [A.S.
cwealm, pestilence?], a sudden
attack of illness or faintness;
an uneasiness of conscience.

quanda'ry (or *kwon'dari*), *n.*
[etym. ?], a state of difficulty,
doubt, or uncertainty; per-
plexity; dilemma.

quan'tity (*kwon'titt*), *n.* [O.Fr.,
from L. *quantus*, how much],
amount or bulk; a large amount;
a certain portion or part; the
length of a vowel sound or of a
note.—*a.*, **quan'titative**, per-
taining to quantity; measuring
the quantity.

quantum (*kwon'tum*), *n.* [L.], an
amount; a unit of energy; (*pl.*)
quan'ta.

quar'antine (*kwor'antén*), *n.* [Fr.
quarante, forty], the time, form-
erly forty days, during which a
ship suspected of having infec-
tious disease on board must keep
from sending anyone on shore;
isolation for fear of spreading
infection;—*v.*, to keep apart for
fear of infection.

quarrel (1) (*kwor'él*), *n.* [O.Fr.,
from med. L. *quadrellus* (L. *quad-
rus*, square)], a bolt for a cross-
bow; a diamond-shaped pan-
el or paving tile; a glazier's dia-
mond; a mason's chisel.

quarrel (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L.
querēla, a complaint], an angry
dispute; a breaking up of friend-
ship; cause of dispute;—*v.*, to
find fault with; to become
enemies; to dispute.—*pres. p.*,
quarrelling; *p.p.*, **quarrelled**.
—*a.*, **quar'relsome**, bad-
tempered; easily made angry.

quarry (1) (*kwor'i*), *n.* [med. L.
quadraria (L. *quadrus*, square)],
a place where stones are dug or
squared for building purposes;
—*v.*, to dig or cut stones from

a quarry.—*ns.*, **quar'rier** and
quar'ryman.

quarry (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *cuirée*, from
cuir, L. *corium*, a hide, in which
the intestines were thrown to
the dogs], the parts thrown to
the dogs after the chase; the
animal hunted.

quart (*kwört*), *n.* [Fr., from L.
quartus, fourth], the fourth part
of a gallon; a vessel holding two
pints.

quar'tan (*kwör'tán*), *a.* [L. *quar-
tanus*, fourth], occurring every
fourth day; intermittent.

quar'ter (*kwör'tér*), *n.*, a fourth
part; the fourth part of a
hundredweight (28 lbs. avoird-
upois)—of grain—a measure of
8 bushels—of the moon's period
—of an animal (one leg, etc.)—
of the horizon; a division of a
town, etc.; mercy to a fallen
foe; (*pl.*) a place of lodging;—
v., to divide into four; to pro-
vide with shelter and means of
living; to station; (heraldry)
to arrange upon a shield.—*ns.*,
quar'ter-day, the day on which
quarterly payments have to be
made; **quar'ter-deck**, the deck
between the mainmast and the
stern; **quar'tering**, lodging for
soldiers, etc.; (heraldry) the
division of a shield into four
parts, or the coats of arms on
them.—*a.*, **quar'terly**, happen-
ing every quarter;—*n.*, a maga-
zine published every quarter;—
adv., by quarters; once in a
quarter.—*ns.*, **quar'ter-mas'ter**,
the officer who looks after the
lodging, provisions, etc., of
troops; the officer in a ship who
attends to the helm, signals, etc.;
quar'tern, a fourth part; **quar'-
tern-loaf**, a four-pound loaf,
formerly a quarter of a stone;
quar'ter-staff, a long staff for
fighting, held with both hands.

quartet' (*kwörtet'*), *n.* [Fr., from
L. *quartus*], an arrangement in
fours; a piece of music for four
types of voice or for four players;
the persons who perform it; a
stanza of four lines.

quar'to, *a.*, divided into four;—

- n.**, a size of a book page, originally the fourth part of a sheet ; (*pl.*) **quartos**.
- quartz** (*kwörts*), *n.* [Ger. *quarz*, rock-crystal], a mineral entering into the composition of granite and other rocks, and often found mixed with gold.
- quash** (*kwosh*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *quassare*, to shake to pieces], to beat down ; to crush or destroy ; to make void ; to annul ; to cancel.
- quā'si**, *conj.* [L., as if], as it were ; seeming ; in some respects.
- quassia** (*quosh'ä*), *n.*, a tree having a bitter bark useful as a tonic.
- quater'nary**, *a.* [L. *quater*, four times], arranged in fours ; applied to layers of rock newer than the Tertiary ;—*n.*, the number four.
- quater'nion**, *n.*, the number four ; a group of four ; (*pl.*) a method of working mathematical problems.
- quatrain** (*kwot'rän*), *n.*, a stanza of four lines in which the first rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth.
- quā'ver**, *v.* [M.E., akin to **QUAKE**], to tremble or shake ; to sing or play with a shake ;—*n.*, a shaking or trembling of the voice or sound ; a note (♩) (one-eighth of a semibreve).
- quay** (*kē*), *n.* [O.Fr., from C. ?], a place for loading or unloading ships.
- quean** (*kwēn*), *n.* [A.S., as **QUEEN**], a young woman ; a woman of low character.
- quea'sy**, *a.* [O.Fr. *coisié*, hurt ?], sick at the stomach ; inclined to vomit.
- queen**, *n.* [A.S. *cwēn*, a woman], the wife of a king ; a female sovereign ; a woman of high powers and influence ; a female bee, ant, etc.—*a.*, **queen'ly**, like a queen ; stately. *ns.*, **queen-dow'ager**, the widow of a king ; **queen-moth'er**, the mother of the reigning king or queen.
- queer**, *a.* [Low Ger., across ?], out of the usual manner ; strange ; odd.—*a.*, **queer'ish**, a little queer.
- quell**, *v.* [A.S. *cwelan*, to kill or die (see **QUAIL**)], to put down with force ; to subdue.
- quench**, *v.* [A.S.], to make an end of ; to put out, as fire, thirst, etc.—*as.*, **quenchable**, that can be quenched ; **quenchless**, that cannot be quenched.
- quern**, *n.* [A.S.], a handmill for grinding corn.
- quer'ulous**, *a.* [L. *querulus* (*queri*, to complain)], given to complaining ; fretful.
- que'ry**, *n.* [L. *quaere*, imp. of *quaerere*, to seek], a question ; the mark (?) ;—*v.*, to ask questions ; to make inquiry ; to express a doubt ; to mark with a *q.*—*n.*, **querist**, one who asks questions.
- quest**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *quaesitus* (*quaerere*, to seek)], effort to get ; search ; that which is sought after.
- ques'tion** (*kwest'yön*), *n.* [L. *quaestio*], a method of finding information ; that which is asked ; a subject of discussion ; a point of difficulty ; doubt ;—*v.*, to ask questions ; to examine ; to find fault with ; to doubt.—*a.*, **quest'ionable**, that may be questioned ; doubtful ; uncertain ; suspicious.—*n.*, **question-naire** (*kestyönär'*), a list of questions for supplying information for some special purpose.
- queue** (*ku*), *n.* [Fr., as **QUE**], a pig-tail hanging down the back ; a number of people in line ; single file.
- quib'ble**, *n.* [L. *quibus*, to whom ?], an evasion of the point at issue ; a play upon words ; a trifling distinction ;—*v.*, to turn from the point ; to play upon words ; to trifle in argument.
- quick**, *a.* [A.S., *cwic*], living ; easily roused ; active ; impatient ;—*n.*, a sensitive part ;—*adv.* (and **quick'ly**), without delay ; in haste.—*v.*, **quick'en**, to make or to become quick ; to rouse up ; to give greater speed to ; to move more swiftly ; to revive.—*as.*, **quick'ening**, a making or becoming alive ; the first motion of the foetus in the womb ; **quick'lime**, limestone

newly burned ; unslaked lime ; **quick'sand**, soft sand in which one easily sinks ; any untrustworthy footing.—*n.*, **quick'set**, a living plant set to grow ; hawthorn, as part of a hedge ;—*a.*, made of quickset.—*ns.*, **quick'silver**, mercury, so called from its colour and the mobility of its particles ; **quick-step**, a lively march or dance ; the music played to it.

quid'dity, *n.* [med. *L. quidditas*, from *L. q uid*, what], the real nature of anything ; a trifling nicety.

quid'nunc, *n.* [*L.*, what now ?], one who wishes or pretends to know all that is going on.

quiescent (*quies'cent*), *a.* [*L. quiescens* (*quiescere*, to rest)], at rest ; not moved or agitated.—*ns.*, **quies'cence**, rest ; repose.

qui'et, *a.* [*L. quiētus*], at rest ; without motion ; free from noise or fear ; not causing offence ;—*n.*, rest ; freedom from fear ; stillness ; peace ;—*v.*, also **qui'eten**, to bring to rest ; to stop noise ; to make peaceful.—*ns.*, **qui'etism**, passionless attitude to life and its problems ; **qui'etness** and **qui'etude**, state of rest ; freedom from noise or fear.

qui'etus (*qui'etus*), *n.* [med. *L. est*, he is QUIET], a final release or settlement.

quiff, *n.*, lock of hair coming over the forehead.

quill, *n.* [etym. ?], a large feather ; a pen made from a feather ; the spine of a porcupine ; the reed in a weaver's shuttle ; an instrument for striking the strings of a musical instrument ;—*v.*, to wind on a quill ; to plait in small ridges.

quillet, *n.* [formerly *quillity*, corrupted from QUIDDITY ?], a trick in argument ; a quibble.

quilt, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. culcita*, a cushion], a bedcover made by stitching two pieces of cloth together, with something soft between ; any bedcover ;—*v.*, to sew like a quilt.

quinary, *a.* [*L. quīnārius* (*quinque*, five)], arranged in fives.

quince (*quins*), *n.* [O.Fr. *cooing*, from *L. cydonium*], a pear-shaped fruit with an acid taste, much used in making preserves.

quinine (*kwīnēn'* or *-nīn*), *n.* [Fr., from Peru. *kina*, bark], a medicine used to reduce fevers, made from the bark of the cinchona tree.

Quinquages'ima, *a.* [*L.*, fiftieth], fiftieth ; (**Sunday**) the Sunday fifty days before Easter.

quinquan'gular, *a.* [*L. quinque*, five], having five angles.

quinquen'ial, *a.* [*L. quinque*, five ; *annus*, a year], happening every fifth year ; lasting for five years.—*n.*, **quinquen'ium**, a period of five years.

quin'sy (*-zi*), *n.* [Fr. *quinancie*, from Gk.], inflammation of the throat.

quin'tain, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. quintāna* (*quintus*, fifth)], (in medieval sport) a post with a revolving cross-piece for tilting at, broad at one end and with a bag of sand at the other.

quin'tal, *n.* [Fr.], a hundredweight.

quin'tan, *a.* [*L. quintāna* (see QUINTAIN)], happening every fifth day ;—*n.*, a kind of ague.

quintessence (*quintes'ense*), *n.* [*L. quinta essentia*, fifth essence], the most concentrated essence ; the best and purest part.

quintillion (*quintil'yōn*), *n.* [*L. quinque*, formed like MILLION], the fifth power of a million.

quin'tuple, *a.* [Fr., from *L. quintus*, fifth ; *-plus*, fold], multiplied by five ; five times as large ;—*n.*, a five-fold quantity ;—*v.*, to multiply by five.

quip, *n.* [*L. quippe*, forsooth], a sharp reply ;—*v.*, to taunt ; to sneer at.—*a.*, **quip'pish**.

quire (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *quær*, *L. quaterni*, four each], twenty-four sheets of paper ; one-twentieth of a ream.

quire (2). See CHOIR.

quirk, *n.* [etym. ?], a sudden turning away from the point ; a smart reply ; retort.—*a.*, **quir'ky**, full of quirks.

quit, *a.* [Fr., from *L. quiētus*,

QUIET, free from obligation, etc.; clear;—*v.*, to set at rest; to free from obligation; to cease from; to give up; (oneself) to behave.—*pres. p.*, **quitting**; *p.p.*, **quitted**.—*ns.*, **quit-rent**, rent paid for land freeing the tenant from other services; **quit-tance**, discharge from debt.

quite (*kwit*), *adv.*, completely, entirely, wholly.

quiver (1), *v.* [*imit.*, as **QUAVER**?], to shake all over; to shiver; to vibrate.

quiver (2), *n.* [*Fr.* *cuirre*], a case in which arrows are carried.—*a.*, **quivered** (*quiv'erd*), having a quiver; sheathed.

quixotic, *a.*, like *Don Quixote*; foolishly romantic; with impossible ideals.—*ns.*, **quox'otism**, romantic notions.

quiz, *n.* [*etym.*?], a puzzle; one who quizzes;—*v.*, to puzzle so as to make fun of; to look closely at.—*pres. p.*, **quizzing**; *p.p.*, **quizzed**.

quoin (*koin*), *n.* [a form of **COIN**], a wedge used for various purposes; a corner of a building

formed of larger stones;—*v.*, to steady with wedges.

quoit (*koiit*), *n.* [*etym.*?], a flattened ring of iron for throwing at a mark; (*pl.*) the game.

quon'dam, *a.* [*L.*], former; sometime.

quor'um, *n.* [*L. gen. pl.* of *qui*, who], the smallest number of any society who can transact its business.

quo'ta, *n.* [*L.* *quot*, how many], the number or amount to be given to each.

quote, *v.* [*med. L.* *quotare* (*quot*, how many)], to repeat another person's words; to mention a price.—*ns.*, **quota'tion**, that which is quoted; the mention of the current price.

quoth, *v. def.* [*A.S.* *cwethan*, to say], says or said, (I) or (he), etc.

quolid'ian, *a.* [*L.* *quolidianus*, daily], happening every day;—*n.*, anything happening every day; a kind of ague.

quo'tient (*quō'shēnt*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *quotiens*, how often (*quot*, how many)], the result got by dividing one number by another.

R

rab'bet, *n.* [*O.Fr.*, *rabat*, from *rab-batre*, to **REBATE**], a groove cut on the end of a beam, so that another may fit into it.

rab'bi (*rab'i* or *rab'i*) or **rab'bin**, *n.* [*Heb.*, my master], a Jewish doctor or teacher.—*a.*, **rabbin'ic** or **rabbin'ical**.

rab'bit, *n.* [*etym.*?], a small rodent that burrows in the ground.

rab'ble, *n.* [*M.E.*], a disorderly crowd; the lowest class.

rab'id, *a.* [*L.* *rabidus*], mad with rage; affected with rabies; unreasonable; intolerant.

ra'bies (*rā'biēs*), *n.* [*L.*], madness of dogs, causing hydrophobia.

raccoon. See **RACCOON**.

race (1) (*rās*), *n.* [*Scand.* *rās*, *A.S.* *raes*], rapid motion; any contest in speed; the course of life; the stream that drives a mill, or its

channel;—*v.*, to run swiftly; to contend in a race; to drive at a high speed.—*ns.*, **race'-course**, the course over which races are run; **race'-horse**, a horse trained for racing.

race (2) (*rās*), *n.* [*Fr.* *race*], a division of mankind having a common ancestry; people related to each other by descent; the family to which a person belongs.—*as.*, **ra'cial** (*rā'shāl*), pertaining to or marking a race; **ra'cy**, showing the qualities of one's race; lively or exciting; spirited.—*ns.*, **ra'ciness**.

raceme (*rāsēm'*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.* *racēmus*, a cluster], a long cluster of flowers growing out of a central axis.

rack (1), *n.* [*Du.* or *Low Ger.*], an instrument of torture on which

a person's limbs are stretched ; a frame over a manger for holding hay ; a framework on which articles are arranged ; a toothed bar into which the teeth of a wheel work ; great pain of body or of mind ;—*v.*, to draw tight ; to torture on the rack ; to cause great pain or anguish.—*n.*, **rack-rent**, unreasonable rent ;—*v.*, to exact too high a rent.

rack (2), *v.* [prob. from same root], to draw off from the lees, as wine, etc.

rack (3), *n.*, [Scand. *rek*, drift ?], thin clouds or vapour drifting across the sky ; destruction.

rack'et (1), **racquet**, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*], a light bat used in tennis, etc. ; a snow-shoe.

rack'et (2), *n.* [imit. ?], clattering sound ; noisy talk or sport ; a shady scheme for obtaining money.—*n.*, **racketeer**.—*v.*, to engage in noisy sport.—*a.*, **rack'oty**.

racoon, **raccoon**, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a flesh-eating animal of North America, valued for its fur.

rac'quet. See **RACKET**.

rádio, *n.*, wireless telegraphy or telephony ; wireless set.—*n.*, **rádiogram**, a message sent by wireless telegraphy.

rad'ish, *n.* [Fr., from L. *radix*], a well-known root vegetable, used for food.

ra'dium, *n.*, a metallic element with radioactive properties.—*a.*, **radio-active**, emitting rays that penetrate other substances.—*ns.*, **radiograph**, a photograph taken by X-rays ; **radiol'ogy**, medical treatment by X-rays ; **radiol'ogist**.

ra'dius, *n.* [L., a ray], a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle ; the spoke of a wheel ; the ray of a flower ; the outer bone of the fore-arm ; (*pl.*) **radii**.—*v.*, **ra'diate**, to diverge in straight lines ; to send out rays of light, heat, etc. ; to shine ;—*a.*, having rays.—*ns.*, **ra'diance** and **ra'diancy**, great brightness ; brilliance.—*a.*, **ra'diant**, throw-

ing out rays ; shining ; brilliant.—*ns.*, **radia'tion** ; **ra'diator**, that which sends out heat or light ; an apparatus for cooling a motor-car engine.

ra'dix, *n.* [L.], a root ; a root-word ; the base in logarithms ; (*pl.*) **ra'dices**.—*a.*, **rad'ical**, pertaining to the root ; reaching to or proceeding from the root ; dealing with first principles ; thorough-going ; — *n.*, a root word ; a person who advocates thorough political and social reform.—*ns.*, **Rad'icalism**, the principles of a Radical ; **rad'icle**, the part of the seed which forms the root.

raf'fia, *n.*, a kind of palm or its fibre.

raf'fle, *n.* [Fr.], a lottery in which several pay equal shares for an article, and then cast lots as to which of them shall get it ;—*v.*, to sell by raffie.

raft, *n.* [Scand.], planks fastened together to float in the water.

raf'ter, *n.* [A.S.], any rough beam ; a beam supporting the roof of a house.

rag, *n.* [etym. ?, perhaps Scand.], a worn or torn piece of cloth ; a clipping ; anything torn or worn out.—*a.*, **ragged**, worn into rags ; wearing rags ; tattered.—*n.*, **ragamuf'fin**, a ragged person ; a worthless fellow.—*n.*, **rag'wort**, a coarse weed with ragged leaves and a yellow flower.

rage (*rāj*), *n.* [Fr., as **RABIES**], great anger ; anger breaking out into furious words or actions ; something eagerly sought after ;—*v.*, to show great anger ; to act violently ; to spread widely, as fever, disease.—*a.*, **rā'ging**, acting with rage, etc. ; violent ; furious.

ragout' (*ragoō'*), *n.* [Fr. *ragoûter*, to restore taste], a stew of meat and herbs highly seasoned.

raid, *v.* [See, from same root as **ROAD**], an invasion for destruction or plunder ; an unexpected visit by police ;—*v.*, to invade for plunder.

rail (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *reille*, from L.

rēgula, RULE], a bar of iron or of wood ; a bar of a fence or a gate ; one of the metal bars along a railway track ; the bar over the bulwarks of a ship or the railing of a stair ;—*v.*, to enclose with rails.—*ns.*, **rai'ling**, a fence of rails ; material for rails ; **rai'way** and **rai'road**, a road with rails on which the wheels run.

rail (2), *v.* [Fr., etym. ?], (at) to use reproachful words ; to scoff.—*a.*, **rai'ling**, expressing reproach ; —*n.*, reproachful words ; insult.—*n.*, **rai'lery**, reproach in jest ; banter.

rai'ment, *n.* [arrayment, from ARRAY], clothing of any kind ; a single garment.

rain, *n.* [A.S. *regn* or *rēn*], water dropping from the clouds ;—*v.*, to fall in drops from the clouds ; to fall like rain.—*ns.*, **rain'bow** [A.S. *regimboga*], a coloured bow in a rain-cloud when opposite the sun ; **rain'-gauge** (*rān'-gāj*), *n.* [see GAUGE], an instrument for measuring the amount of rain that falls ; **rain'fall**, a fall of rain ; the amount of rain that falls in a given time.—*a.*, **rai'ny**, having much rain ; showery.

raise (*rāz*), *v.* [Scand., same root as RISE], to lift or set up ; to bring to a higher place ; to increase as strength, price, pitch, etc. ; to stir up ; to build up ; to bring into sight or being ; to cause to grow ; to set agoing ; to cause to swell.

raisin (*rāzn*), *n.* [O.Fr., as RA-CEME], a dried ripe grape.

rajah or **raja** (*ra'jā*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], an Indian prince or king.

rake (1), *n.* [A.S.], an instrument with teeth for drawing light things together, or for smoothing the ground ;—*v.*, to gather or smooth with a rake ; to search with care ; ransack ; to direct gunfire lengthwise along a ship or a line of troops.

rake (2), *n.* [formerly RAKE-HELL], a loose, ill-behaved man ; a debauchee.—*a.*, **rā'kish**, like a rake ; living a loose life.

rake (3), *n.* [etym. ?], the projection of a ship beyond the keel at both ends ; the slope of a mast or a funnel.—*a.*, **rā'kish**, having the masts sloping.

rally (1), *v.* [Fr. *RE-*, *allier*, to ALLY], to bring into order again ; to come together after being scattered ; to regain health or value ;—*n.*, act of rallying ; recovery of order.

rally (2), *v.* [Fr., same root as RAIL (2)], to poke fun at ; to banter ; to chaff.

ram, *n.* [A.S.], a male sheep ; a long beam, formerly used for battering walls ; a ship of war with an iron beak ; any engine for striking hard blows or exerting heavy pressure ; — *v.*, to strike as a ram ; to drive with violence ; to crush into a small space.—*n.*, **ram'rod**, a rod formerly used for ramming down the charge into a gun.—*pres. p.*, **ramming** ; *p.p.*, **rammed**.

ram'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to wander about ; to go from place to place without fixed plan ; to talk in an aimless way ;—*n.*, a going from place to place ; an easy walk for pleasure.—*a.*, **ram'bling**, wandering ; aimless ; confused.

ram'ify, *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *rāmificāre* (L. *ramus*, a branch ; -FY)], to divide into branches ; to be subdivided ; to extend in many directions.—*n.*, **ramifi-ca'tion**.—*as.*, **ramose'** and **ra'mous**, having branches.

ramp, *v.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep or climb], to spring or leap ; to rear on the hind legs ; to creep, as a plant ;—*n.*, a spring or leap ; a short bend, slope, or curve.—*v.*, **rampage** (*rampāj*), to storm ; —*n.*, strong excitement. — *as.*, **rampa'geous** (-jūs) ; **ram'pant**, rising on the hind legs ; raging ; overgrowing the usual bounds, as plants ; rank.

ram'part, *n.* [Fr., from *remparer*, to fortify (RE-, EM-, *parāre* ; see PARRY)], that which defends ; a bulwark ; a fortified wall or mound.

ran, *v.*, *past tense* of RUN.

ranch, *n.* [Sp.], large farm for the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep.

—*n.*, **ranch'er**, one who owns or works on a ranch.

ran'cid, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, rotten], having a sour smell or taste; putrid.—*n.*, **rancid'ity**.

ran'cour (*rāng'kūr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rancor*, spite], deep-seated hatred; bitter enmity.—*a.*, **ran'corous**, malicious; spiteful.

ran'dom, *a.* [Fr. *random*, from *randir*, to gallop], acting by chance; done without plan; aimless.—*adv.*, **at ran'dom**, without aim; by chance.

rang, *v.*, *past* of RING (2).

range (*rānj*), *v.* [Fr. *ranger*, to range, same root as RANK (1)], to set in rows; to put in order; to pass over; to wander without check; to have a certain place or direction;—*n.*, things in a row; a class or order; a grate or cooking stove; room to move over; distance passed over; space for practising shooting; power of mind.—*n.*, **range-finder**, an instrument for calculating the distance of the target from the gun.—*n.*, **ran'ger**, a person in charge of a public park; a dog that searches for game.

rank (1), *n.* [Fr. *rang*, prob. from Teut.], a row; a line of soldiers; class or order; high social standing; (*pl.*) the common soldiers;—*v.*, to place in a line; to put into a certain class; to have a certain place or degree.

rank (2), *a.* [A.S. *ranc*, strong], strong and coarse in growth; with a strong taste or smell; luxuriant; fertile.

rankle (*rāngkl*), L. *dranculus*, an ulcer, *v.*, to be inflamed; to cause irritation.

ran'sack, *v.* [Scand. *rann*, a house; *sak*, SEEK], to search through; to leave no place unexamined; to plunder completely.

ran'som, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, from L. *redemptio* (RE-, *emere*, to buy)], purchased freedom; price paid for release; redemption;—*v.*,

to set free by payment; to redeem.

rant, *v.* [Du.], to use high-sounding language; to talk noisily;—*n.*, high-sounding language; bombast; bluster.—*n.*, **ran'ter**, a noisy talker.

ranun'culus, *n.* [L., a little frog (*rāna*)], a genus of flowering plants, including the buttercup, celandine, etc.; (*pl.*) **ranun'culuses** or **ranun'culi**.

rap, *v.* [imit. ?], to strike with a smart blow;—*n.*, a sharp, quick blow.—*pres. p.*, **rapping**; *p.p.*, **rapped**.

rapacious (*rāpā'shūs*), *a.* [L. *rapax*, grasping], seizing by force; living by plunder; greedy.—*ns.*, **rapac'ity** and **rapac'iousness**, disposition to take things by force; greediness; extortion.

rape (1), *n.* [prob. as RAP (2)], a seizing and carrying away; forcible violation of chastity.

rape (2), *n.* [L. *rāpa* or *rāpum*, a turnip], a plant, the seed of which yields oil, and its leaves food for sheep.

rap'id, *a.* [L. *rapidus*], running very fast; moving swiftly;—*n.*, part of a stream running much faster than the rest (*usually in pl.*).—*ns.*, **rapid'ity** and **rap'idness**, swiftness of motion; velocity; celerity.

ra'pier, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a light sword with a narrow, finely-pointed blade.

rapine (*rāp'in*), *n.* [L. *rapina*], a seizing and carrying off by force; plunder; pillage.

rapparee', *n.* [Irish], an Irish robber.

rappee', *n.* [Fr. *ráper*, to grate], a coarse, strong kind of snuff.

rapt, *a.* [L. *rapere*, to seize], filled with joy or thought.—*n.*, **rap'ture**, extreme joy; ecstasy.—*a.*, **rap'turous**.

rare (1), *a.* L. *rārus*, thin], thin; not dense; not often met with; unusual; scarce; valuable.—*v.*, **rār'efy**, to make or to become thin, or less dense.—*n.*, **rāre-fac'tion**, state of being thin or rare.—*adv.*, **rare'ly**, not often;

finely; with great skill.—*ns.*, *rar'ity* and *rare'ness*, state of being rare; a thing valuable because rare.

raw (2), *a.* [A.S. *hrēre*, raw], nearly raw; not cooked enough.

ras'cal, *n.* [O.Fr. *rascaille*, rabble], a low and mean person; a wicked or dishonest fellow.—*ns.*, *rascal'ity*, low and dishonest conduct; knavery; villainy.—*a.*, *ras'cally*, like a rascal; vile; dishonest.

rash (1), *a.* [Scand., quick?], acting or speaking thoughtlessly; hasty; imprudent; so spoken or done.

rash (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *rasche*?], a number of reddish spots on the skin; an eruption.

rash'er, *n.*, a thin slice of bacon or ham.

rasp, *v.* [O.Fr., from a Ger. root], to rub with a rough file; to grate upon;—*n.*, a rough file.

rasp'berry (*razberi*), *n.* [perhaps from med. L. *raspa*, wine refuse; BERRY], a berry fruit usually red.

rat, *n.* [A.S.], a gnawing animal like the mouse, but larger and more destructive;—*v.*, to kill rats; to desert for gain.—*pres. p.*, *ratting*; *p.p.*, *rated*.

rat'ch, *n.* [etym. ?], a bar with teeth into which a catch falls.—*ns.*, *rat'ch'et*, a catch that acts on a toothed wheel.

rate, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *ratūs* (*rēri*, to calculate)], a fixed price or value; amount of motion; (municipal) tax per pound; the class to which a ship belongs;—*v.*, to calculate; to put a value or tax on; to settle rank or position; to be in a certain class.—*a.*, *rateable*, that can be rated or valued; subject to taxation.—*n.*, *rate'payer*, one who pays rates.

rath or **rathe** (*rath*), *a.* and *adv.* [A.S. *hradhe*], (in poetry) soon; early.—*adv.*, *ra'ther*, sooner; more willingly; on the other hand; by preference; in some degree; more properly.

rati'fy, *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *rati-*

ficāre (L. *ratūs*, calculated; -FY), to make valid; to settle; to confirm; to sanction.—*n.*, *rati'fication*, sanction; approval.

ra'tio (*rd'shiō*), *n.* [L., reason, calculation], the size or amount of one thing compared with another; proportion.

rat'locina'tion (*rāsh'ōsind'shōn*), *n.* [L. *ratiōcinari*, to reason], act or process of reasoning.

ration (*rāsh'ōn*), *n.*, a fixed allowance of food or other necessities to each person.

rational (*rāsh'ōnāl*), *a.* [L. *ratio*], pertaining to reason; having the power of reasoning; sane; according to reason.—*ns.*, *rational'e* (*rāsh'ōnāl'i*), an account of something with reasons and explanations; **rationalism** (*rāsh'ōnāl-izm*), beliefs founded entirely on reason; **rationalist**, one who so founds his beliefs.—*a.*, *rationalis'tic*, in accordance with rationalism.—*n.*, *rational'ity*, reasonableness; soundness of mind.

rat'lin, **rat'line** or **rat'ling**, *n.* [etym. ?], one of the cross-ropes or steps in the rigging of a ship (*usu. pl.*).

rattan', *n.* [Malay], a palm with a long, smooth stem; a walking-stick of rattan.

ra'ttle, *v.* [M.E., imit.], to make a number of sharp, clattering sounds; to talk rapidly;—*n.*, a number of sharp, quick sounds; a toy or instrument for rattling; rapid and noisy talk.

rat'tiesnake, *n.*, a poisonous snake with horny joints at the end of its tail, which rattle when shaken.

raucous (*raw'kus*), *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse], rough or harsh in sound.

rav'age (*rāv'tj*), *v.* [Fr., from *ravir*, to RAVISH], to lay waste; to spoil and carry off;—*n.*, violence; havoc.

rave, *v.* [O.Fr. *raver* (see REVERIE?)], to act or talk as a madman; to be wild and furious.

rav'el, *v.* [O.Du. ?], to undo anything twisted or woven; to become tangled; to become un-

twisted.—*pres. p.*, **ravelling**; *p.p.*, **ravelled**.

rav'elin (rāv'lin), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ravellino*], an outwork of a fortress with an angle pointing outward.

ra'ven (1), *n.* [A.S. *hræfn*], a large bird of the crow family;—*a.*, of the colour of a raven; black.

rav'en (2), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *rapina*, RAPINE], to take by violence; to devour greedily;—*n.*, prey; plunder.—*a.*, **rav'enous**, mad with hunger; eager for prey.

ravine (rāv'ēn'), *n.* [as above], a hollow worn by a stream; a deep and narrow mountain pass; a gorge; a defile.

rav'ish, *v.* [Fr., from L. *rapere*, to seize], to carry off by force; to fill with great joy; to force a woman.—*n.*, **rav'ishment**, a carrying off by force; abduction; great delight; violence towards a woman.

raw, *a.* [A.S. *hræaw*], in the natural state; not ripe; not cooked or manufactured; inexperienced; damp and cold; not covered with skin, as a wound.—*n.*, **raw'ness**.—*a.*, **raw'-boned**, with little flesh on the bones; gaunt; spare; lean.

ray (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *radius*, a ray], a beam of light or heat; one of the florets in the head of a daisy, etc.:—*v.*, to shine forth.

ray (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *raia*, a (ray fish)], a kind of fish, with ray-like fins.

rayon, *n.* [Fr.], artificial silk.

raze, *v.* [Fr. *raser*, from *radère*, to scrape], demolish; to level with the ground.—*n.*, **ra'zure** (rā'-zhūr), a mark by which anything is blotted out; an erasure.

ra'zor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rāsus* (rā-dère, to scrape)], a cutting instrument for shaving.

Re-, red-, *pref.* [L.], back, behind; again, anew; away, off (as in REDEEM, REJECT, REVIVE).

Reach, *v.* [A.S., to stretch out; to hold forth; to hand over; to extend to; to gain or arrive at; to hit; to amount or to be equal to; (after) to try to get;—*n.*,

power of reaching; distance stretched over; a straight portion of a river or a canal.

réact (rè-ak'), *v.* [RE-, ACT], to return the action in an apposite direction; to recoil; to act on each other.—*n.*, **reac'tion**, action which resists another action; backward movement; response to suggestion.—*a.* and *n.*, **reac'tionary**, causing or favouring backward movement; opposing progress.

read, *v.* [A.S.], to gather the meaning of anything written; to speak aloud written or printed words; to understand; to study.—*past* and *p.p.*, **read** (*red*).—*as.*, **read** (*red*), acquainted with books; **read'able**, interestingly written; **reading** (*rēding*), fond of reading;—*n.*, study of books; meaning of a word or passage; a speaking aloud of something written; one of the stages of a bill in Parliament.—*ns.*, **reader**, one who reads; one who corrects proofs; a reading-book; **reading-book**, a book for teaching reading; **reading-desk**, a desk to support a book for reading; **reading-room**, a room in which newspapers, etc., are placed to be read.

réadjourn', *v.* [RE-], to adjourn

réadjust', *v.* [RE-], to put into order again.

réadmit', *v.* [RE-], to allow to enter again.—*pres. p.*, **readmitting**; *p.p.*, **readmitted**.—*n.*, **readmission**.

read'y (*red't*), *a.* [A.S.], having everything right in time; fitted for use at once; willing; quick in action or in understanding; at hand; (to) on the point of.—*adv.*, **read'ily**.—*n.*, **read'iness**, state of being ready.

reagent (*rē'jēnt*), *n.* [RE-], a substance that detects the presence of other bodies.

real, *a.* [L. *res*, a thing], truly existing; not fancied; actual; genuine; belonging to fixed property.—*ns.*, **réal'ity**, that which truly exists; not mere fancy or

appearance; (or *rê'alty*) fixedness of nature; truth; fixed property or land; *re'al estate*, consisting of immovable property such as land or houses.—*v.*, *realize*, to make real; to bring into actual existence; to know from experience; to get as the result of effort; to turn property into money.—*n.*, *realization* (*rêalîzâ'shôn*).—*adv.*, *rê'ally*, in truth; in fact.

realm (*relm*), *n.* [O.Fr. *realme*, from L. *regâlis*], the country over which a king reigns; the place over which power is felt.

ream (*rêm*), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *rîzmah*, a bundle], twenty quires or four hundred and eighty sheets (of paper).

rêan'imâte, *v.* [RE-], to bring to life again; to fill with new life or spirit.—*n.*, *reanima'tion*.

reap, *v.* [A.S.], to cut grain; to gather a crop; to receive as a reward.—*n.*, *rea'per*, one who reaps; a machine for cutting corn.

rêappeâr', *v.* [RE-], to come into sight again — *n.*, *reappeâr'-ance*.

rear (1), *v.* [A.S. *ræran*], to raise or set up; to build; to train or educate; to breed; to rise on the hind legs.

rear (2), *n.* [shortened from *ARREAR*], the back part; the last part of an army or a fleet;—*a.*, in the back.—*ns.*, *rear-ad'miral*, a naval officer below a vice-admiral; *rear'-guard* and *rear'ward*, a guard for the rear; the last troop;—*a.* and *adv.*, at the rear.

rea'son (*rê'zôn*), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, from L. *ratio*], power of judging; exercise of thought; the ground of an opinion; the proof of a statement; the motive of an action; a fair and just view of things; justice;—*v.*, to use the power of thought; to pass from premises to conclusions; to convince by reasoning.—*a.*, *rea'son-able*, able to reason; rational; according to reason; within bounds.—*ns.*, *rea'sonableness*, agreement with reason; *rea'son-*

ing, process of bringing forward reasons; argumentation; that which is used as argument.

rêassém'ble, *v.* [RE-], to come together again.

rêassert', *v.* [RE-], to assert over again.—*n.*, *reasser'tion*.

rêassign', *v.* [RE-], to transfer back again.

rêassume', *v.* [RE-], to take up again.

rêassure', *v.* [RE-], to assure again; to bring back confidence to; to free from fear.—*n.*, *reassûr'-ance*.

reave (*rêv*), *v.* [A.S.], to take away by force or violence.—*past* and *p.p.*, *reaved* or *reft*.

rebate', *v.* [O.Fr. *rabattre* (RE-, *abattre*, to abate)], to give discount.—*n.*, *rebate'*, deduction; discount.

reb'el, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rebellis* (RE-, *bellum*, war)], fighting against lawful authority; acting in revolt;—*n.*, one who rebels.—*v.*, *rebel'*, to refuse to obey, or to fight against a lawful ruler; to rise against the government of one's country.—*pres. p.*, *rebel-ling*; *p.p.*, *rebelled*.—*n.*, *re-bellion* (*-yûn*), state of being a rebel; resistance to law or government; revolt.—*a.*, *rebellious* (*yûs*), engaged in rebellion; resisting lawful government.

rebound', *v.* [O.Fr. *rebondir*; RE-, *BOUND* (2)], to bound or spring back;—*n.*, act of springing back; recoil.

rebuff', *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *ribuffo*, imit.], a sudden check; an unexpected refusal;—*v.*, to give a sudden check to; to refuse harshly.

rebuild' (*rêbild'*), *v.* [RE-], to build again.

rebuke', *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *bucher*, to beat], to check or to find fault with; to silence; to reprove;—*n.*, a sharp reproof; censure.

re'bus, *n.* [L., ablative of *res*, a thing], a puzzle where words are expressed by pictures; (*pl.*) *re'buses*.

rebut', *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, and root of *BUTT* (1)], disprove by argument

or proof.—*pres. p.*, **rebutting** ; *p.p.*, **rebutted**.—*n.*, **rebut'tal**.

recalcitrant (*rekal'sitrant*), *a.* [L. *recalcitrare* (RE-, *calx*, the heel)], kicking against authority ; refusing to go on or follow.—*n.*, **recalcitrance**.

recall' (*récall'*), *v.* [RE-], to call back ; to order home ; to revoke ; to call to mind ;—*n.*, a call to return.

recant', *v.* [L. RE-, *cantare*, to sing], to take back a statement or opinion ; to retract ; to withdraw.—*n.*, **recantation**, a statement contradicting a former one.

récapit'ulate, *v.* [RE-], to go over the chief points again ; to sum up.—*n.*, **récapitulation**, a summing up ; a summary of the chief facts or points.

récap'ture, *v.* [RE-], to capture a second time ; to recover spoil or plunder ;—*n.*, a recovering of something taken.

recast', *v.* [RE-], to cast, mould, or count up a second time ; reconstruct.

recede (*reséd'*), *v.* [L. RE-, *cedere*, to go], to go or move back ; to retire ; (from) to withdraw.—*ns.*, **recess'**, a going back or retiring ; a time during which business is stopped ; vacation ; a nook in a room ; a quiet spot ; **recession** (*résesh'ón*), withdrawal ; restoration.

receipt (*résél'*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *receptus* (*recipere*, to RECEIVE)], a getting or receiving ; place of receiving ; a written acknowledgment of something received ; the thing received ; a recipe ;—*v.*, to give a receipt for.

receive (*résév'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *recipere* (RE-, *capere*, to take)], to take what is offered or sent ; to admit into the mind ; to take into one's house ; to treat as a friend ; to undergo or suffer.—*n.*, **recei'ver**, one who receives, esp. stolen goods ; a collector of rents, etc. ; a vessel for receiving what has been distilled, as exhausted steam ; apparatus for transforming wireless waves into

sound ; part of a telegraph, etc., apparatus.

recen'sion, *n.* [L. RE-, *censere*, to value], act of reviewing or examining an ancient text ; a text so corrected.

re'cent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *recens*, fresh], lately come to pass ; modern ; fresh ; (geology) since the creation of man.—*adv.*, **re'cently**.

receptacle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *receptaculum*], that into which things are put ; a reservoir.—*ns.*, **recep'tion**, act of receiving ; state of being received ; manner of receiving ; receiving wireless programmes ; entertainment ; welcome ; **recep'tionist**, one who receives guests and professional clients.—*a.*, **recep'tive**, able and willing to receive suggestions ; open-minded.—*ns.*, **recep'tiveness** and **receptiv'ity**, power of taking in.

recess' and **reces'sion**. See under **RETEDE**.

recipe (*res'ipé*), *n.* [L. *recipere*, to RECEIVE], directions for making up dishes, etc. ; (*pl.*) **rec'ipés**.

recip'ient, *n.* [L. *recipiens* (*recipere*, to RECEIVE)], one who receives.

recip'ocal, *a.* [L. *reciprocus*, mutual], passing from one to the other ; given and received ; done or due by each to the other ; mutual.—*v.*, **recip'ocate**, to move backwards and forwards ; to act time about ; to give and get in return.—*ns.*, **reciproca'tion** and **recipro'city**, a giving and getting ; interchange ; mutual obligations ; movement backwards and forwards.

recite', *v.* [Fr., from L. *recitare*, to read aloud (RE-, *citare*, to CITE)], to read aloud or repeat ; to mention particulars ; to narrate ; to enumerate.—*ns.*, **reci'tal** and **recita'tion**, act of reciting ; that which is recited ; a telling of a story, etc. ; **reci'tal**, a musical or dramatic performance.—*a.*, **recitative'** (*-iév'*), like a recitation ;—*n.*, music in which the words are almost as if recited.

reck, *v.* [A.S.], to care for ; to give thought or heed to.—*a.*, **reckless**, taking no thought ; utterly careless.—*n.*, **recklessness**.

reck'on, *v.* [A.S. (*ge*)*recenian*, to explain], to count up ; to calculate ; to rely (upon) ; to come to a conclusion ; to make up accounts.—*n.*, **reck'oning**, a counting up or its result ; an account of time ; the charge at an inn, etc. ; value ; the calculation of a ship's position.

rèclaim', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *reclāmare* (RE-, *clāmare*, to cry out)], to demand back ; to bring from a wild to a tame state ; to win back from wrong-doing ; to make waste land fruitful ; to cry out against.—*n.*, **rèclama'tion**, recovery ; demand ; reformation.

recline', *v.* [L. RE-, *clīnāre*, to bend], to lean back or to one side ; to lie down.—*as.*, **reclined** ; **recl'ining**.

recluse (*rekloos'*), *a.* [L. *reclusus* (RE-, *cludere*, to shut)], shut off from the world ; living entirely by oneself ;—*n.*, a person who lives entirely by himself ; a hermit.

recognize, *v.* [Fr., from L. *recognoscere*], to know again ; to acknowledge ; to admit the truth of.—*ns.*, **recogni'tion**, act of recognizing ; state of being recognized ; an acknowledgment of former knowledge ; an avowal ; **recogn'izance**, an obligation entered into before a court or a magistrate.

recoil', *v.* [O.Fr. *reculer*, to retire], to start or spring back ; to draw back quickly ; to rebound ; to shrink ;—*n.*, a starting back ; a rebound.

recollect' (*rekōlekt'*), *v.*, to call back to mind ; to remember ; (oneself) to recover self-command.—*n.*, **rècollec'tion**, a calling back to mind ; power of remembering ; that which is remembered.

rècommence', *v.* [RE-], to begin over again.—*n.*, **rècommence-ment**, a new beginning.

recommend' (*rekəmend'*), *v.* [Fr., from med. L. *recommēdāre* (RE-, *commēdāre*, to COMMENT)], to bring under favourable notice ; to commit to the charge of ; to praise ; to advise to something as being good or profitable.—*n.*, **recommenda'tion**, anything that invites a favourable reception ; an approval ; a good word.

rècommit', *v.* [RE-], to send back again, as to jail or to a committee.—*pres. p.*, **recommitting** ; *p.p.*, **recommitted**. — *ns.*, **recommit'tal** and **recommit'ment**.

rec'ompense, *v.* [L. *compensāre*, to COMPENSATE], to make an equal return for ; to pay back ; to requite ;—*n.*, repayment ; remuneration, etc.

reconcile (*rek'onsil*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *reconciliāre* (RE-, *conciliāre*, to CONCILIATE)], to make friends again ; to cause to agree ; (oneself to) to bring oneself to accord ; to remove differences.—*ns.*, **reconcilia'tion** and **rec'oncilement**, renewal of friendship ; a removal of differences ; atonement ; harmony.

rec'ondite, *a.* [L. RE-, *condere*, to hide], hidden away from view ; secret ; abstruse ; obscure.

reconnaissance (*reckon'asāns*), *n.* [Fr. *reconnaître*, to discover], an examination or survey for engineering or military operations.

reconnoitre (*rekōnoi'ter*), *v.* [O.Fr. for *reconnaître*], to cast the eye over ; to make a survey or examination.

rèconsid'er, *v.* [RE-], to consider again.—*n.*, **reconsidera'tion**.

reconstruct', *v.* [RE-, to build again ; to build after a new plan.—*n.*, **reconstruc'tion**, act of reconstructing ; that which is reconstructed.

reconvey' (*rekōnvē'*), *v.* [RE-], to take back to a former place ; to give back to a former owner.—*n.*, **reconvey'ance**.

record', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *recor-dāre*, to call to mind], to keep in remembrance by writing ; to register ; to cause to be remembered ; to repeat ; to celebrate.

—*ns.*, **rec'ord**, a written account; that which has been recorded; a gramophone disk; **recor'der**, one who records; a judge in a city or borough court in England; a musical instrument resembling a flute.

récount' (1), *v.* [RE-], to count over again;—*n.* (**re'count**), a second counting.

recount' (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *reconter*], to relate; to enumerate; to detail.

recoup (**rêkoop'**), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *couper*, to cut], to make up for; to repay for expense incurred; to indemnify.—*n.*, **recoup'ment**.

recourse (**rêkôrs'**), *n.* [Fr., from L. *recursum* (RE-, *curvus*, COURSE)], a going to for help or protection;—*v.*, (to have) **recour'se** (to), to resort to for advice, assistance, etc.

recover (1) (**rêkûv'ér**), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *recuperâre*, to RE-UMERATE], to get back what was lost; to repair a loss or injury; to restore to health; to grow well again; to gain in a court.—*n.*, **recov'ery**, restoration to health; act of recovering.

récov'er (3), *v.* [RE-], to cover again.

recr'eant (**rêk're-ant**), *a.* [O.Fr. *recroire*, to change belief], mean-spirited; apostate;—*n.*, one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited person; a renegade.—*n.*, **rec'reancy**, the spirit of a recreant; apostasy.

recreate (**rêkrê-ât'**) (1), *v.* [RE-], to create again; to make anew.

recreate (**rêk'rê-ât**) (2), *v.* [L. RE-, *creâre*, to CREATE], to give new life to; to refresh when wearied.—*n.*, **recrea'tion**, relaxation after toil; amusement.—*a.*, **rec'reative**, fitted to refresh or recreate.

recrim'inate, *v.* [L. RE-, *criminâri*, to CRIMINATE], to accuse in return; to meet a charge by making another.—*n.*, **recrimi-na'tion**, counter charge.—*a.*, **recrim'inative** and **recrim'inatory**, meeting one charge by another.

récrudes'cence, *n.* [L. RE-, *crûdus*, raw], a breaking-out again (of disease, etc.).

recruit (**rêkroot'**), *v.* [Fr. *recruter* (RE-, *croître*, L. *crescere*, to increase)], to supply what has been wasted; to procure new soldiers; to renew or to gain health, strength, etc.;—*n.*, a newly enlisted soldier.

rec'tangle, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *rectangulus* (L. *rectus*, right; *angulus*, an ANGLE)], a four-sided figure having all its angles right angles.—*a.*, **rectan'gular**.

rec'tify, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *rectificâre* (L. *rectus*, straight; -FY)], to make straight; to put right; to purify by distilling, etc.; to adjust.—*n.*, **rectifica'tion**.

rectilin'eal (**-e-al**) and **rectilin'ear** (**-e-ar**), *as.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a LINE], in a straight line; bounded by straight lines.

rec'titude, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *rectitudo* (*rectus*, straight)], rightness of thought or action; integrity; honour; uprightness.

rec'tor, *n.* [L. *regere*, to rule], a clergyman in Anglican Church who has charge of a parish, and a right to the tithes, etc.; (in Scotland) the headmaster of certain schools, or the president of a university court; the head of a Jesuit College.—*a.*, **rector'ial**.—*ns.*, **rec'torship** and **rec'torate**, the office or rank of a rector; **rec'tory**, the house or district of a rector.

rec'tum, *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight], the lower part of the large intestine.

recum'bent, *a.* [L. *recumbens* (RE-, *cumbere*, to lie), *hanging* or lying down; reclining.—*ns.*, **recum'bence** and **recum'bency**.

recu'perate, *v.* [L. *recuperâre*, to recover], to get back health or strength; to recover.—*n.*, **recu'pera'tion**, recovery.—*a.*, **recu'perative**, tending to recovery.

recur', *v.* [L. RE-, *currere*, to run], to come again into the mind; to happen at regular times.—*pres. p.*, **recurring**; *p.p.*, **re-curred**.—*a.*, **recur'rent**, returning at regular times.—*n.*, **recur'rence**.

recur've, *v.* [L. RE-, *curvus*,

crooked], to bend or curve back.—*ns.*, **recurvation** and **recurvature**.

recusant (*rek'üzánt* or *rekū'zánt*), *a.* [L. *recusare*, to reject], obstinate in refusing; refusing to worship according to established forms;—*n.*, one who thus refuses.

red, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of blood;—*n.*, a colour like blood; crimson; scarlet;—*comp.*, **redder**; *sup.*, **reddest**.—*ns.*, **red-breast**, the robin, a bird with red feathers on its breast; **red deer**, the common stag; **red-start**, a small fly-catching warbler, having a red tail.—*v.*, **red-den**, to make or to grow red.—*a.*, **red'dish**, somewhat red.—*adv.*, **red'-handed**, in the very act.—*a.*, **red'-hot**, heated to redness.—*n.*, **red lead**, a paint made from oxide of lead.—*a.*, **red-letter**, marked with red letters, as the saints' days in old calendars; fortunate; happy.—*n.*, **red-tape'**, tape (often of a red colour) for tying up official papers; a too formal way of doing business.

red-, *pref.* See RE-.

redac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *redigere*, to bring back (RE-, *agere*, to bring)], an arranging of literary matter; editing; its result.

redan' (*rédián'*), *n.* [O.Fr. *redent*, a double dent or notch], a field-work of two sides forming an angle towards the enemy.

redeem' (*redēm'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *redimere* (*red-*, RE-, *emere*, to buy)], to buy back to ransom; to deliver from the power or the punishment of sin; to make the most of; to perform, as a promise; to atone for.—*ns.*, **Redeemer**, Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world; one who redeems; **redemp'tion**, a buying back; a setting free by payment; a clearing off of a burden; deliverance from sin; salvation.—*as.*, **redemp'tive** and **redemp'tory**, serving or tending to redeem.

redin'tegrate, *v.* [L. *RED-*, *integrare*, to INTEGRATE], to make

whole again; to renew.—*n.*, **redintegration**.

redirect', *v.* [RE-], to direct again; to readdress.

red'olent, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *redolere*, to give out a smell], giving out a smell; spreading a sweet scent; fragrant; suggestive of.—*n.*, **red'olence**, sweetness of smell.

redouble (*rédiubl*), *v.* [Fr. RE-], to double or to be doubled again or several times; to increase greatly.

redoubt' (*rédiout'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *ridotto* (L. *reductus*, retired)], a small temporary fort on hill tops, mountain passes, etc.

redoubtable (*rédioutábl*) and **redoubted**, *as.* [Fr., from *redouter*, to fear greatly (RE-, L. *dubitare*, to DOUBT)], to be feared; formidable; commanding respect.

redound, *v.* [Fr., from L. *redundare* (*RED-*, *unda*, a wave)], to flow back; to be driven back; to result from; to add to one's credit; to recoil upon.—*a.*, **redun'dant**, more than is needed; using too many words.—*ns.*, **redun'dance** and **redun'dancy**, excess; superfluity.

redress' (1), *v.* [Fr. RE-, and root of *RESS*], to put right again; to relieve from injustice; to make amends for;—*n.*, a putting right; relief, etc.

ré'dress (2), *v.* [RE-], to dress over again.

reduce' (*redūs'*), *v.* [L. RE-, *dūcere*, to lead], to bring to a lower place or condition; to weaken; to bring into a new form; to bring under one's power; to grind down; to change from one denomination to another, as *pounds to pence*.—*n.*, **reduc'tion**, act of reducing; a making less; a bringing under one's power; a rule in arithmetic.

redundant. See REDOUND.

reduplicate, *v.* [med. L. RE-, DUPLICATE], to double again; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of a word;—*a.*, doubled; with the edges curved outward, *as leaves*.—*n.*, **re-**

duplica'tion, the doubling of a first letter or syllable.

re-echo (*rê-ek'ô*), *v.* [RE-], to echo back again; to reverbate;—*n.*, the echo of an echo.

reed, *n.* [A.S. *hrêod*], a tall kind of grass, with hollow stem, growing near or in water; a musical instrument made from a reed; a slip of reed in a mouthpiece; a long row of thin strips of reed, between which the threads of a web pass.—*as.*, **ree'ded**, covered or fitted with reeds; having reed-like channels or ridges; **ree'dy**, abounding in reeds; like a reed in tone.

reef (1), *n.* [Du. *rif*. a rift?], a line of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.—*a.*, **ree'fy**, full of reefs.

reef (2), *n.* [Scand. *rif*], the part of a sail that is taken in or let out;—*v.*, to roll or fold up part of a sail; to take in.—*n.*, **reef'er**, one who reefs; a close-fitting jacket of thick cloth.

reek, *n.* [A.S.], smoke; vapour;—*v.*, to send out smoke.—*a.*, **ree'ky**, soiled with smoke; giving out much smoke.

reel (1), *n.* [A.S. *hrêol*], a frame turning on an axle, for winding yarn or thread; a spool; a bobbin;—*v.*, to wind upon a reel; to go from side to side in walking; to stagger.

reel (2), *n.* [perhaps as above], a quick Scottish dance; the music played for it.

rê-elect', *v.* [RE-], to elect again.—*n.*, **re-elec'tion**.

rê-embark', *v.* [RE-], to go on board ship again.—*n.*, **re-em-barka'tion**.

rê-enact', *v.* [RE-], to pass a law again.—*n.*, **re-en-act'ment**.

rê-enforce', *v.* to enforce again; see also **REINFORCE**.—*n.*, **re-en-force'ment**.

rê-en'ter, *v.* [RE-], to enter or take possession again.—*n.*, **re-en'try**.

rê-esab'lish, *v.* [RE-], to establish again; to restore.—*n.*, **re-esab'lishment**.

reeve (1), *v.* [Du., connected with **REEF** (2)], to pass the end of a

rope through a hole or a ring.—*p.p.*, **rove** or **reeved**.

reeve (2), *n.* [A.S. *gerêfa*, a governor], a chief officer; a steward.

rê-exam'ine, *v.* [RE-], to examine again.—*n.*, **re-examina'tion**.

refec'tion (*rêfek'shôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *refectio*, a repast], refreshment by a meal; a repast.—*n.*, **refec'tory**, a hall for meals; a refreshment- or dining-room.

refer', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *referre* (RE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to send for consideration to someone else: (to) to speak about; to point to; to assign; to send to for information.—*pres. p.*, **re-fer-ring**; *p.p.*, **referred**.—*a.*, **ref'er-able**, that may be thought of in connection with something else; assignable; ascribable.—*ns.*, **referee'**, one to whom a thing is referred; an arbiter; an umpire; **ref'er-ence**, act of referring; submission of a dispute for settlement; a quoted passage;—*a.*, affording information, as books, etc.—*n.*, **referen'dum**, a vote by the whole people by which laws are approved or rejected, before they are placed on the statute book.

refine', *v.* [RE-], to make or to become pure; to free from dross; to clarify; to make or to become more elegant; to cultivate.—*ns.*, **refine'ment**, purity; elegance of manners; culture; **refi'nery**, a place where things are refined.

rêfit', *v.* [RE-], to fit again for use; to repair after damage.—*pres. p.*, **refitting**; *p.p.*, **refitted**.

reflect', *v.* [L. RE-, *flectere*, to bend], to throw back from a surface, as rays of light or heat; to give back an image or likeness; to be thrown back; (upon) to think closely over; to reproach.—*n.*, **reflec'tion**, a throwing back of light or heat; a likeness shown by a mirror, etc.; continued thought; the power by which the mind becomes conscious of its own thoughts or states; reproach.—*a.*, **reflec'tive**, that can reflect; thought-

ful; meditative.—*n.*, **reflector**, a polished surface that reflects light or heat; a mirror; a kind of telescope.

réflex, *a.* [L. *reflexus*], reflected; involuntary, as the action of some muscles;—*n.*, reflected light; a copy.—*a.*, **reflexive**, bending or turned back; referring to something past; (grammar) referring to verbs or pronouns, where subject and object are the same.

refluent, *a.* [L. *RE-*, *fluere*, to flow], flowing back; ebbing; returning.—*n.*, **reflux**, a flowing back; an ebb;—*a.*, flowing back.

reform, *v.* [Fr., from L. *reformare* (*RE-*, *formare*, to form)], to make or to grow better; to amend; to improve; to give up evil ways;—*n.*, a giving a new form to; a making better; a change for the better.—*ns.*, **reformation**, an amendment; an improvement in life and manners; **Reformation**, the great change in religion when the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholic Church.—*as.*, **reformative**, forming anew; tending to reform: **reformatory**, bringing about reform;—*n.*, a school for reforming young offenders.—*n.*, **reformer**, one who works for social reform; one who took part in the Reformation.

ré-form, *v.* [RE-], to give a new form to.—*n.*, **ré-formation**.

refract, *v.* [L. *RE-*, *fractus* (*frangere*, to break)], to bend back; to bend from a straight line, esp. rays of light, etc.; to deflect.—*n.*, **refraction**, a refracting or bending; the bend in a ray of light, etc., when it passes from one medium into another.—*as.*, **refractive**, causing refraction; **refractory**, unwilling to obey; difficult to melt; **refrangible**, that may be refracted.

refrain (1). *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *refrēnāre* (*RE-*, *frēnum*, a bridle)], to hold back; to keep from acting; to abstain; to forbear.

refrain (2). *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *refrangere* (L. *refrangere*, to RE-FRACT)], the line or verse repeated

at the end of each part of a song; the burden of a song.

refrangible. See REFRACT.

refresh, *v.* [O.Fr. *RE-*], to make fresh again; to cool; to give new strength and life to; to give rest after toil or pain.—*n.*, **refreshment**, renewed strength and life; that which refreshes; food (*often in pl.*).

refrigerate (*réfri'jérāt*), *v.* [L. *refrigerare*, to cool], to make or to keep cool; to refresh.—*a.*, **refrigerant**, making or keeping cool;—*n.*, that which causes coolness; a cooling medicine.—*us.*, **refrigerator**, a place or machine for keeping food cool; **refrigeration**, the process of refrigerating.

rest, *v. p. st and p.p. of REAVE*.

refuge (*réf'j*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *refugium*], a place to flee to; a place of safety from danger; anything that protects or saves; asylum; stronghold.—*n.*, **refugee** (*réf'jé'*), one who flees for safety.

refulgent (*réf'j'jént*), *a.* [L. *RE-*, *fulgere*, to shine], throwing off a bright light; radiant; resplendent.—*n.*, **refulgence**, radiance; great brightness.

refund (*réf'und'*), *v.* [L. *RE-*, *fundere*, to pour], to pay back money; to repay.

refuse (*réf'uz'*), *v.* [Fr. *refuser*, prob. *af* above], to send back what is offered; to say no; to reject; to decline.—*a.*, **refuse** (*réf'uz*), that which is cast aside; dross;—*a.*, worthless; of no value.—*n.*, **refusal** (*réf'uz'al*), act of refusing; saying no; a first chance either to accept or refuse.

refute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *refutāre*, to push back], to prove to be wrong; to overcome by argument; to disprove.—*n.*, **refutation**.

regain, *v.* [Fr. *RE-*], to get back what has been lost; to recover.

regal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *regalis*, ROYAL], belonging to a king; royal.

regale, *v.* [Fr., from It. *regalare*], to entertain in a rich way; to

give delight to the eye or the taste ; to fare richly.

regalia, *n. pl.* [L., *neut. pl.* of *regalis*, ROYAL], the rights of a king ; the royal ornaments, as sceptre, crown, etc. ; any badges of office ; the distinctive badges or dress of some societies, as Freemasons, Oddfellows, etc.

regard', *v.* [Fr. *RE-*, *garder*, to look to], to keep in sight ; to fix the eyes or the mind upon ; to hold as an opinion ; to look on with respect or favour ; to care for ; to take into account ;—*n.*, a look or a looking at ; respect or favour ; attention and interest ; consideration ; relation. — *a.*, **regard'less**, heedless ; careless.

regat'ta, *n.* [It.], a race-meeting for contests in sailing or rowing.

regen'erate (*rĕjĕn'ĕrāt*), *v.* [L. *RE-*, *generare*, to generate], to cause to be born again ; to turn from sin to holiness ; to give new life and strength to ; to convert ;—*a.*, born again ; changed in nature ; turned to love God.—*n.*, **regeneration**, a turning from sin to holiness ; a thorough change of nature.—*a.*, **regen'erative**, bringing about regeneration.

regent (*rĕjĕnt*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *regere*, to rule], ruling ; taking a sovereign's place for a time ;—*n.*, one who takes a sovereign's place ; a director.—*n.*, **Re'gency**, power or office of a regent ; government in name of another ; rulers during a minority.

regicide (*rej'isid*), *n.* [L. *rex*, a king ; *cacdere*, to kill], one who kills a king ; the murder of a king.

regime (*rdzhĕm'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regimen* (*regere*, to rule)], manner of living ; mode of ruling or governing.

regimen (*rdzhĕm*), *n.* [as above], regular government ; established order ; a regulation of diet, exercise, etc.

regiment (*rej'imĕnt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regimentum*, government], a body of soldiers under the command of a colonel ; regimen or mode of ruling.—*a.*, regi-

men'tal, pertaining to a regiment ;—*n. pl.*, the dress or uniform of a regiment.

region (*rĕjĕn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *regio*, a district (*regere*, to rule)], a portion of space or of a country ; a district or area.

register (*rej'istĕr*), *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *registrum*, a record], a list of names ; a record ; a book containing lists or records ; the range of musical notes ;—*v.*, to put into a list ; to keep account of ; to express.—*ns.*, **reg'istrar**, the official who has charge of a register ; **registra'tion**, process of enrolling ; **reg'istry**, act of registering ; the place where a register is kept ; the things registered.

reg'nant, *a.* [L. *regnare*, to REIGN], reigning ; having the power or authority of a sovereign ; prevailing.

rĕgress, *n.* [L. *regressus*, a going back (*ire*, *gradī*, to go)], a stepping back ; a return ; power of returning ;—*v.*, **regress'**, to go back ; to return on a former place or state.—*n.*, **regression**, a going back or returning.—*a.*, **regressive**.

regret, *n.* [O.Fr. *regreter*, etym. ?], sorrow for something remembered ; a mourning on account of loss ;—*v.*, to feel grief ; to remember with sorrow ; to mourn the loss of.—*pres. p.*, **re-gretting** ; *p. p.*, **regretted**.—*a.*, **regret'ful**, full of regret ; causing or feeling regret.

reg'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *regulāris* (*regula*, a rule)], according to rule ; done in the proper way ; steady in movement ; (geometry) having equal sides and angles ;—*n.*, a soldier of a standing army ; a monk, a friar, etc., who has taken the vows.—*n.*, **regular'ity**, state of being regular ; order ; method ; punctuality.—*v.*, **reg'ulate**, to guide according to rule ; to keep in proper order ; to keep at the proper speed.—*n.*, **regula'tion**, act of regulating ; state of being regulated ; a rule or order to be observed.—*a.*, **reg'ulative**,

tending to regulate.—*n.*, **regulator**, one who regulates ; that which regulates speed.

rèhabilitate, *v.* [RE-], to restore to former rank, rights, etc. ; to reinstate.

rehearse' (*rêhers*'), *v.* [Fr. *rehercer*, to harrow over again (see **HEARSE**)], to tell in the hearing of others ; to try over before appearing in public ; to go over again.—*n.*, **rehear'sal**, a going over again ; practice before appearing in public.

Reichstag (*riks'taoh*), *n.* [Ger.], the Parliament of the former German Empire.

reign (*rân*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *regnum* (*regere*, to rule)], kingly power ; the time during which a sovereign is in power ;—*v.*, to be a king or chief ruler ; to prevail.

reimburse (*rêimbêrs*'), *v.* [RE-], to pay a person what he has spent or lost ; to refund ; to repay.—*n.*, **reimbursement**, repayment.

rein (*rân*), *n.* [Fr. *reine*, prob. from L. *retinere* (RE-, *tenere*, to hold)], the strap of a bridle ; the strap by which one guides a horse ; any means of guiding or governing ;—*v.*, to guide by a bridle ; to hold in ; to check.

reindeer (*rân'dêr*), *n.* [Scand. *hrein* ; DEER], a deer with branching horns found in the northern parts of Europe and America.—*n.* **rein'deer moss**, a moss on which the reindeer feeds.

reinforce', *v.* [RE-], to strengthen with fresh troops, etc. ; to make stronger.—*n.*, **reinforcement**.

reins (*rânz*), *n. pl.* [O.Fr., from L. *rênes*], the kidneys ; the heart or the passions.

reinstate', *v.* [RE-], to restore to a former place or rank.—*n.*, **reinstate'ment**.

reintroduce', *v.* [RE-], to bring in again.—*n.*, **reintroduction**.

reinvest', *v.* [RE-], to invest again, as with clothes or office ; to lay out money a second time.—*n.*, **reinvest'ment**.

reinvigorate, *v.* [RE-], to give

fresh life or vigour to.—*n.*, **reinvigora'tion**.

rèis'sue, *v.* [RE-], to send out a second time ; to republish ;—*n.*, a second issue, as of a book.

rêit'erate, *v.* [RE-], to repeat over and over again.—*n.*, **reitera'tion**.

reject', *v.* [Fr., from L. *rejectus*, thrown back (RE-, *jacere*, to throw)], to throw back or away ; to cast aside ; to refuse to receive.—*n.*, **rejec'tion**, exclusion ; refusal.

rejoice' (*rêjois*'), *v.* [O.Fr. *resjoir* (RE-, and root of JOY)], to feel glad ; to be in great joy ; to make joyful.—*n.*, **rejoic'ing**, the expression of joy ; the cause of joy.

rejoin', *v.* [RE-], to join again ; to come again into one's company ; to say in answer to a reply.—*n.*, **rejoin'der**, an answer, esp. to a reply.

rejuv'enate, *v.* [RE-, L. *juvenis*, young], to make young again.—*n.*, **rejuvena'tion**.

rekin'dle, *v.* [RE-], to kindle again ; to arouse anew.

relapse (*rêlâps*'), *v.* [L. *relapsus* (RE-, *labi*, to slip)], to slip back into a former state ; to grow worse after improvement ;—*n.*, a fall backwards into a former state.

relate', *v.* [Fr., from L. *relatus* (RE-, *ferre*, to bring)], to tell ; to give an account of ; (to) to stand in some connection (with) ; to refer.—*ns.*, **rela'tion**, a giving an account ; that which is told ; connection of one with another ; a connection by birth or marriage ; **rela'tionship**, state of being related ; affinity. — *a.*, **rel'ative**, existing in connection with something else ; arising from relation to such connection ; (grammar) expressing relation ;—*n.*, a connection by blood or marriage ; a pronoun, etc., expressing relation.—*n.*, **relati'vity**, the theory that all things depend on something else, applied esp. to motion and to human knowledge.

relax', *v.* [L. *RE-*, *laxus*, LAX], to make or to become slack or less strict; to ease from effort or attention; to weaken.—*n.*, **relaxa'tion**, a making or growing slack; ease from work or effort.

relay' (1), *n.* [Fr. *relais*, from *relayer*, etym. ?], a fresh supply of anything; a shift; a relief; a reserve.—*v.*, to broadcast by wireless a programme received from another station.

relay' (2), *v.* [RE-], to lay a second time.—*past* and *p.p.*, **relaid**.

release (*relēs'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *relaxāre*, to RELAX], to let loose again; to set free; to liberate; to discharge; to give up a right or claim;—*n.*, freedom from confinement, etc.; the giving up of a claim or right.

rel'egate, *v.* [L. *relegātus* [RE-, *legāre*, to send]], to send away or to remove; to banish; to consign.—*n.*, **rel'ega'tion**, banishment; consignment.

relent', *v.* [RE-, L. *lentus*, slack], to grow soft or tender; to feel pity; to become less hard or severe; to cease from anger.—*a.*, **relent'less**, not to be moved by pity; merciless.

rel'evant, *a.* [med. L. *relevans* (RE-, *levāre*; see RELIEVE)], giving aid or support; applying to the matter in hand; pertinent; applicable.—*ns.*, **rel'evance** and **rel'evancy**.

reli'able, etc. See RELY.

rel'ic, *n.* [O.Fr. *relique*, from L. *relictus*, left], that which remains after loss or decay of the rest; the body without the soul; the dead body of a saint either whole or in part; a remembrance; a memorial.—*n.*, **rel'ict**, a widow.

relieve (*relēv'*), *v.* [Fr. *relèver*, from L. *relevāre* (RE-, *levāre*, to lift)], to free from weight or pressure; to make more easily borne; to give help or comfort to; to set free from duty, etc.; to cause to stand out from the surface, as a figure; to introduce a variety or a contrast.—*n.*, **relief'** (*relēf'*), state of being relieved; freedom

from or a lessening of fear, pain, etc.; that which removes or lessens; release from duty; the raising of a figure above the surface on which it is carved.

religion (*relīj'ōn*), *n.* [L. *religio* (RE-, *ligāre*, to bind ?)], belief in God and in man's dependence upon Him; worship expressing this belief; life and action as related to duty towards God and man; any mode of faith and worship.—*a.*, **relig'ious** (—*ūs*) pertaining to religion; paying attention to its duties; devout.—*ns.*, **relig'iousness**; **relig'ios'ity**, insincere religiousness.

relinquish (*relīnq'kwish*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *relinquere*, to leave behind], to leave behind; to cease from; to give up, as a claim; to abandon.—*n.*, **relin'quishment**.

rel'iquary, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire* (see RELIC)], a box or casket for holding relics.

rel'ish, *n.* [O.Fr. *reles*, *relais*, after-taste, from *relesser*, to RELEASE], a pleasant taste; a liking for; power of pleasing; something added to improve the taste of food;—*v.*, to like the taste of; to be pleased with; to give a pleasant taste to; to have a pleasant taste.

reluc'tant, *a.* [L. RE-, *luctāri*, to struggle], striving against; unwilling; disinclined.—*n.*, **reluc'tance**, state of being reluctant; unwillingness; repugnance.—*adv.*, **reluc'tantly**.

rely', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *religāre* (RE-, *ligāre*, to bind)], to lean or rest upon; (on) to trust in; to depend on.—*a.*, **reli'able**, fit to be relied on; trustworthy.—*ns.*, **rel'iance**, confidence; trust; dependence; **reliabil'ity**, the quality of being reliable.—*a.*, **rell'ant**, leaning on or trusting in; confident.

remain', *v.* [Fr., from L. *remanēre* (RE-, *manēre*, to remain)], to stay behind, or to be left after others have been removed or lost; to be over after subtraction; to continue unchanged; to last;

to survive.—*n. pl.*, **remains'**, a dead human body; a corpse; writings of one who is now dead.—*n.*, **remain'der**, that which is left; the sum left after subtraction; difference.

remand', *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *remandāre* (RE-, *mandāre*, to order)], to send back; to recommit (a prisoner) to custody; —*n.*, an order to go back.

remark', *v.* [Fr. RE-, and root of MARK], to say; to take notice of; to note in the mind; to speak of what one thinks, sees, or hears; —*n.*, an expression of what one thinks, etc.; a short statement.—*a.*, **remark'able**, worthy of being remarked; eminent; unusual.

rem'edy, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *remedium* (RE-, *medēri*, to heal)], that which heals a disease or puts right what is wrong; medicine; cure; —*v.*, to put right; to remove an evil; to cure; to redress.—*as.*, **reme'diable**, that may be remedied; **remē'dial**, providing a remedy; curative.

remem'ber, *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *rememordri* (RE-, *memor*, mindful)], to call to mind; to keep in mind; to use the power of memory; to recollect.—*ns.*, **remem'brance**, a keeping in mind; something remembered; that which brings to mind; power of remembering; length of time during which a thing can be remembered; **remem'brancer**, one who or that which serves to remind; an official to remind others of business to be attended to.

remind', *v.* [RE-], to put in mind of again; to cause to remember.—*n.*, **remin'der**, that which recalls to mind.

remembrance (*reminis'ēns*), *n.* [late L. *reminiscentia* (*reminisci*, to remember)], that which is remembered; a story of something remembered.—*a.*, **reminis'cent**, recalling past things; suggestive of.

remiss', *a.* [L. *remissus*, let slack (see REMIT-), slack in duty;

wanting in energy or earnestness; careless; unpunctual.—*ns.*, **remis'sion**, release from a claim, debt, or punishment; pardon; a lessening of pain or disease; **remiss'ness**, carelessness; want of energy, vigour, or punctuality.

remit', *v.* [L. RE-, *mittere*, to send], to send back; to give up; to send to a distance, as money; to hand over for decision; to make or to become less painful or violent; to make inoperative, as a punishment, etc.; to pardon.—*pres. p.*, **remitting**; *p.p.*, **remitted**.—*ns.*, **remit'tal**, a giving up; a surrender; a sending to a distance; **remit'tance**, that which is sent, esp. money.—*a.*, **remit'tent**, increasing and decreasing by turns; ceasing for a time; fluctuating; intermittent.

rem'nant, *n.* [Fr. *remanant*, *pres. p.* of *remanoir*, to REMAIN], that which is left after a part has been removed; a little bit; the unsold end of a piece of goods.

remod'el, *v.* [RE-], to fashion over again; to change the form of; to recast.

remon'strate, *v.* [L. RE-, *monstrare*, to point out], to set forth strong reasons against something being done; (with) to try to turn from a course or habit; to protest; to warn.—*n.*, **remon'strance**, strong reasons given against an action; earnest advice or warning.—*a.*, **remon'strant**, using remonstrance; —*n.*, one who remonstrates.

remorse', *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *remorsus* (RE-, *mordēre*, to bite)], pain of spirit arising from a sense of guilt; regret; compunction.—*as.*, **remorse'ful**, feeling remorse; **remorse'less**, without pity; relentless; cruel.—*ns.*, **remorse'fulness**; **remorse'lessness**.

remote', *a.* [L. *remotus*, moved back], far back in time or in place; not agreeing in meaning; not closely related.—*n.*, **remote'ness**.

remould', *v.* [RE-], to mould anew.
remount', *v.* [RE-], to mount

again; to give a fresh mount or horse to;—*n.*, a fresh horse.

remove' (*rémoov'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *removere* (RE-, *movēre*, to MOVE)], to take away or out of its place; to go from one place to another; to cause to disappear;—*n.*, the distance a thing is removed; a step or degree in a scale.—*a.*, **remov'able**.—*n.*, **remov'al**, change of place; displacement; dismissal.

remunerate, *v.* [L. *remunerātus*, given in return (RE-, *munus*, a gift)], to pay for work or service; to recompense.—*n.*, **remuneration**, payment; wages.—*a.*, **remun'orative**, bringing remuneration; yielding profit.

renais'sance, *n.* [Fr. *renaître*, to be born again], or **renas'cence** [L. RE-, *nas-i*], a new birth.—*n.*, **Renaissance**, the revival of learning and the arts in the fifteenth century; the style, etc. common at that time.—*a.*, **renas'cent**, born again; coming again into being.

ré'nal, *a.* [L. *rēn*, a kidney (see REINS)], of or pertaining to the kidneys.

renard. See REYNARD.

rencounter or **rencon'tre** (*-lér*), *n.* [Fr. RE-, and root of ENCOUNTER], a meeting for a contest; a sudden and unexpected combat; an unexpected encounter.

rend, *v.* [A.S., to cut down], to pull to pieces by force; to burst asunder; to tear.—*past* and *p.p.*, **rent**.

ren'der, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *reddere*, to give back], to pay back; to return; to give up; to give out, as an account; to cause to become; to give as a reason, a service, etc.; to translate from one language into another; to show or set forth;—*n.*, a return; a payment of rent.—*ns.*, **ren'der'ing**, a giving up; translation or interpretation of the meaning of a passage or a piece of music; **rendition** (*rendish'on*), a surrender of fugitives from justice; a translation.

rendezvous (*ron'dévo*), *n.* [Fr.

rendez-vous, assemble yourselves], an appointed place of meeting, esp. for ships or soldiers; a meeting by appointment;—*v.*, to meet at an appointed place; to muster.

ren'egade, *n.* [Sp., from L. *renegāre* (RE-, *negāre*, to deny)], a person unfaithful to party or principles; an apostate; a deserter.

renew' (*rēnū'*), *v.* [RE-], to make or to be made new again; to give again.—*a.* **renew'able**.—*n.*, **renew'al**, act of renewing; a beginning or giving again.

ré'niform, *a.* [L. *rēn*, a kidney], kidney-shaped.

ren'net (1), [M.E., same root as RUN], a preparation made from the inner lining of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk.

ren'net (2), *n.* [Fr. *rainette*, from L. *rāna*, a frog], a variety of apple (from its speckled skin).

renounce', *v.* [Fr., from L. *renuntiare*], to declare against; to give up; to have nothing more to do with; not to follow suit at cards.—*n.*, **renuncia'tion**, a giving up of claim or interest; abandonment; disavowal.

ren'ovate, *v.* [L. RE-, *novus*, new], to make new; to bring back to freshness or vigour; to revive; to restore.—*ns.*, **renova'tion**, process of renewing; state of being renewed; **renovator**.

renown', *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *renōmīnāre* (RE-, *nōmen*, a name)], great name; honour; fame.—*a.*, **renowned** (*rēnound'*), known and praised; famous; celebrated.

rent (1), *n.* [see REND], a forcible break or opening; a tear in cloth; disagreement among members of a party.

rent (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *reddita*, paid back (*reddere*, to RENDER)], regular payment for the use of land or houses;—*v.*, to have or to give the use of for rent; to be let for rent.—*a.*, **ren'table**.—*ns.*, **ren'tal** and **rent'-roll**, a list of persons paying rent, and the amount each one has to pay;

the yearly sum of the rents of an estate; **ren'ter**, one who pays rent; a tenant.

renunciation. See **RENOUNCE**.

reor'ganize, *v.* [RE-], to organize anew.—*n.*, **reorganiza'tion**.

rep, **repp**, *n.* [etym. ?], cloth fabric with finely corded surface.

repair (1), *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *repatriare*, to return to one's country], to go often; to betake oneself (to).

repair (2), *v.* [Fr., from L. *parare* (RE-, *parare*, to make ready)], to make whole again; to put on a patch; to make amends for;—*n.*, a making right again; a mending; state of soundness; a supply of loss.—*a.*, **rep'arable**, that may be repaired.—*n.*, **repara'tion**, a renewing or making amends; something to make up for loss or injury; compensation.

repatee's, *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, *p.p.* of *repartir* (RE-, *partir*, to PART)], a smart and ready answer; a retort.

repast, *n.* [O.Fr. *repastre* (RE-, L. *pascere*, to feed)], a meal; food; refreshment.

repatriate (*repát'riál* or *repál'riál*), *v.* [late L. RE-], to restore to one's country.—*n.*, **repatria'tion**.

repay, *v.* [O.Fr. RE-], to pay back; to give in return for; to pay over again.—*n.*, **repay'ment**, that which is repaid.

repeal, *v.* [O.Fr. *repeler* (RE-, *apeler*, to APPEAL)], to make no longer of force; to revoke;—*n.*, a repealing; cancelling; abrogation.

repeat, *v.* [Fr., from L. *repetere* (RE-, *petere*, to seek)], to say, do, or happen over again; to speak from memory.—*adv.*, **repea'tedly**, more than once; often.—*ns.*, **repea'ter**, one who repeats; a watch that strikes the last hour again on the touching of a spring; a kind of rifle; a decimal in which the same figures are repeated; **repeti'tion**, a doing or saying over again.

repel, *v.* [L. RE-, *pellere*, to drive], to drive or push back; to ward

off.—*pres. p.*, **repelling**; *p.p.*, **repelled**.—*a.*, **repel'lent**, driving back; disagreeable; repulsive.

repent, *v.* [Fr. RE-, L. *poenitere* to repent], to feel pain or sorrow for one's conduct; to change one's mind from a wrong course; to be sorry for and leave off sin.—*n.*, **repen'tance**, sorrow for sin, bringing about a new life.—*a.*, **repen'tant**, sorry for sin; showing grief for wrong-doing.

repercus'sion (*rèpèrkùsh'ón*), *n.* [L. RE-, *perculere*, to shake through], a striking or driving back; a quick and frequent repetition of the same sound; reverberation.—*a.*, **repercus'sive**, driving back or causing repercussion.

repertoire (*repèrtwar'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *repertorium* (*reperire*, to find out)], parts performed by an actor, or musical pieces by a singer or instrumentalist.

rep'ertory, *n.* [as **REVERTOIRE**], a place in which things are arranged so as to be easily found, a storehouse; repository; magazine;—*a.*, (theatre) with a repertoire of plays performed by a group of actors.

repetition. See **REPEAT**.

repine, *v.* [RE-], to lose heart and spirit; to be discontented; to grumble.

replace, *v.* [RE-], to put back in the same place; to fill the place of; to repay.—*n.*, **replace'ment**.

replen'ish, *v.* [O.Fr. *replenir* (RE-, L. *plenus*, full)], to fill up again; to put in a new supply.—*n.*, **replen'ishment**.

replete, *a.* [Fr., from L. *replētus* (RE-, *plere*, to fill)], filled up; completely filled.—*n.*, **reple'tion**, state of being filled up; overflowing fullness; superabundance.

rep'lica, *n.* [It., same root as **REPLY**], a copy of a picture, etc., esp. by the painter of the original.—*n.*, **replica'tion**, an answer to a plea in court; a repetition or a copy.

reply, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *replicare* (RE-, *plicare*, to fold)], to give an

answer; to respond;—*n.*, an answer; something said or done in return; response.

report', *v.* [Fr., from *L. reportāre* (RE-, *portāre*, to carry)], to tell what has been seen or heard; to write down speeches, etc., for a newspaper; (oneself) to come with information or for orders;—*n.*, that which is reported; an account of anything; the result of an examination; common talk; character; the noise of a shot, etc.—*n.*, **reporter**, one who reports for the newspapers.

repose', *v.* [L. RE-, *ponere*, to place], to lay or lie at rest; (on) to have confidence in; to rely on;—*n.*, a lying at rest; rest of mind; ease of manner.—*n.*, **repository**, a place where things are laid up for safety; a storehouse.

rêpossess', *v.* [RE-], to get possession of again.—*n.*, **repossession**.

repousse' (*repoons'd*), *a.* [Fr.], (metal) hammered into relief.

reprehend', *v.* [L. *reprehendere*], to blame; to find fault with.—*a.*, **reprehensible**, blamable; culpable.—*n.*, **reprehension**, reproof; censure.

represent, *v.* [O.Fr., from *L. repræsentāre* (RE-, *præsentāre*, to PRESENT)], to bring before the mind; to be in the place of; to act the part of; to be a sign of; to give an account of; to picture in the mind.—*n.*, **representation**, a bringing before the mind; a showing what something is like; a picture; a description; a play on a stage; something done by a representative.—*a.*, **representative**, representing; acting for another; delegated; like others of the same kind; typical;—*n.*, one who acts for others; a member of Parliament; a delegate; an heir.

repress', *v.* [L. RE-, *primere*, to PRESS], to press back or to put down; to keep in check; to restrain.—*n.*, **repression**, act of repressing; restraining power.—*a.*, **repressive**, fitted to repress; checking; restraining.

reprieve' (*réprêv'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *repris*, *p.p.* of *reprendre* (L. *reprehendere*, see REPREHEND)], to delay or mitigate punishment; to relieve;—*n.*, a delay or mitigation of punishment; a time of ease or relief; a breathing space.

reprimand (or *reprimand'*), *n.* [Fr., as REPRESS], a severe rebuke;—*v.*, to blame severely; to give a reproof officially.

rêprint', *v.* [RE-], to print again; to print a second edition of.—*n.*, **rêprint**, a second printing.

reprisal (*réprizal*), *n.* [Fr. *repriesaille*, from *repris*, *p.p.* of *reprendre* (see RETRIEVE)], a punishment of an injury by inflicting a similar one on the offender; that which is seized for injury done; retaliation.

reproach', *v.* [Fr. *reprocher*], to blame in severe words; to charge with a fault;—*n.*, a severe finding of fault; blameworthy action; disgrace.—*a.*, **reproachful**, expressing reproach; deserving reproach.

rep'robate, *a.* [L. RE-, *probāre*, to test], given over to wickedness; profligate; depraved;—*n.*, a person given over to wickedness;—*v.*, to disown; to consider beyond hope.—*n.*, **reprobation**, a giving over to destruction; state of being given over; rejection; condemnation.

rêproduce', *v.* [RE-], to produce over again; to make a copy of; renew; to produce young.—*n.*, **reproduction**.—*as.*, **reproductive** and **reproduc'tory**, tending to reproduce.

reprove (*réproov'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from *L. reprobare* (see REPROBATE)], to find fault with (a person); to blame strongly.—*n.*, **reproof**.

rep'tile, *a.* [Fr., from *L. reptilis* (*repère*, to creep)], creeping; moving on the belly, or with very short legs; low or base;—*n.*, an animal that crawls; a low-minded person.

repub'lic, *n.* [Fr., from *L. rēspub'lica*, a commonwealth], a state the governor of which is chosen from time to time by the people;

commonwealth.—*a.*, **repub'li-can**, pertaining to a republic;—*n.*, one who favours a republic.
—*n.*, **repub'licanism**, the principles or forms of a republican government; fondness for republican government.
répub'lish, *v.* [RE-, to publish again.—*n.*, **repub'lication**.]
repud'iate, *v.* [L. *repudiare* (RE-, *pudēre*, to be ashamed)], to cast off; to have nothing to do with; to refuse to pay.—*n.*, **repudia'tion**, a casting off; rejection; disavowal.
repug'nant, *a.* [L. RE-, *pugnare*, to fight], distasteful; (to) contrary to; disagreeing with.—*n.*, **repug'nance**, strong dislike; aversion; reluctance.
repulse, *v.* [L. RE-, *pulsus*, *p.p.* of *pellere*, to drive], to drive back; to beat off;—*n.*, rejection; refusal.—*n.*, **repul'sion**, a feeling of dislike; power of repelling.—*a.*, **repul'sive**, tending to drive away; cold and uninviting; causing strong dislike.
répur'chase, *v.* [RE-], to buy back;—*n.*, act of buying back; that which is bought back.
repute, *v.* [Fr., from L. *reputare* (RE-, *pulāre*, to think)], to account or reckon; to estimate;—*n.*, a person's good name; character; reputation.—*a.*, **rep'utable**, having a good name; highly thought of.—*n.*, **rep'utation**, good name; estimate of a person's character; public honour.
request, *n.* [Fr., from L. *requisitus* (RE-, *quaerere*, to ask)], a prayer; a petition; that which is asked for; state of being much desired;—*v.*, to ask for or from; to entreat; to beseech.
requiem (*rek'wīēm*), *n.* [L., *acc.* of *requies*, rest], a hymn or Mass sung for the repose of the dead; music composed in honour of the dead.
require, *v.* [O.F., from L. *requirere* (see REQUEST)], to ask as a right; to claim; to insist upon having; to be in need of; to demand.—*n.*, **require'ment**,

that which is required; something needed.
requisite (*rek'wizīt*), *a.* [L., as REQUEST], that cannot be done without; necessary;—*n.*, what cannot be done without.—*n.*, **requisition** (*rekwizish'ōn*), that which is demanded; a written request or invitation; a demand for supplies;—*v.*, to make a demand on or for.
requite, *v.* [RE-, QUIT], to give back as good as one gets; to repay; recompense.—*n.*, **requi'tal**, a return, good or bad; compensation; retaliation.
reredos (*rēr'dos*), *n.* [REAR, Fr. *dos* from L. *dorsum*, the back], the ornamental screen behind an altar.
rescind (*rēsīnd'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *rescindere* (RE-, *scindere*, to cut)], to cut off; to make no longer of force; to repeal.
ré'script, *n.* [L. *rescriptum*, a reply (RE-, *scribere*, to write)], the answer given to a question of law; an edict; a decree.
rescue (*res'kū*), *v.* [O.Fr. *rescoudre* (RE-, *excutere*, to shake off)], to free from danger; to take from the hands of an enemy; to set at liberty;—*n.*, a freeing from danger or evil; deliverance; release.
research (*rēsērnh'*), *n.* [Fr. RE-, SEARCH], a careful search after facts or truth; investigation.
resemble (*rēzembl*), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *sembler*, L. *simulare* (*similis*, like)], to be like.—*n.*, **resem'blance**, likeness in any way; similarity.
resent (*rēsēnt'*), *v.* [Fr. RE-, *sentir*, L. *sentire*, to feel], to take ill; to be offended at.—*a.*, **resent'ful**, angry at wrong-doing; easily made angry.—*n.*, **resent'ment**, strong sense of wrong or injury; continued anger.
reserve (*rézērv'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *reservare* (RE-, *servare*, to keep)], to keep back; to keep for oneself; to lay up for future use;—*n.*, something kept back; something laid up for future use; stiffness of manner; troops

ready to assist when needed ; land kept for a special purpose.—*n.*, **reserva'tion**, something kept back ; a thought not expressed ; a clause in a deed withholding something ; land reserved for a special purpose.—*a.*, **re-served** (*rezérvd'*), not free in manner ; stiff ; formal ; cold.

reservoir (*rezérwâr*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *reservâtorium*, a storehouse], a lake adapted for storing a water supply ; a place where a store of anything is kept.

reset', *v.* [O.Fr., same root as **RECEIPT**], to receive and hide stolen goods ;—*n.*, a receiving and hiding of stolen goods.—*pres. p.*, **resetting** ; *p.p.*, **resetted**.

reside (*rezid'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *residere* (RE-, *sedere*, to sit)], to live in a place ; to have a settled home ; to abide.—*n.*, **resi-dence**, a residing or dwelling ; the place where one lives ; abode.—*a.*, **res'id-ent**, dwelling in ; living where one's duties are to be performed ;—*n.*, one who lives in a place ; a minister at a foreign court.—*ns.*, **res'id-ency**, residence ; the dwelling-place of the minister at a foreign court ; **residen't-er**, a dweller.—*as.*, **residen'tial** (*reziden'shal*), pertaining to residence ; occupied by private houses ; **residen'tiary**, having residence ;—*n.*, a priest bound to reside for a time at a cathedral church.

res'id-ue (*rez'idâ*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *residuum*, a remainder], that which remains after a part is taken away.—*as.*, **resid'ual** and **resid'uous**, remaining, etc. ; **resid'uary**, belonging to the residue ; receiving the remainder (especially of a deceased person's estate) ; — *n.*, **resid'uum**, that which is left after purification ; dross ; refuse.

resign (*rezîn'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *resignare*, to unseal (RE-, *signum*, a sign)], to give up, as a claim or an office ; (oneself) to yield or submit.—*n.*, **resigna'tion**, act of giving up ; submission to

necessity ; patience.—*a.*, **re-sig-ned**. — *adv.*, **resignedly** (*rezîn'ed-ly*).

resile' (*rezîl*), *v.* [L. *resilire*, to leap back], to start back ; to go back from a purpose or a point of view ; to recoil.—*a.*, **resil'ient**, bounding back ; elastic ; springy.—*n.*, **resi-lience** or **resil'ency**.

resin (*rez'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *resina*], a half-liquid substance, easily set on fire, that flows from some species of trees ; gum.—*as.*, **res'in-ous** and **res'iny**, of the nature of resin ; got from resin.

resist (*rezist'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *resistere*, to stand against], to stand or to strive against ; to hinder in acting ; to oppose ; to obstruct.—*n.*, **resis't-ance**, a standing against force ; opposition.—*as.*, **resis't-ible**, that may be resisted ; **resist'less**, that cannot be resisted.

resolve (*rezolv'*), *v.* [L. *resolvere* (RE-, *solvere*, to loosen)], to break up into parts ; to clear from doubt ; to make up one's mind ; to declare by vote ; to disperse, as a tumour ; (music) to make a discord pass into a concord ;—*n.*, a making up of one's mind ; something determined on.—*a.*, **res'olute**, fixed in purpose ; determined.—*n.*, **resolu'tion**, a resolving or separating ; a making up of one's mind ; that which is determined on ; a decision come to by vote ; (and **res'oluteness**), constancy ; determination. — *a.*, **resolved**, separated into parts ; having the mind made up ; passed by vote.

resonant (*res'ônant*), *a.* [L. RE-, *sonâre*, to SOUND], throwing back or repeating sound ; resounding.—*a.*, **res'on-ance**, power of throwing back sound ; an increase of sound by natural means, as by rocks, or a sounding-board ; reverberation.

resort (*rezôrt'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *resortir*, etym. ?], to betake oneself ; to go for help or safety ;—*n.*, a going to ; a place to which one often goes ; haunt ; refuge.

resound (*rezound'*), *v.* [RE-], to

sound back ; to echo ; to sound loudly ; to be filled with sound ; to spread the fame of.

resource (*résôrs'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurgere* (RE-, *surgere*, to rise)], a source of supply ; any means of overcoming a difficulty ; (*pl.*) money or property ; any power or means.—*a.*, **resourceful**, full of resource.

respect, *n.* [Fr., from L. *respicere*, to look back on], a looking up to ; honour paid to worth ; reference (*to*) ; regard ; (*pl.*) good wishes ;—*v.*, to look up to ; to take notice of ; to consider worthy of honour ; to have regard to ; to favour.—*n.*, **respectability**, state or quality of being respectable.—*as.*, **respectable**, worthy of respect ; moderate in number or quality ; **respectful**, marked by respect ; showing respect ; courteous ; **respective**, having reference to ; referring to single persons or things ; particular.

respire, *v.* [Fr., from L. *respirare* (RE-, *spirare*, to breathe)], to take in and breathe out air ; to breathe.—*n.*, **respiration**, act or power of respiring ; a breath ; **respirator**, a covering of gauze or fine wire, to keep cold air from the lungs or to filter harmless gases.—*as.*, **respiratory**, belonging to or serving for respiration ; **respirable**, fit to be breathed.

respite (*res'pit*), *n.* [O.Fr. *respit*, from L. *respectus* (see RESPECT)], a putting off ; postponement ; delay ; a time of rest ; a delay in the execution of a sentence ; —*v.* (*respit*) to give a respite ; to put off an execution.

resplendent, *a.* [L. RE-, *splendere*, to shine], shining ; very bright.—*ns.*, **resplendence** and **resplendency**, state of great brightness ; brilliance.

respond, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *respondere* (RE-, *spondere*, to promise)], to give an answer ; to act agreeably with or suitably to.—*a.*, **respondent**, answering ; coming up to what was ex-

pected ;—*n.*, one who answers, esp. in a lawsuit ; defendant.—*ns.*, **response**, an answer ; a reply to an objection ; **responsibility**, state of being responsible ; that for which one is responsible ; liability ; obligation.—*as.*, **responsible**, that may be called to account ; able to undertake ; trustworthy ; **responsive**, giving an answer ; showing sympathy.

rest (1), *n.* [A.S.], freedom from motion or disturbance ; time or place of quietness ; sleep ; that on which a thing leans ; a pause of the voice in reading or in music ; a mark in music ;—*v.*, to be still ; to be free from work, etc. ; to lean or to depend (on) ; to set on a support ; to have confidence ; to remain.—*as.*, **restive**, unwilling to go forward ; obstinate ; jibbing, as a horse ; **restless**, continually moving ; seeking change ; unsettled ; wakeful.—*n.*, **restlessness**.

rest (2), *n.* [Fr. *reste*, from L. *restare* (RE-, *stare*, to stand)], that which is left after part is taken ; the others.

restaurant (*res'torant* or *restôran'*), *n.* [Fr., *pres. p.*, of *restaurer*, to RESTORE], a place where refreshments are supplied.—*n.*, **restaurateur** (*-têr*), keeper of a restaurant.

restitution, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *restituere* (RE-, *statuere*, to set)], a giving back of what was taken away ; a making good of loss or injury ; that which is given back.

restore, *v.* [Fr., from L. *restaurare* (RE-, *stare*, root of *stare*, to stand)], to give back what has been taken away ; to replace ; to bring back to a former state or place.—*n.*, **restoration**, act of restoring ; state of being restored ; a bringing back to health ; that which is restored ; the return of Charles II. in 1660.—*a.*, **restorative**, fitted to restore ;—*n.*, a restoring medicine.

restrain, *v.* [Fr., from L. *restringere* (RE-, *stringere* to draw

tight), to hold back; to keep in check.—*n.*, **restraint**, state of being restrained; a lessening of liberty; that which hinders or limits.

restrict, *v.* [L. *restrictus*, as **RE-STRAIN**], to keep within bounds; to hinder from spreading; to repress.—*n.*, **restriction**, confinement within limits; that which keeps in check.—*a.*, **restric'tive**, tending to restrict.

result, *v.* [Fr., from L. *resultare* (RE-, *salire*, to leap)], to arise out (of); to spring (from); to follow as a consequence;—*n.*, a consequence; decision.—*a.*, **re-sult'ant**, following as a result; arising from combination;—*n.*, that which results.

resume (*rezūm'*), *v.* {O.Fr., from L. *resumere* (RE-, *sūmere*, to take)}, to take back; to take up or to begin again.—*ns.*, **res'ume** (*rez'ūmā*), a summing up; a short statement; a summary; **re-sump'tion**, act of resuming or taking back.

resurgent, *a.* [L. RE-, *surgere*, to rise], reviving; rising again, esp. from the dead.—*ns.*, **resur'gence**; **resurrec'tion**, a rising from the dead.

resuscitate, (*résūs'itāt*), *v.* [L. RE-, *suscitare*, to rouse], to bring back from seeming death; to renew the life of; to come back to life again.—*n.*, **resuscita'tion**.

retail, *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *tailler*, to cut (see **TAILOR**)], to sell to the general public; to tell what one has heard.—*n.*, **ré'tail**, sale of goods to the consumer.

retain, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *retinere* (RE-, *tenere*, to hold)], to keep hold of; not to let go or part with; to secure by paying a fee beforehand.—*ns.*, **retain'er**, one kept in service; a fee paid to a lawyer to conduct a case; **reten'tion**, power of retaining; state of being retained; place of confinement.—*a.*, **reten'tive**, able to hold; remembering easily.—*n.*, **reten'tiveness**.

retal'iate, *v.* [L. *retaliare* (RE-, *tālis*, of such a kind)], to give like

for like; to return evil for evil.—*n.*, **retalia'tion**.—*as.*, **retal'iative** and **retal'atory**, returning like for like.

retard, *v.* [Fr., from L. *retardare* (RE-, *tardus*, slow)], to make slow; to keep from moving at the proper speed; to hinder; to postpone; delay.—*n.*, **re-tarda'tion**, a keeping back; that which keeps back; amount of delay.—*a.*, **retard'ed**, delayed; developing more slowly than usual.

retch (*rech* or *rêch*), *v.* [A.S. *hræcan*, to spit], to strain in vomiting.

ret'icent, *a.* [L. RE-, *tacere*, to be silent], keeping close silence; giving no information.—*n.*, **ret-icence** (*ret'isens*).

retic'ulate and **retic'ulated**, *as.* [L. *reticulatus* (*rete*, a net)], made like a net; having cross lines like network.—*ns.*, **ret'icule**, a hand-bag; **ret'icle**, lines in a telescope.

ret'ina, *n.* [L. *rete*, a net], a network of the optic nerves at the back of the eye.

retinue (*ret'inū*), *n.* [O.Fr. *retenir*, to **RETAIN**], the attendants on a person of rank.

retire, *v.* [Fr. *retirer*], to draw back; to go back or away; to give up one's position; to retreat.—*a.*, **retired**, away from public view; done with public life; superannuated.—*ns.*, **re-tire'ment**, a giving up of public life; a quiet place of abode; **retir'al**, the act of retiring.—*a.*, **retir'ing**, not forward; keeping in the background; shy; modest.

retort, *v.* [Fr., from L. *retortus* (RE-, *torquere*, to twist)], to throw back; to make a severe reply; to reply to an argument or charge;—*n.*, a quick and witty reply; a sharp answer; a vessel used in distilling.

retouch (*rētūch'*), *v.* [RE], to touch again in order to improve;—*n.*, act of retouching.

retrace, *v.* [RE-], to go back the same way; to trace over again; repeat.

retract, *v.* [L. *retractus* (RE-, *tra-*

hère, to draw], to draw back ; to make shorter ; to unsay what has been said ; to withdraw.—*n.*, **retrac'tion**, a drawing back ; (and **retracta'tion**) an unsaying ; recantation.—*a.*, **retrac'tile**, that can be drawn back.

retreat', *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *retractus*, as above], a drawing back ; a retracing of one's steps ; a place of rest or safety ; a retirement before an enemy or from an unsafe position ; retirement for prayer and meditation ; the signal for retreat ;—*v.*, to draw back before an enemy ; to retrace one's steps ; to go to a place of safety.

retrench', *v.* [Fr. RE-, and root of TRENCH], to cut off ; to make less or shorter ; to cut down expenses.—*n.*, **retrench'ment**, a cutting off ; curtailment, a fort within another to prolong the defence.

rêtribut'ion, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *retributio* (RE-, *tribuere*, to give)], a return of a suitable kind ; reward or punishment ; retaliation.—*as.*, **rêtrib'utive** and **rêtrib'utory**, giving reward or punishment ; repaying.

retrieve (*rêtrêv'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *retrouver*, to find again (with change of vowel as in REPRIEVE)], to find again ; to restore to a former good state ; to repair.—*n.*, **retriev'er**, a dog trained to find and bring back game.

retro-, *pref.* [L.], backwards ; back again ; in return (as in RETROSPECT).

retrocede', *v.* [L. TETRO-, *cedere*, to go], to go back ; to retire ; to give back.—*n.*, **retroces'sion**.

ret'rograde, *a.* [L. RETRO-, *gradî*, to go], going backward ; going from a good to a bad state ;—*v.*, to go backward ; to fall from a good state.—*n.*, **retrogres'sion**, motion backward ; a falling off in quality ; deterioration.—*a.*, **retrogres'sive**, tending to go backward ; passing from better to worse.

ret'rospect, *n.* [L. RETRO-, *specere*, to see], a looking back ; review

of the past ;—*v.*, to look back.—*n.*, **retrospec'tion**, act or power of looking back.—*a.*, **retrospec'tive**, looking backward ; referring to things that are past.

return', *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, and root of TURN], to come or turn back ; to appear again ; to say in reply ; to bring or send back ; to give an account or report ;—*n.*, act of coming or of giving back ; money gained ; a report or account given in ; a reply.

reunion (*réu'nion*), *n.* [RE-], a union after separation ; a meeting of persons separated for a time ; a festive meeting.—*v.*, **reunite'**, to join together again ; to become firmly united.

reveal', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *revellare* (RE-, *vellare*, to VEIL)], to unveil ; to uncover ; to lay open what has been hid ; to make known by supernatural power.—*n.*, **revela'tion**, a revealing or making known ; that which is revealed ; God's truth made known in the Bible.—*n.*, **Revela'tion**, the last book of the New Testament.

reveille (*revê'lîr* or *révê'lî*), *n.* [O.Fr., awake (RE-, L. *vigilare*, to watch)], the sound of drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken troops.

rev'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *reveler*, from L. *revellare*, to revel], a feast with great noise and fun ; loud merry-making ;—*v.*, to spend time in noise and feasting ; to have great enjoyment.—*pres. p.*, **rev'elling** ; *p.p.*, **revelled**.—*n.*, **rev'elry**, noisy feasting.

revenge (*révenj'*), *v.* [O.Fr. RE-, *venger*, L. *vindicare*, to VINDICATE], to do harm in return ; to punish for an injury ;—*n.*, a returning of evil ; vengeance.—*a.*, **reveng'e'ful**, cherishing revenge ; vindictive ; resentful.

rev'enue (*rev'énâ*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *revenir*, L. *revenire* (RE-, *venire*, to come)], income or profit ; the annual income of a nation ;—*a.*, pertaining to the collection of taxes.

rever'berate, *v.* [L. RE, *verberare*, to beat], to send back, as sound ;

to drive from side to side, as sound or heat; to be reflected or driven back; to re-echo.—*n.*, **reverberation**.—*a.*, **reverberatory**.

revere', *v.* [Fr., from L. *reverēri* (RE-, *verēri*, to fear)], to look on with love, honour, and fear; to regard with respect and awe.—*n.*, **rev'ence**, fear mingled with honour and respect; a title given to clergymen;—*v.*, to regard with awe and respect.—*as.*, **rev'erend**, worthy of reverence; a title given to clergymen; **rev'erent**, showing or feeling reverence; **reverent'ial**, arising from or showing reverence; respectful.

rev'erie, *n.* [Fr. *rêver*, to dream], a state of the mind akin to dreaming; a waking dream.

reverse', *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *reversus* (RE-, *vertēre*, to turn)], turned backward or upside down; having an opposite direction;—*v.*, to turn the other way; to put in opposite order; to give a decision contrary to one already given (in law);—*n.*, the direct contrary; the back, as of a coin etc.: a change to bad fortune; a misfortune.—*n.*, **rever'sal**, a turning in an opposite direction; repeal; overthrow.—*a.*, **rever'sible**, that may be reversed.—*n.*, **rever'sion** (*rêvēr'shōn*), a return to a former state or form; a right to future possession; that which reverts or returns.—*a.*, **rever'sionary**, to be possessed after someone else.

revert', *v.* [O.Fr., as above], to turn back; to return to a former state or owner or his heirs; to refer to something already said.

review (*rêvū'*), *v.* [RE-], to view again; to look back on; to examine with great care; to inspect troops;—*n.*, a second view; a careful examination; a magazine in which notices or criticisms of books, etc., are printed; an inspection of troops.

revile', *v.* [O.Fr. *reviler* (RE-, root of *VILE*)], to address abusive language to; to speak ill of.

revise', *v.* [Fr. *réviser* (RE-, *vidēre*, to see)], to look over for the purpose of correction; to alter and amend;—*n.*, a second proof sheet.—*as.*, **revi'sal**, act of revising; **revision** (*rêvizh'ōn*), a looking over for correction; the result of revising.

rêvis'it, *v.* [RE-], to visit again.

revive', *v.* [Fr., from L. *revivēre* (RE-, *vivēre*, to live)], to bring back to life; to recover after weakness; to recall to mind; to refresh; to restore.—*as.*, **revi'val**, recovery from weakness, etc.; a renewal of life or interest; a new and deeper interest in religion; **revivalism**; **revi'valist**, one who helps on revivals; **revi'ver**, something that revives or restores.

reviv'ify, *v.* [Fr., from late L. *revivificāre* (RE-, *vivify*)], to cause to live again; to bring new life to; to resuscitate.

revoke', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *revocāre* (RE-, *vocāre*, to call)], to make of no effect or force; to repeal; to fail to follow suit at cards.—*a.*, **rev'ocable**, that may be revoked.—*n.*, **revoca'tion**, a calling back; an order or law making another of no force; repeal.

revolt', *v.* [Fr., from It. *rivoltare* (RE-, *volvēre*, to roll)], to turn away from or against; to take up arms against authority; to shock or disgust;—*n.*, a taking up of arms against one's government.—*a.*, **revol'ting**, causing disgust.

revolute, *a.* [L. RE-, *volūtus*, rolled], rolled back or downward, as the edge of a leaf.—*n.*, **revolution**, motion round an axis or a centre; a going round to the same point again; space or time passed through by a revolving body; a deep and sudden change, especially in the government of a country; the change of sovereigns in 1688.—*a.*, **revolu'tionary**, pertaining to a revolution; wishing to upset.—*v.*, **revolu'tionize**, to change completely.—*n.*, **revolu'tionist**, one

- who tries to bring about a revolution.
- revolve'** (*rěvolv'*), *v.* [L. *RE-*, *volvĕre*, to roll], to turn or roll round like a wheel; to move round a centre; to turn over in the mind; to ponder.
- revolver**, *n.*, something that revolves; a pistol with several revolving barrels, which can be fired one after another without reloading.
- revue** (*revy*), *n.* [Fr.], kind of music-hall extertainment in the form of a loosely connected play.
- revulsion** (*rěvul'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *revulsio* (*RE-*, *vellĕre*, to tear)], a sudden and complete change of feeling; disgust.
- reward'**, *v.* [O.Fr. *rewarder* (*RE-*, and root of *WARD* or *GUARD*)], to give in return for work or kindness; to repay either good or evil;—*n.*, something given in return for work or kindness; a return for good or evil; the fruit of one's work.
- rey'nard** (*ren'ard* or *rā'nard*), *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *Reinhard*, the fox, in a famous German poem], a name for the fox.
- rhapsody** (*rāp'-*), *n.* [Gk. *rhapsōidia*, a recitation (*rhaptein*, to sew; *ōdē*, a song)], a part of an epic poem to be recited at one time; a wild jumble of lyrical sentences; (*pl.*) extravagant expression of emotion.—*n.*, **rhapsodist**, one who recites rhapsodies.
- Rhen'ish** (*ren'-*), *a.* [L. *Rhēnus*, the Rhine], pertaining to the Rhine;—*n.*, a wine (Rhine wine).
- rhē'ostat**, *n.* [Gk. *rheos*, a current; *statos*, standing], an instrument for keeping an electric current at a steady rate.
- rhet'oric** (*rel'*), *n.* [Gk. *rhētorikos* (*rhētōr*, a public speaker)], the art of speaking or writing with elegance and force; fine language; power of persuasion; oratory.—*a.*, **rhetor'ical**.—*n.*, **rhetorician** (*retōrish'an*), one who practises rhetoric; an orator.
- rheum** (*room*), *n.* [Gk. *rheuma*, a flow], a thin fluid secreted in the

- eyes, mouth or nose during a cold.—*a.*, **rheumat'ic**, pertaining to or ill with rheumatism.—*n.*, **rheu'matism**, pain in muscles and joints, once thought to be caused by rheum.
- rhinoceros** (*rinos'erōs*), *n.* [Gk. *rhīs*, *rhinos*, the nose; *kēras*, a horn], a large hoofed animal of Africa with one or two horns on its nose; (*pl.*) **rhinoc'eroses**.
- rhododen'dron** (*rō-*), *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, a rose; *dendron*, a tree], an evergreen shrub with large showy flowers like roses.
- rhomb** and **rhom'bus** (*rom'-*), *ns.* [Gk. *rhombos*, a spinning-top], a figure having its four sides equal but its angles not right angles.—*n.*, **rhom'boid**, a four-sided figure having its opposite sides equal.
- rhu'barb** (*roo'barb*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rheubarbum* (L. *Rha*, the river Volga; *barbārum*, foreign)], an edible plant originally from the banks of the Volga; the root of one species used as medicine.
- rhumb** (*rūm*), *n.* [Fr., root of *RHOMB*], the principal meridian; a line crossing different meridian lines at the same angle; a point of the compass.
- rhyme** (*rīm*) or **rime**, *n.* [O.Fr. *rime*, from Gk. *rhythmos*, *RHYTHM*], words or sounds repeated at regular intervals; similar final sounds;—*v.*, to make rhymes or verses; to correspond in rhyme.—*ns.*, **rhym'er** and **rhym'ster**, a maker of rhymes; a poor poet.
- rhythm** (*rithm*), *n.* [Gk. *rhythmos*, motion], any regular measured motion; accents in verse or music at regular intervals; symmetry.—*as.*, **rhyth'mic** and **rhyth'mical**, having the nature of rhythm; periodical.
- rib**, *n.* [A.S.], one of the curved bones of the side; one of the curved timbers forming the sides of a ship; one of the strong arches in a vaulted roof; a thick vein of a leaf;—*v.*, to form with ribs or grooves; to shut in with ribs.—*pres. p.*, **ribbing**; *pp.*, **ribbed**.

rib'ald, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], a low, foul-mouthed fellow;—*a.*, base; low; obscene.—*n.*, **rib'aldr**, the talk of a ribald.

rib'bon and **rib'and** or **rib'band**, *ns.* [Fr. *riban*], a long, narrow strip of silk, etc., used for trimming dresses; a shred or tatter;—*v.*, to adorn with ribbons.

rice (*ris*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *oryza*, from Pers. or Arab.], a grain grown in warm countries, where it forms a large part of the food of the people.—*n.*, **rice'-paper**, a thin paper made by the Chinese from the pith of a plant found in Formosa.

rich, *a.* [A.S. *rice*], having much money or property; well supplied; giving large returns; containing much nourishment or seasoning, as food; having great value, beauty, etc.—*ns.*, **rich'es** (*pl.*) [Fr. *richesse*], much money; great possessions; wealth; **rich'ness**, state of being rich.

rick, *n.* [A.S.], a stack of grain, hay, or straw.

rick'ets, *n.* [etym. ?], a disease of children, causing soft or curved bones.—*a.*, **rick'ety**, ill with rickets; feeble; tottering.

rick'shaw, *n.* [abbreviation of Japanese *finricksha* (*fin*, man; *riki*, power; *sha*, vehicle)], a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a man, used in the East for carrying passengers.

ric'ochet (*rik'oshā* or *-shēt*), *n.* [Fr.], the rebound of a bullet, etc. along the ground or other surface, or of a flat stone on the surface of water;—*v.*, to rebound, etc.—*pres. p.*, **ricochet'ing**; *p.p.*, **ricochet'ed**.

rid, *v.* [Scand.], to free from; to clear away by force; to deliver.—*pres. p.*, **riding**; *past* and *p.p.*, **rid**.—*n.*, **rid'dance**, act of ridding; state of being rid; freedom; deliverance.

rid'dle (1), *n.* [A.S. *rædelse*, from *rædan*, to READ], a puzzling question; something obscure to be guessed;—*v.*, to make or to solve riddles.

rid'dle (2), *n.* [A.S., to sift], a

shallow sieve for separating finer material from coarser;—*v.*, to separate with a riddle; to make many holes in, as with shot.

ride, *v.* [A.S., same root as ROAD], to be carried along on horseback or in a carriage; to float, as a ship at anchor; to manage a horse;—*n.*, act of riding; a road for riding.—*pres. p.*, **riding**; *p.p.*, **ridden**; *past*, **rode**.—*n.*, **ri'der**, one who rides; something added to a statement; a clause added to a bill or a motion.—*a.*, **ri'ding** (1), travelling on horseback; used for riding on; used when riding.

ridge (*rij*), *n.* [A.S., a back], a raised line along the back or surface; a long range of hills or mountains; the line thrown up by a plough, esp. running the length of the field; the top of a sloping roof;—*v.*, to form a ridge on; to make into ridges.—*a.*, **rid'gy**, having or rising in ridges.

rid'icule, *n.* [L. *ridiculum*, a jest], something intended to cause laughter and contempt; the thing laughed at;—*v.*, to mock and laugh at.—*a.*, **ridic'ulous**, causing laughter and contempt; absurd; droll.

ri'ding (2), *n.* [(*th*)riding, third part], one of the three divisions of Yorkshire.

rife, *a.* [A.S. *rif*, abundant], abundant; plentiful; often met with.

riff'-raff, *n.* [Fr. *rif et raf*, plunder and sweepings], sweepings; body of disreputable people.

rifle (*rifl*), *v.* [Fr. *rifler*, to scrape, to plunder], to cut with spiral grooves; to carry away as booty; to strip; to rob;—*n.*, a gun with spiral grooves in its barrel.—*ns.*, **ri'fleman**, a man armed with a rifle; **ri'fle-range**, a place for practising shooting.

rift, *n.* [Scand., root of RIVE], an opening made by riving; a fissure; a cleft;—*v.*, to split; to burst open.

rig (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to fit up, esp. a ship; to dress;—*n.*, the peculiar fit of the masts and sails of a ship; dress.—*pres. p.*, **rig-**

ging ; *p.p.*, **rigged**.—*n.*, **rigging**, the ropes, chains, etc., for the masts and sails of a ship ; the top of a roof.

rig (2), *n.* Same as **RIDGE**.

rig (3), *v.*, to influence conditions dishonestly ; to swindle.

right (*rit*), *a.* [A.S.], straight ; according to the will of God ; in accordance with truth or duty ; not mistaken ; properly done or placed ; on the side away from the heart ; (angle) consisting of 90° ;—*adv.* (and **rightly**), in a right manner ; in a straight line ; immediately ; in agreement with truth or with God's will ; in a great degree ;—*n.*, that which is true or just ; the path of duty ; that to which one has a just claim ; the right side of the body ;—*v.*, to put or to turn right ; to free from wrong.—*n.*, **right-angle**, an angle of 90°.—*a.*, **righteous** (*rit'yus* or *rich'us*) [A.S. *riht*, *wis*, manner], living in the way that is right ; according to God's will.—*n.*, **righteousness**, righteous conduct.—*as.*, **rightful**, according to justice ; held by a just claim ; **right-handed**, using the right hand more than the left ; (screws) with thread turning to the right.—*n.*, **rightness**, state of being right.

rig'id (*ri'id*), *a.* [L. *rigidus*], that will not bend ; stiff ; unyielding ; strict in opinion or in discipline.—*ns.*, **rigidity** and **rigidness**, power to resist change of form ; stiffness of manners.

rig'marole, *n.* [*ragman-roll*, on which the Scottish nobles signed obedience to Edward I.], a long rambling story.

rigour (*rig'or*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rigor*, stiffness], stiffness ; severity ; strictness.—*a.*, **rigorous**, very strict ; severe ; inclement.—*n.*, **rigor**, a shivering fit, caused by chill, etc.

rill, *n.* [Ger. *rille*, a furrow ?], a very small stream ;—*v.*, to flow in small streams.

rim, *n.* [A.S.], an edge or border ; the circumference of a wheel ;—

v., to put a rim on.—*pres. p.*, **rimming** ; *p.p.*, **rimmed**.

rime (1), *n.* See **RHYME**.

rime (2), *n.* [A.S. *hrim*], hoar frost.—*a.*, **rimy**, showing rime.

rind, *n.* [A.S.], the outer covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, etc.

rin'derpest, *n.* [Ger. *rinder*, cattle ; *PEST*], a severe disease of cattle.

ring (1), *v.* [A.S.], to sound or to cause to sound, as a bell ; to resound ; to be filled with talk ;—*n.*, the sound of a bell ; a chime of bells ; a loud sound, as of many voices.—*past*, **rang** (or **rung**) ; *p.p.*, **rung**.

ring (2), *n.* [A.S.], a circle ; a thin ornament of metal worn on the finger ; a group of persons standing round ; an enclosure for races or games ;—*v.*, to put a ring on or round ; to enclose.—*ns.*, **ring-dove** (*ring'-dūv*), a dove with a white mark round its neck ; **ring-leader**, the leader of a dance ; a leader of mischief or riot ; **ring'let**, a little ring ; a small curl of hair.—*a.*, **ring'-streaked**, having streaks or lines round the body.—*n.*, **ring'-worm**, a disease of the skin showing rings of small pimples.

rink, *n.* [akin to **RANK** or **RINO**], a space of ice cleared for curling ; a floor for skating.

rinse (*rins*), *v.* [Fr. *rincer*], to cleanse with clean water after the first washing.

ri'ot, *n.* [etym. ?], disorderly conduct ; noisy revelry ;—*v.*, to act with disorder ; to disturb the peace ; to feast or behave wildly.—*a.*, **ri'otous**, fond of riot ; tumultuous.

rip, *v.* [Scand. ?], to tear or cut open ; to get at by cutting ; to undo sewing or knitting ; to tear up for search, etc., or alteration ;—*n.*, a torn place ; a seam given way.—*pres. p.*, **ripping** ; *p.p.*, **ripped**.

ripe, *a.* [A.S.], ready for use ; full-grown ; perfect.—*v.*, **ri'pen**, to grow ripe ; to come to full growth ; to bring to perfection.

—*n.*, ripe'ness, state of being ripe; completeness; perfection.

rip'ple (1), *v.* [etym. ?], to show small waves on the surface of running water; to sound like water running over stones;—*n.*, small waves on the surface of running water.

rip'ple (2), *n.* [E.], a comb for ripping off seeds from flax, etc.;—*v.*, to remove the seeds from flax, etc.—*n.*, **rip'pler**, an iron comb, etc.

rise, *v.* [A.S.], to go upward; to grow higher; to get on one's feet; to leave one's bed; to grow in size, value, or power; to come out of the grave; to take a higher pitch in music; to take up arms;—*n.*, act of rising; the distance risen through; source; appearance; growth in size, etc.; Increase of pitch.—*pres. p.*, **ri'sing**; *p.p.*, **ris'en**; *past*, **rose**.—*a.*, **ri'sing**, coming into sight; getting higher; growing in size, value, etc.;—*n.*, a coming into sight; insurrection.

risible (*riz-*), *a.* [Fr., from late L. *risibilis* (*ridere*, to laugh)], having the power of laughing; causing laughter.—*n.*, **risibility**, power of laughing.

risk, *n.* [Fr., from It. *risco*, a steep rock], danger; hazard; peril; chance of harm or loss;—*v.*, to put or get into danger; to venture.—*a.*, **ris'ky**, attended with risk; unsafe.

rite, *n.* [L. *ritus*, a custom], a religious or solemn ceremony.—*a.*, **rit'ual**, pertaining to rites;—*n.*, the forms of worship, or a book containing them.—*ns.*, **rit'ualism**, a making use of a ritual; a movement towards a more elaborate ritual; **rit'ualist**, one who uses a ritual; one in favour of ritualism.—*a.*, **ritualis'tic**, pertaining to ritual.

ri'val, *n.* [L. *rivālis*, riverside (*rivus*, a stream)], a person having the same aims as and competing with another; one who strives to get an advantage over another; a competitor;—*a.*, seeking after the same things;

standing in competition;—*v.*, to be in competition with.—*pres. p.*, **rivalling**; *p.p.*, **rivalled**.—*n.*, **ri'valry**, state of being a rival; competition; emulation.

rive, *v.* [Scand.], to split or tear asunder; to be split asunder.—*pres. p.*, **ri'ving**; *p.p.*, **riv'en**.—*n.*, **rift**. See **RIFT**.

riv'er, *n.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *ripāria*, a bank or shore (L. *ripa*)], a large running stream.—*n.*, **riv'er-horse**, the hippopotamus.

riv'et, *n.* [Fr., from *river*, to fasten], a pin or bolt of metal inserted to join metal plates, etc. and then hammered flat at both ends;—*v.*, to fix with a rivet; to fasten very firmly.—*pres. p.*, **ri'veting**; *p.p.*, **ri'veted**.—*n.*, **riv'eter**.

riv'ulet, *n.* [L. *rivulus* (*rivus*, a stream)], a small stream; a brook.

roach, *n.* [O.Fr. *roche*], a freshwater fish or a silver-white colour.

road, *n.* A.S. *rād*, *past tense* of *ridan*, to *ride*], a place for riding; a way from one place to another; (*often pl.*) a place where ships may ride at anchor.—*ns.*, **road'-book**, a guide-book for roads; **road'-metal**, broken stones for roads; **roadstead** (*rōd'sted*), a place where ships may anchor; **road'ster**, a horse much on the roads; a strong bicycle, etc.; **road'way**, the part of a road for vehicles.

roam, *v.* [etym. ?], to move about without fixed purpose; to wander aimlessly.

roan (*rōn*), *a.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], bay, brown, or dark, with spots of grey or white; of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red;—*n.*, a roan colour; a horse of this colour; grained leather from sheepskin.

roar, *v.* [A.S.], to cry aloud; to make a loud continued noise;—*n.*, a full loud cry; the sound of wind, waves, etc.

roast, *v.* [O.Fr. *rostit*], to cook before a fire or in an oven; to heat too severely; to dry up by

heat ; to parch ;—*n.*, that which is roasted.

rob, *v.* [Fr. *rober*, from root of REAVE ? *rēaf*, clothing], to steal ; to take from by force ; to take away unjustly.—*pres. p.*, **rob-bing** ; *p.p.*, **robbed**.—*ns.*, **rob-ber**, one who robs ; **rob'bery**, theft by force ; pillage ; plunder.

robe, *n.* [O.Fr., akin to above], a loose outer garment ; a rich dress ; a dress showing rank or office ;—*v.*, to put on a robe.

rob'in or **rob'in-red'breast**, *n.* [O.Fr. *Robin* for ROBERT], a well-known bird with a red breast.

rob'ot, *n.* (from name of mechanical man in Capek's play *R.U.R.*), a man-like machine ; a man acting like a machine.

robust', *a.* [Fr., from L. *robustus*, strong], showing great strength ; in strong health ; vigorous.

roc, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a huge bird spoken of in Eastern stories.

roch'et, *n.* [O.Fr., a frock], a bishop's garment with narrow sleeves or with none.

rock (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *roke*, etym. ?], a large mass of stone ; a fixed stone ; anything firm like a rock ; a defence or firm support.—*ns.*, **rock'ery**, a mound with large stones, between which plants grow.—*a.*, **rock'y**, full of rocks ; like a rock.

rock (2), *v.* [A.S.], to move or to cause to move backward and forward ; to totter ; to swing in a cradle.—*ns.*, **rock'er**, one who rocks ; a curved foot of a cradle, etc.

rock (3), *n.* [Scand. ?], a distaff used in spinning.

rock'et, *n.* [Fr., from root of **rock** (3)], a firework sent through the air, sometimes used as a signal or for saving life at sea ; a projectile directed through the air.

rod, *n.* [A.S. *rod*, same root as **rood**], a long thin stick ; a slender branch of a tree ; a fishing-rod ; a staff of office ; a measure of five and a half yards.

rode, *past tense* of **RIDE**.

ro'dent, *a.* [L. *rodere*, to gnaw],

gnawing ;—*ns.*, a gnawing animal, as a mouse or a rat.

rodeo (*rodā'o*), *n.* [Sp. *rodear*, to go round], a round-up of cattle ; an exhibition of skill in doing this.

rodomontade', *n.* [Fr., from It., from *Rodomonte*, a boastful character in the poem *Orlando Furioso*], vain boasting ; bluster.

roe (1), (*rō*), *n.* [Scand. ?], the eggs of fishes.

roe (2), (*rō*), *n.* [A.S.], a small kind of deer ; the female of this.—*ns.*, **roebuck**, the male of the roe.

roga'tion, *n.* [L. *rogatio* (*rogare*, to ask)], supplication ; **Roga'tion days**, the three days before Ascension day.

rogue (*rōg*), *n.* [16th century slang], an able-bodied beggar ; an idle, dishonest person ; a name sometimes used in affection.—*ns.*, **roguery** (*rō'géri*), the art or tricks of a rogue ; dishonest dealing.—*a.*, **roguish** (*rō'gish*), like a rogue ; mischievous in a playful way.

rois'ter, *v.* [Fr. *rustre*, from L. *rusticus*, downish (*rus*, the country)], to be bold and noisy ;—*n.*, **rois'terer**, a bold, noisy fellow.

role, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rotula*, a little wheel], the part which anyone plays in life or on the stage of a theatre.

roll (*rōl*), *v.* [Fr., from It. *rotolare*, to spin round (L. *rota*, a wheel)], to turn or to cause to turn like a wheel ; to wrap or to be wrapped round on itself ; to push forward by turning ; to press with a roller ; to move on wheels ; to move, as waves ; to toss from side to side ; to make a loud noise, as thunder or on a drum ;—*ns.*, that which is rolled up ; a small loaf of bread shaped like a bun ; a list of names ; a long-continued sound ; continued motion up and down.—*ns.*, **rol'ler**, one who or that which rolls ; a heavy cylinder used for smoothing ; a long bandage ; a heavy wave ; **roll'-call**, a calling over of a list of names.—*a.*, **roll'ing**, turning on an axis ;

moving from side to side or on wheels ;—*n.*, the motion of a ship from side to side.

rollick, *v.* [etym. ?], to move in a careless, frolicking manner ; to swagger.

rolling-stock, *n.*, all the wheeled vehicles used on a railway.

Rō'man, *a.* [L. *Rōmānus*], belonging to Rome ; pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion ; (**roman**) upright type as distinguished from *italic* ;—*n.*, a native or a citizen of Rome.—*a.*, **Rō'man Cath'olic**, belonging to the Church of Rome ;—*n.*, a member of the Church of Rome.—*ns.*, **Rō'manism**, the beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church ; **Rō'manist**, one who belongs to that Church.

Romance (*rōmāns'*), *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *Rōmānicē*, in the Roman or common language, as distinguished from Latin], a tale of love and adventure.—*n.*, **Romance**, the languages sprung from Latin, as Italian, French, etc. ; a kind of tale written in those languages ; any fiction.—*a.*, belonging to the Romance tongues ;—*v.*, to write romances ; to tell unlikely stories.—*a.*, **roman'tic**, like romance ; fictitious ; strange and varied ; (in literature), not rigid or formal.—*n.*, **roman'ticism**, fondness for romance.

Rom'any, *n.* [Gipsy *rom*, a man], a gipsy, or his language.

Rō'mish, *a.*, belonging to the Roman Church.

romp, *v.* [another form of **RAMP**], to play noisily ; to frisk about ;—*n.*, noisy play ; a frisky girl.—*a.*, **rom'pish**, fond of romping.

rondeau (*ron'dō*), *n.* [Fr., from *ron*, **ROUND**], a poem of thirteen (or ten) lines, of which the first words of the first line are repeated at the end of the eighth (or sixth) and thirteenth (or tenth) lines.

ron'dō, *n.* [It., from Fr. **RONDEAU**], a musical composition in which the first strain is repeated after the second and sometimes after the third or fourth.

Röntgen rays (*rūnt'gén rās*), *n. pl.* [after the discoverer], the same as X-rays.

rood, *n.* [A.S., akin to **ROD**], a cross with Christ represented as hanging on it ; one-fourth of an acre.

roof, *n.* [A.S. *hrōf*], the covering of a house ; the upper inside of the mouth ;—*v.*, to cover over with a roof.—*n.*, **roof'ing**, materials for a roof.—*a.*, **roofless**, without a roof ; having no home.—*n.*, **roof-tree**, the beam along the ridge of a roof ; the roof.

rook (1), *n.* [A.S. *hrōc*], a kind of crow, named from its voice ;—*v.*, to cheat.—*n.*, **rook'ery**, a place where rooks build their nests ; (*colloq.*) a densely populated district in the slums.

rook (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from Pers.], the castle (a piece used in chess).

room, *n.* [A.S.], empty ground or space ; a place to stand, sit, etc. ; a single apartment ; a place once held by another ; freedom to act.—*a.*, **roo'my**, having much room.—*n.*, **roo'miness**, much room.

roost, *n.* [A.S. *hrōst*], a resting-place for birds ; a number of birds resting together ;—*v.*, to sleep on a pole or on a branch.—*n.*, **roos'ter**, a domestic cock.

root (1), *n.* [Scand. *rōt*, akin to **WORT**], the underground part of a plant which draws sap from the soil ; anything like a root ; a root for food ; a cause ; a word from which others are derived ; (mathematics) a number or quantity multiplied by itself to produce another ; the value of the unknown quantity in an equation ;—*v.*, to fix in the ground ; to plant firmly ; to be firmly fixed ; (out or up) to tear up by the root.—*n.*, **root'let**, a small root.

root, **rout** (*rowt*) (2), *v.* [A.S. *vrōtan*], to dig up with the snout.

rope, *n.* [A.S.], a thick cord of two or more strands ;—*v.*, to fasten by a rope ; (off) to separate by a rope.—*ns.*, **rope-dancer** and **rope-walker**, a performer on a tight-rope ; **rō'per**, one who

makes ropes; **ro'pery**, a place where ropes are made; **rope'-walk**, a shed in which ropes are twisted.—*a.*, **ro'py**, stringy; tenacious.—*n.*, **ro'piness**.

FOR'qual, *n.* [Fr., from Scand.], a kind of whale of the largest size.

RO'sary (rô'sârî), *n.* [L. *rosarium*, a rose-bed], a rose garden; a garland; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics to count their prayers; the prayers thus counted; a book of beautiful thoughts.

ROSE (1), *v.*, *past tense* of **RISE**.

ROSE (2), *n.* [A.S., from L. *rosa*], a shrub with prickly stems and large, beautiful, sweetly-smelling flowers; an ornament like a rose; a pipe or spout, with many small holes for scattering water; pink like the colour of a rose.—*as.*, **rosaceous** (rôzâ'shûs), pertaining to the rose-order of plants; having petals arranged like those of a rose; **ro'seate** (-zéât), like a rose in colour; blushing.—*ns.*, **rose'-bud**, a rose just beginning to open; **rosette'** (rôzel'), [Fr., a little rose], a knot tied in the form of a rose; a rose-shaped ornament; **rose'water**, a perfume distilled from rose leaves; **rose'-window**, a round window with lines branching from the centre; **rose'wood**, a wood of a dark red colour, with a faint smell like that of a rose.—*a.*, **ro'sy** (rô'sy), like a rose; blushing; ruddy.—*n.*, **ro'siness**.

ROSE'mary (rô'smârî), *n.* [O.Fr. *rosmarin*, from L. *rosmarinum* (*ros*, dew; *marinus*, MARINE)], a small shrub with a fragrant smell and a bitter taste.

ROS'in (rô's'in), *n.* [RESIN], solid resin got from turpentine and used for smearing fiddle strings, etc.

ROS'trum, *n.* [L., a beak], the beak of a ship; *pl.* (**ROSTRA**), the platform in the Roman Forum from which the orators spoke, so called because adorned with the beaks of ships taken in war; (*sing.*) any platform for speaking from.

—*as.*, **ros'tral**, like a rostrum or beak.

ROT, *v.* [A.S.], to become decomposed; to cause to decay; —*n.*, process of rotting; a disease of sheep and plants.—*pres. p.*, **rotting**; *p.p.*, **rotted**. — *a.*, **rot'ten**, going to pieces from decay; unsound at heart.—*n.*, **rot'tenness**.

RO'tary, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel], turning like a wheel.—*v.*, **rotate'**, to turn like a wheel; to cause to turn; to act turn about with others.—*n.*, **rotation**, motion round an axis; a regular succession in a fixed order.—*a.*, **rota'tory**, turning like a wheel.

ROTE, *n.* [O.Fr. *rote*, akin to ROUTE?], a repetition of words without attention to their meaning.

ROTUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, ROUND], of a round shape.—*ns.*, **rotun'da**, a round building; **rotun'dity** and **rotund'ness**, roundness.

ROUBLE (roobl), *n.* [Russian *rubl*], a Russian coin nominally worth about 2s.

ROUGE (roozh), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubeus*, red], red paint for the cheeks and lips; —*v.*, to colour with **rouge**.

ROUGE-et-noir (roo'sh-â-nwâr'), *n.* [Fr., red and black], a game of cards, played on a table with red and black divisions.

ROUGH (rûf), *a.* [A.S. *râh*], not smooth; covered with hair; not polished; rising in waves; stormy; disagreeable; coarse; without details, as a sketch, etc.—*v.*, **rough-cast**, to make a rough mould; **rough-hew**, to give first form to; **rough'en**, to make or to become rough.—*n.*, **roughage**, coarse-grained food, to stimulate digestive processes.

ROULETTE (roolet'), *n.* [Fr., a little ball], a game of chance, in which a little ball, running round a circle divided into red and black spaces, marks the result by the space on which it stops.

ROUND, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rotundus*], like a ball or a circle or a cylinder; spherical; circular; cylin-

makes ropes; **ro'pery**, a place where ropes are made; **rope'-walk**, a shed in which ropes are twisted.—*a.*, **ro'py**, stringy; tenacious.—*n.*, **ro'piness**.

por'qual, *n.* [Fr., from Scand.], a kind of whale of the largest size.

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roulette (roolet'), *n.* [Fr., a little ball], a game of chance, in which a little ball, running round a circle divided into red and black spaces, marks the result by the space on which it stops.

round, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rotundus*], like a ball or a circle or a cylinder; spherical; circular; cylin-

drical; outspoken (number) an-
proximate;—*n.*, a circle or a
ball or cylinder; a return to the
starting-point; a song for three
or four voices; a course of duty;
the return of the seasons, etc.;
the rung of a ladder; the walk on
duty of an officer or a guard;
shot for one loading; a discharge
of fire-arms; anything that goes
round;—*v.*, to make or to be-
come round; to take off the
corners; to go or sail round;—
adv., on all sides; in a circle;
from one person to another; by
a longer course;—*prep.*, on all
sides of; about.—*adv.*, **round'**
ly, in a round manner; fully;
plainly.—*ns.*, **round'ness**, full-
ness; smoothness; plainness;
round'el and **round'elay**
[**ROUND**], a tune in which the
parts are repeated a number of
times; a lively tune or dance;
a catch; a glee; **Round'head**,
one of those who fought against
Charles I.; a Puritan; **round-**
rob'in, a petition with signatures
in a ring so as not to show who
signed first.—**round-up**, driving
cattle into an enclosure.—*n.*,
round'ers, *n.*, a ball game.

roup, *n.* [Sc., perhaps from Scand.]
a sale by auction;—*v.*, to sell by
auction.

rouse (*rous*), *v.* [etym. ?], to stir
up; to awake; to be excited.

route (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *route*, a troop],
a noisy crowd; disorder caused
by defeat;—*v.*, to break the
ranks of; to put to flight; to
bellow, as cattle.

route (2). See **ROOT** (2).

route (*root*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rupta*,
broken (way)], the road travelled
over; the way to; a course;
(*route*) a military march.

routine (*rootlén'*), *n.* [Fr., *dém.* of
ROUTE], a regular round of any-
thing; any course continued by
force of habit.

rove, *v.* [etym. ?], to wander over;
to roam; to pass through an eye
of a needle; to twist slightly.—
n., **rô'ver**, a pirate; a wanderer;
a twisting-machine in spinning;
a senior Boy Scout.

row (1) (*rō*), *n.* [A.S.], a line or
rank of persons or things.

row (2) (*rō*), *v.* [A.S.], to move by
oars; to use an oar; to convey
by rowing;—*n.*, act of rowing;
a journey with oars.

row (3) (*rou*), *n.* [etym. ?], a noisy
quarrel; a disturbance.—*a.*,
row'dy, noisy and disorderly;
—*n.*, a quarrelsome person.—*ns.*,
row'diness, **row'dyism**.

row'an or **row'an-tree**, *n.* [Scand.],
the mountain ash.

row'el (*rou-*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rotella*,
a little wheel (L. *rotā*, a
wheel)], the sharp-toothed wheel
on a spur; the ring on a horse's bit,
row'lock (*rūl'ók*), *n.* [A.S. *drlock*,
oarlock], a rest for an oar on the
side of a boat.

roy'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rēgalis*,
kingly], belonging to or fit for a
king;—*n.*, a large size of paper;
a small sail above the top-gallant
sail; a stag with twelve or more
points to its horn.—*ns.*, **roy'alist**,
one who supports kingly govern-
ment; **roy'alty**, the office or
character of a king; a share of
the profits paid to government,
or to the owner of a patent or
a copyright.

rub, *v.* [M.E., etym. ?], to move
firmly over; to clean or smooth
by friction; to spread thinly
over; to grate or fret; to pass
with difficulty;—*n.*, that which
rubs; a joke that hurts; a
difficulty.—*pres. p.*, **rubbing**;
p.p., **rubbed**.—*n.*, **rub'ber**, one
who or that which rubs; an in-
strument for cleaning, etc.; the
odd game at cards, cricket, etc.;
a piece of india-rubber; (*pl.*)
(*colloq.*) india-rubber overshoes;
goloshes.

rub'bish, *n.* [O.Fr. *robeux*, perhaps
from root of **RUBBLE**], useless
stuff; debris; any confused
mass; foolish talk.

rub'ble, *n.* [Scand. ?], rough stone
from the quarry; stones worn
with water; irregular fragments
of stone.

rubes'cent, *a.* [L. *rubescens* (*ruber*,
red)], growing red; tending to
redness.

ru'bicund, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rubicundus*], inclining to be red; ruddy; rosy.

ru'bric (*roo'brik*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rubrica*, red chalk (*ruber*, red)], certain directions in the Prayer Book, formerly printed in red; the heading of a statute; any fixed direction.

ru'by (*roo'bi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *ruber*, red], a precious stone of a red colour; anything red: a size of type in printing;—*a.*, ruby-coloured.

ruche (*roosh*), *n.* [Fr.], a ruffle, pleated filling.

rucksack (*rook'sack*), *n.* [Ger.], a bag slung from the shoulders for carrying provisions, clothes, etc.

rud'er, *n.* [A.S., an oar or a paddle], the movable part by which a ship or a boat is steered.

rud'dy, *a.* [A.S., akin to RED], of a red colour; of a healthy flesh-colour.—*n.*, **rud'diness**.

rude, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rudis*, rough], unpolished; without taste or skill; without refinement; coarse; violent.—*n.*, **rude'ness**, roughness; coarseness; violence.

rudiment (*roo'dimēt*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudimentum*], the rude state of anything; (*pl.*) first steps or beginnings; first principles.—*as.*, **rudimen'tal** and **rudimen'tary**, pertaining to rudiments; undeveloped; elementary.

rue (1) (*roo*), *n.* [Fr., L. *rūla*], a shrub with a strong smell and a bitter taste.

rue (2) (*roo*), *v.* [A.S. *hrēow*, sorrow], to be sorry for; to repent (of).—*pres. p.*, **rueing**; *past* and *p.p.*, **rued** (*rood*).—*a.*, **rue'ful**, mournful; sorrowful; doleful.—*n.*, **rue'fulness**.

ruff, *n.* [prob. from RUFFLE], a plaited or crimped collar; anything plaited like a ruff; a bird, the male of which has a ruff of feathers in the breeding season;—*v.*, to put in disorder; to beat softly on a drum.—*v.*, **ruff'le** [*etym. ?*], to make like a ruff; to plait or wrinkle; to disturb; to become disordered;—*n.*, a plaited collar or trimming; a dis-

turbance; a low beat of a drum.

ruf'fian, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *ruffiano*], a coarse, wicked fellow;—*a.*, cruel; brutal.—*n.*, **ruf'fianism**.—*a.*, **ruf'fianly**, like a ruffian; brutal.

rufous (*roo'fūs*), *a.* [L. *rufus*, red], reddish; of a yellowish or brownish-red.

rug, *n.* [Scand., from same root as RAG?], a thick, woollen cloth, used for covering.—*a.*, **rug'ged**, rough and uneven; having strong bristly hair; rough in voice, manners, or appearance.—*n.*, **rug'gedness**.

ru'gby, *n.* [Rugby School], a form of football in which the ball may be carried.

ru'gose, *a.* [L. *rūga*, a wrinkle], full of wrinkles.

ruin (*roo'in*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ruīna*, downfall (*ruere*, to fall)], a falling down; unfitness for use; state of being ruined; a cause of decay; (*pl.*) the remains of a building, etc.;—*v.*, to cause to fall to pieces; to make useless; to bring to poverty; to fall into decay.—*a.*, **ru'inous**, causing ruin; fallen into ruins.

rule (*rool*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *regula* (see REGULATE)], that which keeps conduct or action straight; regulating order; regular course; act of keeping order; a guide in drawing lines;—*v.*, to keep in order; to have power over; to fix or settle, as a court; to mark with guiding lines; to keep within certain limits, as prices.—*n.*, **rū'ler**, one who rules; a strip of wood used in drawing lines.

rum (1), *n.* [*etym. ?*], a spirit made from sugar-cane or molasses.

rum (2), **rummy**, *a.* [slang], queer; odd.

rum'ble, *v.* [M.E., *imit.*], to make a low, heavy, continued sound;—*n.*, a low, heavy sound; a seat at the back of a carriage.

ruminant (*roo'mināt*), *v.* [L. *rūmīnāri*, to chew the cud], to chew over again, as cows do; (on) to ponder over.—*a.*, **ru'minant**, chewing the cud;—*n.*, an animal

that chews the cud.—*n.*, **rumination**, habit of ruminating; careful thinking; meditation.

rummage (*rūm'āj*), *v.* [Fr. *arrumage*], to look into every corner; to search carefully; —*n.*, a careful search by turning things over.

rum'ner, *n.* [Flemish], a large drinking-glass.

rum'mour (*roo'mōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rūmor*], what people say; common talk; a story without proper foundation; —*v.*, to spread by report.

rummy, *n.*, a card game.

rump, *n.* [Scand. ?], the lower end of the backbone of an animal; tail-end; a small part left behind; a remnant.

rum'ple, *v.* [akin to A.S. *hrimpan*], to make folds or wrinkles in; to make uneven; —*n.*, a fold or wrinkle.

run, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly on one's legs; to go faster than in walking; to flee; to reach from place to place; to keep going to and from; to have a certain direction; to flow, spread, or melt; to blend together, as colours; to continue in force; to be not yet due, as a bill; to give out matter, as a sore; to be before the public, as a play; to shape by melting; to pour; to take several stitches at a time; —*n.*, distance run over; a course of events; favour or attention from the public; an unusual demand on a bank for payment; —*a.*, melted or cast in a mould.—*pres. p.*, **running**; *p.p.*, **run**; *past*, **ran**.—*n.*, **run'-away**, one who runs away from duty, etc.; —*a.*, running away; done by running away.—*ns.*, **run'nel** and **run'let**, a little *run* or stream; a rivulet; **run'ner**, a messenger; a rooting stem that runs along the ground; the moving stone of a mill; a rope to increase the power of a tackle; a loop through which a rein passes.—*a.*, **run'ning**, moving quickly; kept for racing; following without break; —*n.*, act of moving quickly; the quantity

run; discharge from a sore.—*n.*, **runway**, strip of ground specially prepared for the starting and landing of aircraft.

run'agate, *n.* [O.Fr. *renegade*], one who has broken faith; an apostate.

rune (*roon*), *n.* [Scand.], one of the letters of the ancient Norse alphabet.—*a.*, **ru'nic**, pertaining to runes, or to the nations who used them.

rung (1), *v.*, *past participle* of **RING**.

rung (2), *n.* [A.S.], the step of a ladder; a rail or spoke.

run'let (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *rondellet*, from *ronde*, **ROUND**], a small barrel.

runlet (2). See **RUN**.

rupee (*rupē'*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt. *rāpya*, silver], an Indian silver coin, nominally worth 1s. 4d.

rup'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ruptūra* (*rumpere*, to break)], act of breaking; state of being broken; a quarrel; a displacement of part of the intestine; hernia; —*v.*, to break or part by force; to burst.

rural (*roor'al*), *a.* [L. *rus*, *rūris*, the country], belonging to the country; like the country; rustic; pastoral.

ruse (*rooz*), *n.* [Fr., from *ruser*, akin to **RUSH** (1)], a means to deceive; a wile; an artifice.

rush (1), *v.* [O.Fr., prob. from Low L. *refusare* (see **REFUSE**)], to move with speed and force; to enter on hastily; to push hastily forward; —*n.*, a moving forward with speed and force; a strong demand for.

rush (2), *n.* [A.S.], a marshy reed-like plant with a round stem; a mere trifle.—*as.*, **rush'y**, full of or made of rushes; **rush-bottomed**, with seat made of rushes.—*n.*, **rushlight**, a taper made from the pith of the rush.

rusk, *n.* [Sp. *rosca*], a light kind of cake toasted in an oven.

rus'set, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *russus*, red (*rubere*)], reddish-brown; homespun; —*n.*, a reddish-brown colour; a homespun dress; a reddish apple.

Rus'sian and **Russ**, *as.* [Russian], pertaining to Russia; —*n.*, a

native of Russia : the Russian tongue.

rust, *n.* [A.S., akin to RED], a reddish-yellow coating formed on iron by moisture ; iron oxide ; anything acting like rust ; a fungus growing on corn ;—*v.*, to make or to become rusty ; to become useless by idleness.—*a.*, **rusty**, covered with rust ; unfit for work from want of use.

rustic, *a.* [L. *rusticus* (*rus*, the country)], belonging to the country ; having country manners ; awkward ; unpolished ;—*n.*, an inhabitant of the country ; a simple, artless person.—*v.*, **rusticate**, to send to the country ; to expel for a time ; to go into the country.—*n.*, **rusticity**, awkwardness of manners ; simplicity.

rustle (*rŭsl*), *v.* [imit.], to make a noise like silk or leaves when shaken ; to steal cattle ;—*n.*, a sound so caused.

rut (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a wheel-track ; a channel ; a fixed habit ;—*v.*, to make a rut.

rut (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *rugitum* (*rugire*, to roar)], strong desire ;—*v.*, to have strong desire (said of deer, cattle, etc. in the mating season).—*pres. p.*, **rutting** ; *p.p.*, **rutted**.

ruth (*rooth*), *n.* [E., from RUE (2)], pity ; compassion ; cause of pity.—*a.*, **rŭth'less**, without pity or feeling ; merciless ; hard-hearted.

rye (*ri*), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of grain like wheat, but of inferior quality.—*n.*, **rye'-grass**, grass, like rye, grown as food for cattle.

ry'ot, *n.* [Hind.], a Hindu peasant.

S

Saba'oth, *n. pl.* [Heb.], armies, as in the phrase, 'Lord of Sabaoth' ('Lord of Hosts').

Sab'ath, *n.* [Heb., rest], the seventh day of the week, appointed for rest and worship among the Jews, and the first day among Christians ; a time of rest.—*n.*, **Sabbatar'ian**, a strict observer of the Sabbath.—*a.*, pertaining to the Sabbath.—*as.*, **Sabbat'ic** and **Sabbat'ical**, pertaining to the Sabbath ; bringing or enjoying rest ; (year) every seventh year among the Jews, when the land lay untilled ; a year's vacation every seventh year.

sable', *n.* [Fr., from Slav.], an animal akin to the weasel, valued for its dark, glossy fur ; the fur of the sable ; (*pl.*) a suit of mourning ;—*a.*, dark in colour ; black ; made of sable fur.

sab'ot (*săb'ô*), *n.* [Fr.], a wooden shoe worn by French peasants and workpeople.

sabotage (*sab'otazh*), *n.* [Fr.], the destruction of machinery, etc., by dissatisfied workmen ; wilful

damage.—*n.*, **saboteur** (*sab'otér*), one guilty of sabotage.

sa'bre, *n.* [Fr., from Ger. *säbel*], a heavy sword, curved at the point ;—*v.*, to wound or kill with a sabre.—*n.*, **săb'retache**, an ornamental pouch worn by cavalry officers.

sac, *n.* [Fr., from L. *saccus*, SACK], a pouch or hollow in the body, usually containing fluid.

saccharine (*săk'ărin*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *sacchâron*, sugar], pertaining to sugar ; like sugar ; sweet ;—*n.*, a very sweet compound made from coal tar, used instead of sugar.

sacerdotal (*sas'erdôtal*), *a.* [L. *sacerdos*, a priest], pertaining to priests or their office and duties ; priestly.—*n.*, **sacerdo'talism**, the spirit of a priesthood ; priestcraft.

sachem (*să'chem*), *n.*, a chief of a tribe of American Indians.

sachet (*săsh'ă*), *n.* [Fr.], a small bag for holding handkerchiefs or scented herbs.

sack (1), *n.* [A.S., from Heb. *sag*], a bag of coarse cloth, for grain,

potatoes, etc. ; that which a sack holds ; a loose coat ; the plunder of a town ; dismissal from employment ;—*v.*, to put into a sack ; to storm and plunder ; to dismiss.—*ns.*, **sack'cloth**, coarse cloth for sacks, or worn as a sign of mourning or repentance ; **sack'ing**, cloth of which sacks are made.

sack (2), *n.* [Fr. *sec*, from L. *siccus*, dry], a white wine from Spain or the Canary Isles.

sack'but, *n.* [Fr. *saqueboute*], a musical instrument akin to the trombone ; (Bible) a stringed instrument.

sac'rament, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacramentum*, the oath of faithfulness taken by the Roman soldiers], a solemn religious ordinance appointed by Christ.—*a.*, **sacra-men'tal**, pertaining to or bound by a sacrament.—*adv.*, **sacra-men'tally**.

sac'cred, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacer*], set apart, esp. for the service of God ; consecrated ; coming from God ; pertaining to the services of religion ; not for common use ; worthy of the highest reverence.—*n.*, **sac'credness**.

sacrifice (*sak'rifi*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrificium* (*sacer*, *facere*, to make)], an offering upon an altar ; that which is offered, esp. as atonement or thanksgiving ; a loss of one thing to gain another ; that which is so lost or destroyed ;—*v.*, to make an offering (of) ; to lay on the altar of God ; to give up for the sake of something else ; to kill.—*a.*, **sacrificial** (*-fish'ul*), pertaining to sacrifice.—*adv.*, **sacrificially**.

sacrilege (*sak'rilej*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacrilegium* (*sacer*, sacred ; *legere*, to gather)], the sin of injuring or wrongly using sacred things ; a profanation.—*a.*, **sacrile'gious** (*-lě'jús*), injuring or violating sacred things ; guilty of sacrilege.—*adv.*, **sac-rile'giously**.

sac'rist, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sacer*], a person who copies out music and takes charge of the books in a

cathedral.—*ns.*, **sac'ristan**, an officer who has charge of a church and the sacred vessels, etc. ; a sexton ; **sac'risty**, an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, etc., are kept ; a vestry.

sad, *a.* [A.S., *sæd*], heavy in mind ; full of grief ; downcast ; dejected ; causing sorrow ; dark-coloured ; not properly baked.—*v.*, **sad'den**, to make or to grow sad.—*n.*, **sad'ness**.—*adv.*, **sad'ly**.

sad'dle, *n.* [A.S., from root of *sir*?], a seat, generally of leather, on a horse's back or on a bicycle ; anything like a saddle, as a piece of mutton, etc.—*v.*, to put a saddle upon ; (with) to fix a burden on.—*ns.*, **sad'dler**, a maker of saddles and harness ; **sad'dlery**, work of a saddler ; **sad'dle-back**, a hill hollowed at the top like a saddle ; **-bags**, bags for small articles hung from a saddle ; **-bow**, the arch in front of a saddle ; **-cloth**, a cloth placed underneath a saddle ; **-tree**, the framework of a saddle.

Sad'ducee, *n.* [L., from Heb. *Tsadok*, the founder], one of a Jewish sect who did not believe in a resurrection or a future state.—*a.*, **Sadduce'an**, pertaining to the Sadducees.

safe, *a.* [O.Fr. *sauf*, from L. *salvus*], free from danger ; that can be trusted ; that cannot do harm ; locked up ;—*n.*, a strong room or box for keeping money, etc. ; a cool place for meat, etc.—*adv.*, **safe'ly**.—*ns.*, **safe-con'duct**, a written order enabling a person to travel with safety ; **safe'guard**, a protection ; a guard against danger ;—*v.*, to keep safe ; to protect.—*ns.*, **safe'-keeping**, state of being in safety ; **safet'y** and **safe'ness**, freedom from danger, etc. ; **safe'ty-lamp**, a lamp for giving light in mines, covered with wire-gauze to prevent explosions of gas ; **safety-valve** (*-vált*), a valve on a steam-boiler which allows the steam to escape before

- its pressure becomes too great for safety.
- saffron**, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab.], a plant of the crocus kind, having large flowers with a deep yellow centre; a deep yellow colour; a flavour.—*a.*, deep yellow.
- sag**, *v.* [Scand. ?], to bend from weight or pressure; to lose firmness; to give way.—*pres. p.*, **sagging**; *p.p.*, **sagged**.
- sag'a**, *n.* [Scand., akin to SAW and SAY], a story or legend among the Icelandic or Norwegian peoples; a story of a thrilling deed.
- sagacious** (*sagd'shūs*), *a.* [L. *sagax*, keen], wise; not easily deceived; far-seeing.—*n.*, **sagac'ity** (*sagās'iti*), shrewdness of understanding; soundness of judgment.
- sage** (1) (*sāj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *sauge*, from L. *salvia*], a herb much used in cookery and medicine.
- sage** (2) (*sāj*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sapere*, to be wise], able to judge; sagacious; prudent; well considered;—*n.*, a wise man; an old man of sound judgment.—*adv.*, **sage'ly**.—*n.*, **sage'ness**.
- Sagittar'ius** (*sājītār'ius*), *n.* [L.], the *Archer*, one of the signs of the Zodiac.
- sa'go**, *n.* [Malay], the starchy pith of certain palms used as food.
- sah'ib**, *n.* [Hind., from Arab.], a title of respect given to Europeans in India.
- sail**, *n.* [A.S.], a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind and drive a ship forward; the arm of a windmill; a sailing-ship;—*v.*, to travel by water; to move smoothly; to manage a ship; to begin a voyage.—*ns.*, **sail'-cloth**, cloth for sails; **sail'er**, a ship, with regard to its rate or style of sailing; **sail'ing**, the art of managing a ship; navigation; seamanship; **sail'or**, one who helps to manage a ship; a seaman.
- saint**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy person; a true Christian; one of the blessed in heaven; a person put in the list of saints by the Roman Catholic Church.—*as.*, **sain'ted**, gone to heaven; counted holy; canonized; **saint'like** and **saint'ly**, like a saint.
- sake**, *n.* [A.S.], end, cause, interest, purpose, or account (used mostly in phrases, as, for *pity's sake*).
- salaam** (*sālam'*), *n.* [Arab., peace], a wish for health or peace; a salutation among Mohanmedans.
- sal'ad**, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *salata*, salted (L. *sal*, **SALT**)], a dish of various raw vegetables or fruits.
- sal'amander**, *n.* [Fr., from L. or Gk. *salamandra*], a reptile related to the frog, and once supposed to be able to live in fire.
- sal'ary**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *saldrium*, salt-money], money paid for work; wages fixed.—*a.*, **sal'aried**, paid by a salary.
- sale**, *n.* [A.S., from Scand. ?], exchange of anything for money; act of selling.—*a.*, **sale'able**, that may be sold; marketable.—*n.*, **salesman** (*sālz'-*), one engaged in selling; a shopman.
- Salic** (*sāl'ik*), *a.* [Fr.], belonging to the *Salic* tribe of Franks; denoting a law to exclude women from inheriting lands, etc.
- sal'ient**, *a.* [L. *salire*, to leap], jutting outwards; projecting; conspicuous;—*n.*, **bulge in a battle-line**.
- sal'ine** (or *sāl'in*), *a.* [L. *salinum*, a salt-cellar], containing salt; like salt;—*n.*, a salt spring; solution of salt and water.
- sal'iva**, *n.* [L., spittle], the fluid that moistens the mouth.—*a.*, **sal'ivary**, producing saliva.—*v.*, **sal'ivate**, to produce too much saliva.—*n.*, **saliva'tion**.
- sal'low** (1) (*sāl'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of willow.
- sal'low** (2) (*sāl'ō*), *a.* [A.S.], of a pale-yellow colour; sickly.—*n.*, **sal'lowness**, paleness; sickness.
- sally**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *salire*, to leap], to rush out suddenly; to make a sudden attack upon besiegers; a flash of wit or fancy; an act of thoughtlessness.—*n.*, **sal'y-port**, a gate or passage by which a sally can be made.

salmon (*sām'ón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *salmo*], a large fish, much valued as food, that lives in the ocean and spawns far up rivers.

saloon, *n.* [Fr., from O.Ger. *sal*, a house], a show-room; a large public room; room-like railway carriage; closed-in motor car.

salt (*sawlt*), *n.* [A.S.], a substance found in the earth, or by evaporating sea-water, and used for seasoning and preserving food; sodium chloride; the taste of salt; anything that acts like salt; wit; (chemistry), a compound of an acid with a base;—*a.*, mixed with salt; tasting of salt;—*v.*, to mix or sprinkle with salt; to preserve in salt.—*ns.*, **salt'cellar** [M.E., *saler*, from L. *salsarium*], a small vessel for holding salt; **salt'-pan**, a pan in which salt is evaporated from salt-water; a pit from which salt is got; **saltpetre** (*sawlt-pē'tēr*) [L. *petra*, a rock], a salt-nitrate of potash; a name for nitre; one of the ingredients of gunpowder.

salt'ant, *a.* [L. *saltans*, dancing (*salire*, to leap)], leaping; dancing.—*ns.*, **salt'a'tion**, act of leaping.—*a.*, **sal'tatory**.

salubrious (*saloo'brius*), *a.* [L. *salūbris*, healthy], favourable to health; healthy.—*ns.*, **salub'riousness** and **salub'rity**, power of restoring or of preserving health.

sal'utary, *a.* [L. *salūtāris* (*salus*, health)], good for health; promoting health or safety; beneficial; wholesome.

salute, *v.* [L. *salūtāre*], to meet with words of welcome; to honour by firing guns, dipping flags, etc.; to wish health and happiness to;—*n.*, act of saluting; a sign of honour or welcome.—*ns.*, **salūta'tion**, a saluting or paying respect to; mode of saluting.

sal'vage (*sal'vāj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *salvāre*, to save], money paid for saving goods or property from destruction, esp. of ships at sea; the saving of waste goods

of any kind;—*v.*, to rescue goods from destruction.

salva'tion, *n.* [L. *salvatio* (*salvus*, SAFE)], deliverance from danger or destruction; freedom from the power and punishment of sin; eternal life; the power that saves.—*n.*, **Salva'tionist**, a member of the religious body called the *Salvation Army*.

salve (*salv*), *n.* [A.S. *scalf*], a healing ointment;—*v.*, to apply a salve to; to heal; to soothe.

sal'ver, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *salva*, a plate from which food was tasted before being served (late L. *salvāre*)], a plate or tray on which anything is offered.

sal'vō, *n.* [L. *salvē*, welcome!], a firing of guns, as a salute; a volley.

Samār'itan, *a.*, pertaining to *Samaria*;—*n.*, an inhabitant of *Samaria* or his language.

same, *a.* [Scand. or A.S.], not another; of a like kind; identical; just mentioned.

sām'ite, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *hexamilon* (*hex*, six; *mitos*, a thread)], a heavy silk cloth.

samphire (*sām'fir*), *n.* [Fr. *herbe de Saint Pierre*], St. Peter's herb; a plant growing on rocks near the sea-coast, used for pickles.

sam'ple, *n.* [Fr., as *EXAMPLE*], a part of anything to show what the rest is like;—*v.*, to take or to test samples of.

sam'pler, *n.* [L. *exemplar*, a pattern], a pattern of work; a piece of fancy needlework, showing various kinds of stitches; one who tests samples.

san'ative and **san'atory**, *as.* [L. *sānābilis*, curable (*sānus*, sound)], able to cure or heal; curative.—*n.*, **sanator'ium** or (Amer.) **sanitar'ium**, a place where sick people are treated; a health station.

sanc'tify, *v.* [O.Fr., from late L. *sanctificāre* (*sanctus*, holy; -FY)], to make holy; to set apart for religious uses; to free from sin or defilement.—*ns.*, **sanctifica'tion**, process of making holy; state of being made holy; con-

separation.—*a.*, **sanctimo'nious**, having the appearance of holiness without the reality.—*ns.*, **san'ctimony** and **sanctimo'niousness**, holiness; appearance of holiness with reality; **san'ctity**, state or quality of being holy; purity of life; binding obligation; inviolability; **san'ctuary**, a sacred place; the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; a place of worship; the part of a church round the altar; a place of refuge or protection; **san'ctum**, a sacred place; a private room; **San'ctus**, a part of the communion service, beginning with *Sanctus*, holy; an anthem for these words.

san'ction, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctio*], leave given; authority; backing or support; a provision for enforcing obedience.—*v.*, to give authority to; to approve of; to make binding.

sand, *n.* [A.S.], fine particles of stone; stone crushed or broken; (*pl.*) large tracts covered with sand;—*v.*, to cover, sprinkle, or mix with sand.—*a.*, **san'dy**, covered with sand; soft like or of the colour of sand.—*ns.*, **san'd-glass**, a glass for measuring time by the running of sand; **san'd-paper**, roughened paper for smoothing and polishing;—*v.*, to rub with sand-paper.—*n.*, **san'dstone**, stone composed of sand pressed hard; freestone.

san'dal, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sandalion*], a sole strapped to the foot; a kind of slipper.—*a.*, **san'dalled**.

sandalwood, *n.* [Fr., through late L. *santalum*, from Skt.], a wood with a pleasant smell from the East Indies and the South Sea Islands.

sand'wich, *n.* slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them, first used by John, Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), to avoid rising from the gaming-table;—*v.*, to make up in layers; to squeeze between two.

sane, *a.* [L. *sanus*], healthy; sound in mind; acting or judging according to reason.—*n.*, **san'ity**,

soundness of mind.—*a.*, **san'itary**, pertaining to health; fitted to preserve health; dealing with the disposal of sewage.—*n.*, **sanita'tion**, science of health; measures for the disposal of sewage.

sang, *v. past tense* of SING.

sanguine (*sang'gwīn*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sanguineus* (*sanguis*, blood)], blood-red; full of hope; enthusiastic.—*as.*, **san'guinary**, bloody; attended with bloodshed; bloodthirsty; **sanguin'eous**, resembling or constituting blood; bloody.

San'hedrim, *n.* [Heb., from Gk. *synedrium* (SYN-, *hēdra*, a seat)], the ancient Jewish council of seventy who had charge of religious matters.

sans, *prep.* [Fr.], without.

sansculotte' (*-lot'*), *n.* [Fr. *sans*, without; *culotte*, breeches], a name for the mob during the French Revolution.

San'skrit, *n.* [Skt.], the ancient language of India, closely related to the chief languages of Europe.

sap (1), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *sapa*, a hoe], to cause to fall by digging under; to undermine; to drain away;—*n.*, a ditch dug under cover towards a fortification.—*pres. p.*, **sapping**; *p.p.*, **sapped**.—*n.*, **sap'per**, a soldier who works at fortifications.

sap (2), *n.* [A.S.], the juice which gives life to plants.—*a.*, **sap'less**, without sap; withered.—*n.*, **sap'ling**, a young tree, because full of sap.—*a.*, **sap'py**, full of sap; juicy.

sa'pience (*sā'piēns*), *n.* [L. *sapientia*, wisdom], wisdom; knowledge.—*a.*, **sa'pient**, wise; knowing (often used sarcastically).

saponaceous (*sāpōnā'shūs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *sāpo*, soap], like soap; soapy.

Sapphic (*sāf'ik*), *a.*, pertaining to or like *Sappho*, a Greek poetess.

sapphire (*sāf'īr*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sappheiros*], a precious stone of a bright blue colour;—*a.*, bright blue.

sap'sucker, *n.*, a small black-and-white woodpecker common in North America.

sa'raband, *n.* [Sp.], a slow and stately Spanish dance or the music for it.

Saracen (*sār'asén*), *n.* [late L., from Arab.], a name given by the Crusaders to the Mohammedans of Palestine.—*a.*, **Saracen'ic**.

sar'casin, *n.* [late L., from Gk. *sarkazein*, to tear the flesh (*sarx*, flesh)], a bitter remark of scorn or contempt.—*as.*, **sarcas'tic** and **sarcas'tical**, containing sarcasin; bitter.—*adv.*, **sarcas'tically**.

sarconet (*sar'senet*), *n.* [OFr., prob. from *sarzin*, SARACEN], a fine thin silk, used for linings, etc.

sarcophagus (*sarkof'águs*), *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *phagein*, to eat], originally a stone coffin.

sardine' (1) (*sardén'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sardina* or Gk. *sardal*], a small fish of the herring kind, found near the island of Sardinia, preserved in olive oil for food.

sar'dius and **sar'dine** (*-dín*) (2), *ns.* [*Sardis*, in Lydia], a precious stone; a cornelian.—*a.*, belonging to the sardius.

sardon'ic, *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *sardonios*, grinning; *Sardinian*, perhaps from a plant said to twist the face], forced and unnatural, as a laugh; sneering; bitterly ironical.

sar'donyx, *n.* [L. and Gk. *sardonyx* (*sard*, of Sardis; *onyx*)], a kind of onyx stone of a reddish-yellow colour, said to have been found first at Sardis.

sarsaparil'ia, *n.* [Sp. *sarza*, a bramble; *parrilla*, a little vine?], a Mexican plant somewhat like the bramble, the root of which is used in medicine.

sarto'rial, *a.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor], belonging to a tailor or tailoring.

sash (1), *n.* [Arab. *shāsh*, muslin], a scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist.

sash (2), *n.* [Fr. *châssis*, a frame], the frame for the glass of a window.

Sa'tan, *n.* [Heb., the enemy], the enemy of man; the devil.—*as.*,

Satan'ic and **Satan'ical**, caused by, belonging to, or like the devil.

satch'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *sachel*, from L. *sacculus*, a little SACK], a bag for school-books, papers, etc.

sate and **satiate** (*sā'shiāt*), *vs.* [L. *satis*, enough], to fill full; to give enough to; to overfeed;—*a.* (*sā'tiate*), filled full.—*n.*, **sati'ety**, state of having enough or too much.

sat'ellite, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satelles*, a body-guard], an attendant; a servile follower; a small planet revolving round a larger.

sat'in, *n.* [Fr., prob. from late L. *sētinus* (*sēta*, silk, hair)], a silk cloth with a glossy surface.—*ns.*, **sat'in'et**, a thin kind of satin with warp of cotton and weft of wool; **sat'inwood**, a wood like yellow mahogany from the East and West Indies.—*a.*, **sat'iny**, glossy; smooth.

sat'ire, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satira*, or *satūra*, full], poetry exposing and ridiculing vice or folly; severe remarks; irony.—*as.*, **satir'ic** and **satir'ical**, pertaining to satire; sarcastic; cutting.—*adv.*, **satir'ically**.—*n.*, **sat'irist**, one who writes satires.—*v.*, **sat'irize**, to attack with satire; to censure keenly.

sat'isfy, *v.* [L. *satis*, enough; -FY], to give enough to; to pay what is due; to set at rest; to convince; to free from doubt.—*n.*, **satisfac'tion**, state of being satisfied; contentment; full payment; that which gives contentment.—*a.*, **satisfac'tory**, giving satisfaction; causing contentment.—*adv.*, **satisfac'torily**.

sā'trap (or *sā'trāp*), *n.* [Gk. *satrápēs*], a ruler of a province in ancient Persia.

sat'urate, *v.* [L. *saturdus* (*satur*, full)], to fill full; to soak.—*n.*, **satūra'tion**, state of being saturated.

Sat'urday, *n.* [A.S. *Sæter*- or *Sætern-dæg*, from L. *Saturnus*, Saturn], the seventh day of the week, once sacred to Saturn.

Sat'urn, *n.* [L. *Saturnus* (*serere*, to

sow)], one of the oldest of the Roman gods; the second largest of the planets.—*n. pl.*, **saturnalia**, the annual feast of Saturn; great licence and indulgence.—*as.*, **saturnalian**, pertaining to the saturnalia; dissolute; licentious; **Saturnian**, pertaining to Saturn or to his reign, called in fables 'the golden age'; peaceful; happy; denoting the oldest kind of Latin verse; **saturnine**, born under the influence of Saturn; heavy; dull (opposed to **MERCURIAL**); gloomy.

satyr (*săt'ir*), *n.* [L. *satyras*], a god of the woods, part man and part goat.

sauce (*saws*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *salsus*, salted (*sal*, salt)], a liquid dressing, to give relish to meat, etc.; impudence;—*v.*, to give as a relish; to be impudent.—*ns.*, **saucepan**, a small pan for making sauce, etc.; **saucer**, a small plate under a cup.—*a.*, **sau'cy**, acting boldly or rudely; disrespectful.—*ns.*, **sau'ciness**, state of being saucy; disrespect; rudeness.

sauerkraut (*sour'krout*), *n.* [Ger.], pickled cabbage.

saunder, *v.* [etym. ?], to walk about slowly; to stroll;—*n.*, a leisurely walk.

saurian, *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, a lizard], pertaining to lizards;—*n.*, one of the lizard tribe.

sau'sage (*saw'saj*), *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, as **SAUCE**], meat, minced and seasoned, stuffed into a prepared intestine.

savage (*säv'aj*), *a.* [O.Fr. *salvage*, from L. *silvaticus* (*silva*, a wood)], in a state of nature; untaught; cruel; fierce;—*n.*, a person in a primitive state; an unfeeling or cruel man.—*ns.*, **sav'ageness** and **sav'agery**, state of being savage; cruelty.

savanna or **savan'nah**, *n.* [Sp., a meadow, prob. from W. Ind.], a level piece of land without trees; a prairie.

savant (*sar'ang* or *sar'ant*), *n.* [Fr.], a learned man, expert in his own subject.

save, *v.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvare* (*salvus*, **SAFE**)], to rescue or to keep back from danger; to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up; to spare;—*prep.*, except; leaving out; deducting.—*a.*, **sä'ving**, keeping safe; not spending much; thrifty; *n. pl.*, money saved;—*prep.*, with the exception of.

sav'eloy, *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, a dried sausage (L. *cerebrum*, brain)], a kind of sausage, at first made of brains.

sa'viour (*sä'vyör*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *salvator* (*salvus*, **SAFE**)], one who saves from danger; **Sä'viour**, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world.

sä'vory, *n.*, a hardy annual aromatic herb of the mint family, used in cookery.

sa'vour (*sä'tör*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sapor*, taste], the taste or smell of anything;—*v.*, to have the nature or appearance (of); to like.—*a.*, **sa'voury**, having savour; pleasing to the taste.—*ns.*, a tasty dish served at the end of a meal.

savoy', *n.*, a kind of cabbage with curled leaves, originally from Savoy.

Savoy'ard, *n.*, a native of Savoy.

saw (1), *v.*, *past tense* of **SEE**.

saw (2), *n.* [A.S. *saga*], a thin steel blade with sharp teeth for cutting;—*v.*, to cut or to be cut with a saw.—*pp.*, **sawed** or **sawn**.—*ns.*, **saw'dust**, the dust brought down by a saw when cutting; **saw'fish**, a fish with a snout toothed like a saw; **saw'mill**, a mill for sawing timber; **saw'pit**, a pit over which a log is placed to be sawn; **saw'yer**, one who saws.

saw (3), *v.*, [A.S. *sagan*, a saying (see **SAY**)], a saying; a proverb; a maxim.

sax'horn, *n.*, a wind instrument of music invented by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian.

saxifrage (*säk'sifrä*), *n.* [L. *saxum*, a stone; *frangere*, to break], a mountain or rock plant, formerly supposed to have the

power of dissolving stone in the bladder.

Sax'on, *n.* [A.S.], one of the Teutonic people who conquered England in the 5th cent.; a native of Saxony, or his language;—*a.*, belonging to the Saxons.

sax'ophone, *n.* [after *Sax*, the inventor], a powerful brass wind instrument.

say, *v.* [A.S. *seegan*], to utter in words; to tell; to declare.—*pres. p.*, **saying**; *past* and *p.p.*, **said**.—*n.*, **say'ing**, that which is said; a common statement; a proverb.

scab, *n.* [Scand.], a coating of blood, etc., over a sore; a disease of sheep.—*as.*, **scabbed** (*scabd*) and **scab'by**, suffering from scabs.—*ns.*, **scab'bedness** and **scab'biness**.

scab'bard, *n.* [M.E. *scaubert* or *scauberk*], the sheath of a dagger or sword.

scaff'old, *n.* [O.Fr. *escadafault*, a funeral canopy], a raised platform for workmen, or on which criminals are executed;—*v.*, to furnish with a scaffold.—*n.*, **scaff'olding**, a platform for workmen; materials for a scaffold.

scald (1) (*scauld*), *v.* [O.Fr. *escaldre*, from L. *excaldare* (*ex-*, *calidus*, warm)], to burn with a boiling liquid; to wash with very hot water; to expose to a boiling heat;—*n.*, a wound caused by hot steam or liquid.

scald (2) (*scauld*), *n.* [Scand.], an ancient Scandinavian poet.

scale (1), *n.* [L. *scala*, a ladder], a number of steps; a measure marked at regular intervals; the musical notes in order; regular steps or degrees; the size of a plan, etc., compared with what it represents;—*v.*, to go up by steps; to climb up.—*a.*, **scā'-lable**, that can be climbed.

scale (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *escale*, akin to A.S. *scallu*], one of the thin plates covering a fish or a serpent; a very thin plate; a flake of skin, etc.; the plate or bowl of a balance; (*mostly pl.*) a

balance;—*v.*, to take the scales from; to take or to come off in scales; to weigh in a balance.—*as.*, **scaled** (*skald*) and **scaly**, covered with scales; like scales.

scalene' (*-lén'*), *a.* [Gk. *skalēnus*, uneven], having the sides unequal.

scallop (*skol'op*) or **scol'lop**, *n.* [O.Fr. *escalope*, a **SHELL**], a shellfish having the edges of its shell formed into a series of small curves; a series of curves on the edge of anything;—*v.*, to cut into curves.

scalp, *n.* [Scand. ?], akin to **SCALLOP**, the skin of the head; the skin of the head with the hair on it, torn off as a token of victory;—*v.*, to take off the scalp.

scal'pel, *n.* [L. *scalpellum* (*scalpère*, to carve)], a small knife for dissecting and performing operations.

scamp (1), *n.* [from **SCAMPER** ?], a rascal (often used playfully).—*v.*, **scam'per** [O.Fr. *escamper* (*ex-*, L. *campus*, field)], to run with speed; to move at a quick pace;—*n.*, a quick flight.

scamp (2), *v.* [SCANT ?], to do work in a dishonest or an imperfect manner.

scan, *v.* [L. *scandere*, to climb], to mark the feet in a verse of poetry; to look closely into; to examine carefully.—*pres. p.*, **scanning**; *p.p.*, **scanned**.—*ns.*, **scan'ning** and **scan'sion**, act of marking the feet in a verse.

scan'dal, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *skandalon*, a snare], an action that brings shame; an action that offends the moral feelings; an untrue and hurtful report; disgrace incurred.—*v.*, **scan'dalize**, to give offence to; to shock; to bring disgrace upon.—*a.*, **scan'dalous**, causing scandal or offence; bringing shame or reproach.—*n.*, **scan'dalmonger**, one who gossips maliciously and spreads scandal.

Scandinavian, *a.*, pertaining to *Scandinavia*;—*n.*, an inhabitant of Scandinavia, or his language.

scant and **scan'ty**, *as.* [Scand.,

short], not long, large, or plentiful enough; deficient.—*adv.*, scan'tily.—*ns.*, scan'tiness and scant'ness.

scan'tle, *v.* [O.Fr. *eschantillon*, a corner-piece (EX-, and root of CANT (2) ?)], to divide into pieces.—*n.*, scan'tling, a little piece; a sample; a bit cut for a purpose; a proportion; a piece of timber less than five inches in breadth and thickness.

scape, *n.* [Gk. *skapos*], the shaft of a column, etc.

scape'goat, *n.* [ESCAPE, GOAT], the goat on whose head the Jewish high priest laid his hands while confessing the sins of the people, and let go into the wilderness (see Lev. xvi. 5-22); one who is blamed for the faults of others.

scape'grace, *n.* [ESCAPE, GRACE], one beyond the influence of grace; a reckless fellow.

scap'ular, *a.* [L. *scapulae*, the shoulder-blades], pertaining to the shoulder;—*n.*, and **scap'ulary**, part of the dress of certain religious orders, passing over the head and hanging down both front and back; a bandage for the shoulders.

scar (1), *n.* [Fr. *escare*, from Gk. *eschara*, a fire-place], a mark left by a wound; any mark or injury;—*v.*, to mark with a scar; to become scarred.—*pres. p.*, **scarring**; *p.p.*, **scarred**.

scar (2) or **scaur**, *n.* [Scand., to SHEAR], a high rock or steep bare bank; a rock standing by itself.

scarce (*skārs*), *a.* [O.Fr., from late L. (*ex*)*carpus*, for L. *excerptus*, selected], not plentiful; not easily got; rare.—*ns.*, **scar'city** and **scarce'ness**, state of being scarce; deficiency; famine; want.—*adv.*, **scarce'ly** and **scarce**, with difficulty; barely.

scare, *v.* [Scand. ?], to frighten away; to strike with sudden fear;—*n.*, a sudden causeless fright.—*n.*, **scare'crow** (-krō), anything set up to scare off crows or other birds; any imaginary fear.

scarf (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *eschurpe*, or Du.

scherf], a length of wool or silk worn round the neck or shoulders; *pl.*, **scarfs** or **scarves**.—*n.*, **scarf'-skin**, the outer skin.

scarf (2), *v.* [Scand. ?], to cut the ends of two pieces of timber or metal, so that they may be joined by overlapping;—*n.*, the joint so formed.

scar'ify, *v.* [Fr., from L. *scarificdre*, to scratch open] to scratch or cut the skin slightly; to open small veins with a lancet; to loosen soil; to hurt the feelings.—*n.*, **scarification**.

scar'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *escarlate*, from Pers. *saqalāt*], the brightest red; scarlet cloth;—*a.*, of the colour of scarlet.—*ns.*, **scarlati'na** (*skariātō'nā*) and **scar'let-fe'ver**, a fever marked by red spots or patches on the skin; **scar'let-run'ner**, a climbing bean-plant with scarlet flowers.

scarp, *n.* [O.Fr. *escarpe*, akin to SHARP], a steep slope; the inner side of the ditch of a fortification, opposite the **counterscarp**; an escarpment.

scāthe, *v.* [Scand.], to harm or injure;—*n.*, harm; injury.—*as.*, **scāthing**; **scāthe'less**, without hurt; unharmed.

scat'ter, *v.* [M.E., imit. ?], to throw in all directions; to disperse, or to be dispersed; to put to flight.—*n.*, **scat'ter-brain**, a giddy or heedless person.

scavenger (*skāv'enjer*), *n.* [M.E. *scavager*, an inspector (O.Fr. *scavage*, duty on goods)], one who cleans the streets; any cleansing agent.—*ns.*, **scav'engery** and **scav'engering**.

scene (*sēn*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *skēnē*, a tent], a place in which plays are acted; the stage of a theatre; the fittings or pictures around a stage; a part of a play less than an act; the time, place, etc., in which anything happens; a number of objects or events seen at one time; a view; an unpleasant display of feeling or passion.—*n.*, **scē'nery**, the paintings, etc., around a stage; the hills, rivers, etc., which make up a landscape.

—*as.*, **scē'nic** (or *sen'ik*) and **scē'nical**.
scent (*sent*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *sentire*, to perceive], to know by the smell; to fill with smell or perfume;—*n.*, sense of smelling; smell, esp. that by which an animal is tracked; perfume; any means of discovery.
sceptic (*skep'tik*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *skeptikos*, thoughtful], a doubter; one who doubts the existence of God;—*a.* and **scep'tical**, unconvinced; not admitting the truth of the Scriptures or the existence of God; doubting.—*n.*, **scep'ticism**, state of being a sceptic; doubt; disbelief.
sceptre (*sep'tér*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *skēptron*, a staff], a staff borne by a sovereign; the symbol of the power of a king.—*a.*, **sceptred** (*sep'téred*), bearing a sceptre; having kingly power.
sched'ule (*shed'ul*, or (U.S.A.) *sked'ul*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *scheda*, a piece cut off], a list of names or goods;—*v.*, to mark in a schedule.
scheme (*skēm*), *n.* [Gk. *schēma*, form, appearance], the plan according to which something is to be done; a combination for a purpose; something proposed to be done; a plan or sketch;—*v.*, to make a plan; to contrive.—*a.*, **schē'ming**, fond of forming plans or plots; intriguing.
schism (*sizm*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *schisma*, a split], a division or split, esp. in a church; discord.—*as.*, **schismat'ic** and **schismat'ical**, tending to cause division.—*n.*, **schis'matic**, one who separates because of difference of opinion.
schist (*shist*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *schistos*, split], rock which easily splits into thin plates.—*a.*, **schis'tose**, like schist; easily splitting.
schol'ium (*skō'lium*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *scholion*, a note], a note on the margin of a classical author; an illustration added to a problem in mathematics; (*pl.*) **schol'ia**.—*n.*, **schol'last**, a writer of scholia,

a commentator.—*a.*, **scholias'tic**, pertaining to a scholiast.
school (*skool*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *schōla*, from Gk. *scholē*, leisure, discussion], a place for teaching; those who are taught; those who follow the same teacher, or who hold the same opinions or beliefs; opinions or customs common at a certain time; a shoal of fish;—*v.*, to teach; to train; to give advice to.—*n.*, **schol'ar** (*skol'dr*), one who is at school; one who has received a good education; a learned man; a student supported from the funds of a college.—*a.*, **schol'arly**, learned, befitting a learned person.—*n.*, **schol'arship**, the qualities of a scholar; real learning; a bursary.—*a.*, **scholas'tic**, pertaining to schools or to scholars, or to the learned men of the Middle Ages; marked by great nicety and accuracy.—*n.*, **school'man**, a learned man of the Middle Ages.
schooner (*skoō'nér*), *n.* [E., from *scun*, A.S. *scūnian*, to glide], a swift-sailing ship with two or more masts fore-and-aft rigged, or square-rigged on the foremast.
schottische (*shotēsh'*), *n.* [Ger. *schottisch*, Scottish], a dance resembling a polka or the music for it.
sciatica (*siāt'ikā*), *n.* [late L., from Gk. *ischion*, the hip-joint], a pain in the nerve about or below the hip-joint.
science (*si'ēns*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scientia*, knowledge (*scire*, to know)], that which one knows; knowledge of principles and causes; the arrangement of facts in their relation to each other; the organized knowledge which has been accumulated on any subject.—*a.*, **scientif'ic**, pertaining to or used in science; according to science; having a knowledge of science; treating of science.—*n.*, **sci'entist**, one learned in science.
scimitar (*sim'itār*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Pers.], a curved sword used by the Turks and Persians.
scintilla (*sin'il'ā*), *n.* [L.], a spark;

a glimmer.—*v.*, **scin'tillate**, to throw out sparks; to sparkle.—*n.*, **scintilla'tion**, act of throwing out sparks; a twinkling light.

sciolism (si'olizm), *n.* [L. *sciōlus*, knowing little], knowledge merely on the surface; shallowness.—*n.*, **sci'olist**, one whose knowledge lies only on the surface.

scion (si'ōn), *n.* [Fr., from *scier*, to saw (L. *scēdre*, to cut ?)], a shoot or branch of a tree or plant for grafting; a young member of a family.

scirrhous (sir'ūs or skir'-), *n.* [Gk. *skiros*, a hard swelling], a hard swelling on a gland; a kind of cancer; a tumour.—*a.*, **scir'-rhous**.

scissors (siz'ōrz), *n.* [O.Fr. *cisoirs*, from L. *coedēre*, to cut], a pair of cutting blades movable on a pin through the middle of both.

sclerosis (sklerō'sis), *n.* [Gk. *scleros*, hard], a thickening or hardening of the tissues.

scoff, *v.* [Scand. ?], to speak of with scorn; to show contempt; to mock at;—*n.*, mocking words; a sneer.—*n.*, **scoff'er**.—*a.*, **scoff'-ingly**.

scold, *v.* [M.E.], to find fault in loud words; to chide harshly;—*n.*, one who scolds; a noisy, fault-finding woman.

scol'lop. See SCALLOP.

sconce (skons), *n.* [O.Fr. *esconce*, from L. *absconsus*, hid], a small fort; a protection, esp. for the head; the head itself; a candlestick fixed to a wall; the socket for the candle; a chimney seat.

scone (skon or skōn), *n.*, a small plain cake, often cook on a girdle.

scoop, *n.* [Scand. ?], a curved piece of metal for lifting liquids, grain, etc.; a large ladle; a deep shovel;—*v.*, to lift with a scoop; to make hollow; to dig out.

scope, *n.* [Gk. *skōpos*, a mark], free room; opportunity.

scorbu'tic, *a.* [Fr., from Low L. *scorbūtus*, scurvy], pertaining to or of the nature of scurvy.

scorch, *v.* [O.Fr. *escorcher*, from Low L. *excoriāre* (EX-, *cortex*, bark)], to burn slightly; to dry

up the surface of; to singe; to cause pain by heat; to be burned on the surface; to be dried up.

score, *n.* [A.S. *scor*, akin to SHEAR], a notch cut to keep count; the number twenty; the number of points made in a game; an account; a reason; a line drawn; the musical notes for all the parts;—*v.*, to mark with lines or notches; to keep count; to gain points; (Amer.) to censure.—*n.*, **scorer**.

scor'ia, *n.* [Gk., dross], useless matter from melted metal; ashes from a volcano (*esp. in pl.*, **scor'iae**).

scorn, *n.* [O.Fr. *escorne*, etym. ?], a looking upon with contempt; expression of contempt; an object of contempt;—*v.*, to look on with contempt; to count unworthy of regard; to mock at.—*n.*, **scor'ner**, one who scorns or mocks at religion; a scoffer.—*a.*, **scorn'ful**, showing great contempt; disdainful.

scor'pion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scorpio*, Gk. *skorpios*, a prickly animal or plant], an insect of the spider kind, having a poisonous sting in its tail; one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac; a whip with hard knots or tails.

Scot and Scots'man, *ns.* [A.S.], a native of Scotland.—*as.*, **Scot'tish**, **Scots**, **Scotch** (1), pertaining to Scotland, to its people, products or language.—*n.*, **Scot'ticism**, a word or idiom peculiar to Scotsmen.

scotch (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to cut on the surface; to wound;—*n.*, a slight cut or wound.

scotch (3), *n.* [etym. ?], a wedge placed before a wheel to prevent a vehicle from moving downhill;—*v.*, to fix such a wedge in position.

scot'free, *adv.* [O.Fr. *escot*, tax; FREE], free from payment, tax, or duty; unharmed.

scoun'drel, *n.* [etym. ?], a man of no principle; a worthless person.—*n.*, **scoun'drelism**, rascality; knavery.

scour, *v.* [O.Fr. *escurer* (EX-, L.

cūrāre, to CURE], to clean by hard rubbing; to remove dirt or grease; to run quickly over.

scourge (*skérj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *escorge* (EX-, *L. cortum*, skin; see EXCORIATE)], a whip; any means of punishment; a constant trouble; a destroyer;—*v.*, to whip; to chastise; to afflict greatly.

scout (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *escouter*, from *L. auscultāre*, to listen], a soldier sent to watch the enemy and report; a member of the Boy Scout organization; an Oxford college servant;—*v.*, to go or act as a scout.

scout (2), *v.* [Scand., akin to SHOOT 1], to sneer at; to treat with contempt.

scow, *n.* [Du.], a boat with flat bottom and square ends.

scowl, *v.* [Scand., to cast down the eyes], to look angry or gloomy; to frown;—*n.*, a lowering of the eyebrows; an angry look.

scrag, *n.* [Scand. ?], anything lean and rough; the bony part of the neck.—*a.*, **scraggy**, thin and rough.

scram'ble, *v.* [akin to SCRAPE], to struggle with others to get something; to climb by hands and knees; to cook (eggs) by stirring them in milk and butter;—*n.*, a rush to get first; a rude struggle.

scrap, *n.* [Scand., same root as SCRAPE], a thing scraped off; a small bit of anything; a scuffle; a quarrel;—*v.*, to break up as useless.—*pres. p.*, **scrapping**; *p.p.*, **scrapped**.—*n.*, **scrap'-book**, a book for pictures, newspaper cuttings, etc.

scrape, *v.* [Scand.], to rub with something sharp or rough; to clean or smooth thus; to gather with difficulty;—*n.*, a difficulty; a predicament; distress.—*n.*, **scrap'er**, a tool for cleaning the surface of wood, etc.; an instrument on a door-step for scraping the soles of boots.

scratch, *v.* [Scand. 1], to mark with something sharp; to make a ragged mark on; (out) to delete;—*n.*, a mark with the nails or any sharp point; a slight wound.

scrawl, *v.* [etym. ?], to write carelessly;—*n.*, careless writing.—*adv.*, **scraw'ly**.

scream, *v.* [Scand., to terrify], to make a loud sharp cry; to cry in fright or great pain;—*n.*, a loud sharp cry; a cry of pain or terror.

screech, *v.* [Scand., from same root as SHRIEK], to utter a harsh shrill cry;—*n.*, a shrill and sudden cry.—*n.*, **screech'-owl**, an owl that utters a harsh shrill cry.

screed, *n.* [same root as SHRED], a long harangue or letter.

screen, *n.* [O.Fr., from Ger. ?], anything that hides or keeps off danger; a partition in a church; a protection from heat, cold, etc.; a coarse riddle for coals, etc.;—*v.*, to keep from sight or danger; to sift.—*n.*, **screenings**, refuse matter.

screw (*skroo*), *n.* [O.Fr. *escroue*], a round piece of wood or metal with a sloping ridge, called a thread, running round it, for fastening or drawing things together; anything like a screw; the propeller of a steamship, etc.; a mean person; a worn-out horse;—*v.*, to tighten by a screw; to extort.—*n.*, **screw'-driver**, a tool for turning screw-nails; **screw'-nail**, a nail ending in a screw.

scrib'ble, *v.* [*L. scribere*], to write carelessly;—*n.*, careless writing.

scribe (*scrib*), *n.* [*L. scriba*, a writer], one who writes; a Jewish teacher of the law.

scrimmage (*scrim'aj*), *n.* [corruption of SKIRMISH], a general row; a free fight.

scrimp, *v.* [Scand. ?], to give too little; to make too small; to curtail;—*a.*, too small.

scrip (1), *n.* [SCRIPT], a certificate of stock or shares in a company.

scrip (2), *n.* [A.S. *scripp*], a little bag; a satchel; a wallet.

script, *n.* [*L. scriptus* (*scribere*, to write)], that which is written; type in imitation of handwriting.

scrip'ture, *n.* [*L. scriptura* (*scribere*, to write)], a writing.—*n.*, **Scriptures**, the Bible.—*a.*,

scrip'tural, contained in the Bible; according to the Bible.

scriv'ener, *n.* [O.Fr., from Low L. *scribānus* (*scribere*, to write)], a writer; one who prepares deeds or agreements; one who places money at interest for another.

scrof'ula, *n.* [L. *scrofa*, a breeding sow], a disease of the glands, esp. of the neck.—*a.*, **scrof'ulous**, ill with scrofula.

scroll, *n.* [O.Fr. *escroue*, from Teut. ?], paper or parchment rolled up; a roll of writing; a first copy; a rough draft; an ornamental spiral curve.

scrub, *v.* [M.E., from root of **SHRUB**], to rub hard; to clean by rubbing; to work hard;—*n.*, a mean fellow; anything mean; a thicket of low shrubs.—*pres. p.*, **scrubbing**; *p.p.*, **scrubbed**. — *a.*, **scrub'by**, small and mean; stunted.

scruple (*skroopl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *scrāpulus*, dim. of *scrāpus*, a sharp stone], a weight of twenty grains; a very small quantity; hesitation as to what one ought to do;—*v.*, to hesitate in acting.—*a.*, **scrup'ulous**, having scruples; cautious in acting; conscientious; very careful.—*ns.*, **scrupulos'ity** and **scrup'ulousness**.

scrutiny (*skroo'tini*), *n.* [L. *scrūtiniū* (*scrūtāri*, to search)], a close looking into; a careful examination; an examination of votes to correct results.—*n.*, **scrūtineer'**, one who makes a scrutiny.—*v.*, **scrutinize**, to look closely into; to make a careful examination of.

scud, *v.* [Scand., akin to **SHOOT**], to move swiftly along (of a boat); to run before a gale;—*n.*, act of driving along; loose clouds driven by the wind;—*pres. p.*, **scudding**; *p.p.*, **scudded**.

scuffle (*sküfl*), *v.* [E., akin to **SHOVE** and **SHUFFLE**], to fight at close grips or in confusion; to push each other about;—*n.*, a confused fight.

scull, *n.* [etym. ?], a small oar with a curved blade; a small boat;—

v., to row with sculls; to work an oar at the stern of a boat without raising the blade out of the water.—*n.*, **scull'er**, one who sculls; a boat worked with sculls.

scul'lery, *n.* [O.Fr. *escudier*, from L. *scutellārius*, dish-keeper], a room adjoining the kitchen for washing-up.

scull'ion (*skül'yön*), *n.* [Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-cloth], a servant for kitchen work.

sculp'tor, *n.* [L. *sculpère*, to carve], one who carves images.—*n.*, **sculp'ture**, the art of carving or moulding images in stone, bronze, etc.; carved figures, etc.;—*v.*, to carve figures.

scum, *n.* [Scand.], the worthless part of a liquid, which rises to the top; anything worthless;—*v.*, to take off the scum.—*pres. p.*, **scumming**; *p.p.*, **scummed**.

scup'per, *n.* [O.Fr. *escape*, *scoop*?], a channel for carrying off water, etc., from the deck.

scurf, *n.* [A.S., from a root, to scratch], thin, dry scales on the skin; anything like scales on a surface.—*a.*, **scurfy**, covered with scurf.—*n.*, **scurfiness**.

scurrilous, *a.* [L. *scurra*, a buffoon], using low or foul words; vulgar; obscene.—*ns.*, **scurril'ity** and **scurr'ilousness**, low or foul talk; abusive language.

scur'ry, *v.* [etym. ?], to run hurriedly;—*n.*, the act of running hurriedly.

scur'vy, *n.* [**SCURFY**], a disease showing itself in dark spots on the skin and causing general weakness due to lack of fresh fruit and vegetables in diet;—*a.*, mean; vulgar.—*n.*, **scur'viness**.—*adv.*, **scur'vily**.

scutage (*skū'tāj*), *n.* [L. *scūtum*, a shield], money paid by a vassal to free him from personal service in war.

scutch'eon. See **ESCUTCHEON**.

scut'le (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *scutella*, a tray], a vessel for holding coals.

scut'le (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *escoutille*, a hatchway, from Teut.], a small opening in the deck of a ship, or

the lid which covers it ; a hole in the side or bottom of a ship ; —*v.*, to cut a hole in a ship, to sink by allowing the water to enter

scuttle (3), *v.* [SCUD], to run off with haste ; to hurry away ; —*n.*, a quick run.

scythe (sith), *n.* [A.S. *sith*], a curved blade on a long handle, for cutting grass, corn, etc. ; —*v.*, to cut with a scythe.

sea, *n.* [A.S.], a great extent of salt water, smaller than an ocean ; the salt water on the earth's surface ; the swell of the sea in a storm ; a large wave ; any large sheet of water ; water as opposed to land. —*ns.*, **sea'-beach**, the beach along the edge of the sea ; **sea'-board**, the land along the edge or border of the sea ; **sea'-breeze**, a wind blowing from the sea to the land ; **sea'-coast**, the land along the border of the sea ; **sea'-farer**, one whose business is on the sea ; a mariner ; a sailor. —*as.*, **sea'-faring**, going to sea ; employed as a sailor ; **sea'-girt**, surrounded by the sea. —*as.*, **sea'-going**, sailing on the deep sea ; **sea'-green**, of colour like that of the sea. —*ns.*, **sea'-gull**, a gull that lives near the sea ; **sea'-horse**, the walrus ; **sea'-king**, one of the leaders of the ancient Norsemen ; **sea'-level**, the level of the surface of the sea ; **sea'-man**, a sailor ; **sea'-manship**, the art of working a ship ; **sea'-mark**, a mark on land used as guide by sailors ; **sea'-plane**, an aeroplane for rising from and lighting on water ; **sea'-port**, a town near the sea having a harbour ; **sea'-robber** and **sea'-rover**, a robber on the seas ; a pirate ; **sea'-room**, room for a vessel to move freely and safely ; **sea'-shore**, the land close to the sea. —*a.*, **sea'-sick**, sick through the rolling or pitching of a ship. —*ns.*, **sea'-sickness**.

seal (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *seel*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal (see SIGN)], a stamp for marking wax ; wax marked with a seal ; a fastening for a

letter, etc. ; that which confirms or makes sure ; —*v.*, to fasten with wax, etc. ; to put a seal on ; to keep tightly closed ; to ratify. —*ns.*, **seal'-ing-wax**, wax for sealing letters.

seal (2), *n.* [A.S. *selh*], a sea-animal hunted for its valuable skin and oil. —*ns.*, **sea'-ling**, process of catching seals.

seam, *n.* [A.S., from root of SEW], the line formed by sewing ; a piece of sewing ; any line where two edges are joined ; a narrow layer of rock or ore ; —*v.*, to join by sewing ; to make a seam on. —*ns.*, **seamstress** (or *sem'stress*) and **semp'stress**, a woman who makes her living by sewing. —*a.*, **sea'my**, having or showing seams ; applied to the worse and baser aspects of life.

seance (*sd'-ans'*), *n.* [Fr., from *seoir*, L. *sedere*, to sit], a sitting, as of some public body ; a meeting of spiritualists to receive messages from the world of spirits.

sear or **sere**, *a.* [A.S.], dried up ; no longer green ; withered ; —*v.*, **sear**, to dry or wither ; to make hard or unfeeling ; to burn as with a hot iron.

search (*serch*), *v.* [Fr. *chercher* from L. *circare*, to go round (*circum*, round)], to look about (for) ; to try to find ; to look through ; —*n.*, a looking about for ; a trying to find. —*a.*, **sear'ching**, looking about for ; looking closely into ; thorough. —*ns.*, **search'-warrant**, a written order to enter and search private premises.

season (*sezón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L., *satio*, a planting (*serere*, to sow)], a fit time ; one of the four periods of the year ; a short time ; —*v.*, to fit for use ; to give a flavour to. —*a.*, **sea'son-able**, in season ; happening at the proper time ; convenient ; timely ; fitted for the season. —*n.*, **sea'soning**, that which gives relish to food ; anything that increases pleasure.

seat, *n.* [Scand.], something to sit on ; a chair ; a right to sit ;

manner of sitting; a place of abode, or of authority; the place where a thing is manufactured or established;—*v.*, to set on a seat; to fix in a place; to fit with seats.

sebaceous (*sebd'shûs*), *a.* [L. *sēnum* fat], consisting of fat; like fat.

secant (or *sek'*), *a.* [L. *secans* (*se-cāre*, to cut)], cutting; dividing into two;—*n.*, one line cutting another; the straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced to meet the tangent to the other extremity.

secateurs (*sekaters*), *n. pl.* [Fr.], scissors for pruning bushes.

secede (*seśed'*), *v.* [L. *SE-*, *cēdere*, to go], to go away; to withdraw, esp. from a political or a religious body.—*ns.*, **Secēder**, one of the Secession, or body of Presbyterians who left the Church of Scotland about 1733; **seces'sion**, separation, esp. from a political or a religious body.

seclude (*sekklood'*), *v.* [L. *SE-*, *claudere*, to shut], to keep apart; to withdraw from notice; to isolate.—*a.*, **seclūded**, kept apart; separated; retired.—*n.*, **seclusion** (*sekkloo'zhōn*), state of being secluded; retirement.—*a.*, **seclū'sive**, tending to seclude; keeping apart.

sec'ond, *a.* [Fr., from L. *secundus*], following or coming after; next in rank, power, or value after the first;—*n.*, the sixtieth part of a minute of time or angular measurement; one who assists at a duel;—*v.*, to give aid or encouragement to; to support (a proposal); (*sekond'*) to transfer (an officer) from normal work to take up special duty.—*as.*, **sec'ondary**, not in the first rank; derived; more advanced; **sec'ond-hand**, not new; used before; **sec'ond-rate**, of inferior quality. — *n.*, **sec'ond-sight**, power of seeing future or distant events.

se'cret, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *secre'tus* (*SE-*, *cernere*, to separate)], kept from sight or notice; known

only to one or to a few; not revealed; unknown;—*n.*, something concealed or kept from being known; the hidden explanation; that which has not yet been discovered or made known.

—*a.*, **se'cretive**, not given to tell what one knows; reticent.—*n.*, **se'crecy**, state of being hidden; privacy; ability to keep a secret; concealment.

sec'retary, *n.* [L. *secretarius*, confidential], one who looks after correspondence, etc. of another or of a business organization; a minister at the head of a department of government; or **secretaire'**, a desk or set of drawers for holding papers.—*a.*, **secretar'ial**.—*n.*, **secretar'iate** or **secretar'iat**, the secretarial department; **sec'retaryship**.

secrete (*sekkret'*), *v.* [see **SECRET**], to set apart; to put in a hidden place.—*n.*, **secre'tion**, the act of separating substances from a fluid; that which is set apart.—*a.*, **secre'tive**.—*a.*, **secre'tory**, doing the work of secretion.

sect, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *secla*, *sect* (*sequi*, to follow)], those who follow a certain leader; a society holding religious opinions different from the usual; a school of thought; a party; a faction.—*a.*, **sectar'ian**, belonging to a sect; too much attached to sect or party;—*n.*, one belonging to a sect.—*ns.*, **sectar'ianism**; **sec'tary**, one of a sect.

sec'tile, *a.* [L. *seclilis* (*secāre*, to cut)], that can be cut into slices.

sec'tion (*sek'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sectio*, a cutting], a cutting; a bit cut off; a part of a book or of a country; a view of the inside by a straight cut through.—*a.*, **sec'tional**, pertaining to a section; fragmentary; partial.

sec'tor, *n.* [L. *sector* (*secāre*, to cut)], that which cuts; the part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between; a mathematical instrument for measuring angles, etc.

sec'ular, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *secū-lum*, an age], pertaining to this

world ; not sacred ; happening once in a hundred years or after long periods ; pertaining to a layman ; —*n.*, a layman as differing from a clergyman ; not bound by monastic vows. —*v.*, **sec'ularize**, to make worldly ; to change from sacred to common use. —*ns.*, **sec'ularism**, the beliefs of a secularist ; **sec'ularist**, one who does not believe in religion or worship ; one who values only the affairs of this life ; **sec'ular'ity**, attention only to the present life.

secura (*sék'ar'*), *a.* [L. *sécūrus* (*SE-*, *cūra*, care)], free from care ; safe from danger or fear ; easy in mind ; —*v.*, to keep safe ; to shut in ; to make sure of. —*a.*, **sec'urable**, able to be secured. —*ns.*, **sec'urity** and **secure'ness**, freedom from danger ; a feeling of safety ; a pledge ; confidence.

sedan' and **sedan'-chair**, *ns.* [from *Sedan* in France], a covered chair for one person, carried by two bearers.

sedate', *a.* [L. *sēdātus*, calmed (*se-dēre*, to sit)], not easily moved by excitement ; serious ; composed ; quiet. —*n.*, **sedate'ness**. —*a.*, **sed'ative**, tending to calm the nerves or to ease pain ; —*n.*, a medicine for so doing.

sed'entary, *a.* [Fr., from L. *sedentārius* (*sedēre*, to sit)], accustomed to sit ; carried on in a sitting position ; inactive.

sedér'unt, *n.* [L., they sat (*sedēre*, to sit)], a meeting, as of a court or committee ; the members present.

sedge (*sej*), *n.* [A.S. *secg*, akin to *SAW* (2)], a coarse plant with blades like swords, growing in swamps. —*a.*, **sed'gy**, grown over with sedge.

sed'iment, *n.* [L. *sedimentum* (*se-dēre*, to settle)], that which falls to the bottom of a liquid ; dregs ; lees. —*a.*, **sedimen'tary**, pertaining to or formed by sediment.

sedition (*sédish'ón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *seditio* (*SE-*, *ire*, to go)], a rising against the law ; insurrection ; mutiny. —*a.*, **seditious**

(*sédish'ús*), pertaining to sedition ; guilty of sedition.

seduce' (*sédūs*), *v.* [L. *SE-*, *dúcere*, to lead], to lead aside ; to tempt to wrong-doing. —*ns.*, **seduc'tion** and **seduce'ment**, a leading away from virtue or purity. —*a.*, **seduc'tive**, alluring ; enticing.

sed'ulous, *a.* [L. *sēdūlus*], busy ; diligent ; constantly attentive.

see (1), *v.* [A.S.], to know by the eye ; to have the power of sight ; to take notice of ; to call upon ; to know ; to take heed ; (into) to examine. —*past*, **saw** ; *p.p.* **seen**.

see (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sēdes*, a seat], the district over which a bishop or an archbishop presides ; a diocese.

seed, *n.* [A.S.], that which is sown ; that from which anything springs ; offspring ; children ; —*v.*, to grow and produce seed. —*ns.*, **seed'ling**, a plant grown from seed ; **seeds'man**, one who deals in seeds ; a nurseryman ; **seed'time**, the time for sowing seed ; spring. —*a.*, **see'dy**, full of seeds ; run to seed ; shabby ; worn out.

see'ing, *conj.*, inasmuch as ; since it is so ; considering (followed by *that*).

seek, *v.* [A.S.], to look for ; to try to find or reach ; to strive after ; to ask for. —*past* and *p.p.*, **sought**.

seem, *v.* [A.S.], to appear to be ; to have a show ; to look as if it were ; to pretend. —*a.*, **seem'ing**, having the appearance of ; —*n.*, appearance ; show. —*a.*, **seem'ly**, becoming ; proper ; —*adv.*, in a becoming manner. —*n.*, **seem'liness**.

seer, *n.* [SEE, ER], a person who foresees what is to happen ; a prophet.

see'saw, *a.* [a doubled form of *SAW* (2)], moving backwards and forwards or up and down ; —*n.*, a plank balanced in the middle, for two persons sitting one at each end, who move up and down in turn ; —*v.*, to move up and down.

seethe, *v.* [A.S.], to boil ; to soak

or cook in hot water ; to be hot. —*past*, seethed or sod ; *p.p.*, seethed or sodden.

seg'ment, *n.* [*L. segmentum* (*seċdre*, to cut)], a part cut off ; part of a circle cut off by a straight line.

seg'regate, *v.* [*L. sēgregātus* (*se*, *greċ*, a flock)], to set apart ; —*a.*, separated from others.

Seid'litz (*sed'lit*), *a.*, pertaining to Seidlitz, in Bohemia. —*ns.*, **Seidlitz water**, mineral water from Seidlitz ; **Seidlitz powder**, a powder having the same medicinal effect.

seigneur (*sān'yēr*) or **seignior** (*sē'nyōr*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. SENIOR*], a title of honour ; the lord of a manor. —*a.*, **seignioral** or **seigniorial** (*sēnyōr'idl*), or **seigneural**, pertaining to a seigneur. —*ns.*, **seign'iory**, the authority or district of a seigneur ; **Grand Seign'eur**, the Sultan of Turkey.

seis'mic (*sē'ail*), *a.* [*Gk. seismos*, an earthquake], an earthquake. —*n.*, **seis'mograph**, instrument for recording vibrations of an earthquake.

seize (*sēz*), *v.* [*O.Fr. seistr, saisir*], to lay hold of ; to catch suddenly ; to take by force ; to become stuck. —*ns.*, **seiz'in**, **seis'in** (*se'zin*), and **sa'sine** (*sā'zin*), a law term meaning possession ; **seiz'ure**, the act of seizing ; the thing seized ; capture ; attack of apoplexy.

sē'lah, *n.* [*Heb.*], a word used in the Psalms, probably a direction to the musicians.

sel'dom, *adv.* [*A.S.*, *dat. pl.* of *seld*, rare], not often.

select, *v.* [*L. se-, legere*, to gather], to choose from among others ; to pick out ; —*a.*, picked out ; best of its kind. —*n.*, **selection**, process of choosing ; that which is picked out.

self, *a.* [*A.S.*], the very one ; no other ; —*n.*, one's own person or interest ; (*pl.*) **selves**. —*ns.*, **self-conceit** (*-sēt'*), a high opinion of oneself ; **self-deceit** (*-sēt'*) and **self-deception**, state of being deceived by oneself ; **self-den'i-al**, practice of not gratify-

ing one's own desires. —*a.*, **self-deny'ing**, denying oneself ; not indulging one's wishes. —*n.*, **self-esteem'**, a high opinion of oneself. —*a.*, **self-ev'ident**, without need of proof. —*n.*, **self-in'terest**, one's own interest. —*a.*, **self'ish**, thinking of none but oneself. —*ns.*, **self'ishness**, state of being selfish ; **self-posses'sion**, presence of mind ; self-command ; confidence in oneself. —*as.*, **self-possessed'**, able to command one's feelings ; calm ; undisturbed ; **self-righ'teous** (*rti'tyūs*), thinking oneself faultless ; **self'same**, the very same ; **self-suff'icient**, sufficient in oneself ; needing no help ; **self-seeking**, seeking one's own interest or happiness ; selfish ; —*n.*, selfishness. —*n.*, **self-will**, obstinacy. —*a.*, **self-willed**, taking one's own way.

sell, *v.* [*A.S.*], to give for payment ; to take a price for ; to be sold ; to betray for payment. —*past* and *p.p.*, **sold**.

selvedge or **selvage** (*sel'vii*), *n.* [*Du. selvedge*, self-edge], an edge of cloth needing no hem.

sem'aphore, *n.* [*Fr. sémaphore* (*Gk. sēma*, a sign ; *pherein*, to bear)], a means of signalling by projecting arms, flags, etc.

sem'blance, *n.* [*Fr. sembler* from *L. similis*, like], real or seeming likeness ; appearance.

sem'i-, *pref.* [*L.*], half, partly, etc. —*ns.*, **sem'ibreve**, half a breve ; the longest musical note (♮) in general use ; **sem'ioircle**, the half of a circle. —*a.*, **semicir'cular**. —*n.*, **semicō'lon**, the mark (;) used to separate part of a sentence more fully than a comma does. —*a.*, **semicon'scious**, half-conscious. — *ns.*, **semifi'nal**, last round but one in a competition ; **semi'quāver**, half a quaver ; a musical note (♯) of a semibreve ; **sem'itone**, half a tone ; one of the smaller intervals of the musical scale. —*a.*, **sem'i-transpār'ent**, half transparent ; that cannot be distinctly seen through.

sem'inal, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sēmi-nālis* (*sēmen*, seed)], pertaining to seed; consisting of seed; contained in seed.—*n.*, **sem'inary**, (formerly) a place where plants grew from seed; (now) a place of education.

Semit'ic, *a.*, pertaining to the descendants of *Shem* (Semites) or their languages (Hebrew, Arabic, etc.).

semolina (*semōlē'nā*), *n.* [It. *semola*, from L. *simila*, finest flour], the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by the millstones, but not ground into flour.

sempit'ernal, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sempiternus*, from *semper*, always], never-ending; everlasting.

semp'stress. See SEAMSTRESS.

sē'nary, *a.* [L. *sēnārius* (*sēni*, six at a time)], made up of six.

sen'ate, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *senātus*, a council of old men (*senex*)], a body of men who make laws; the upper house of the legislature in France, the United States, etc.; or *senā'tus*, one of the governing bodies of a university.—*n.*, **sen'ator**, a member of a senate.—*a.*, **sen'atorial**, pertaining to a senate.

send, *v.* [A.S.], to cause to go to another; to cause to be conveyed; to cause a message to be delivered; to throw or hurl.—*past* and *p.p.*, **sent**.

seneschal (*sen'eshāl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Teut. (Gothic, *sin(ista)*, old(est); and *schalk*)], oldest or chief servant; a steward; an officer in charge of feasts and ceremonies.

se'nile, *a.* [L. *senilis* (*senex*, an old man)], pertaining to the weakness brought on by old age.—*n.*, **senil'ity**.

senior (*sen'yōr*), *a.* [L., comp. of *senex*, old], older; higher in rank or office; in the highest class in a school or college;—*n.*, one who is older; one higher or longer in office; one in the highest class; an aged person.—*n.*, **senior'ity**, state of being older or higher in rank or office.

sen'na, *n.* [Arab.], the dried leaves

of a kind of cassia, used as medicine.

sense (*sens-*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sensus*, feeling], power of hearing, seeing, etc.; power of judging correctly; sound judgment; meaning; understanding; discernment; (*pl.*) the (five) senses, seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling.—*n.*, **sensa'tion**, a knowing by the senses; an impression made through the senses; strong excitement, or its cause.—*as.*, **sensa'tional**, pertaining to sensation; causing great excitement; **sense'less**, without sense or feeling; unconscious; acting foolishly; unwise; **sen'sible**, able to perceive or to be perceived by the senses; guided by reason; wise.—*n.*, **sensibil'ity**, state of being sensible; power of feeling or perceiving; fineness of feeling.—*a.*, **sen'sitive**, having the power of feeling or perceiving; easily and keenly impressed or hurt.—*ns.*, **sen'sitiveness**; **sen'sor'ium**, the centre to which impressions on the senses are conveyed; the brain.—*as.*, **sen'sor'ial**, pertaining to the brain; **sen'sory**, pertaining to sensation, or to the nerves which carry impressions; **sen'sual**, pertaining to, acting on, or arising from the senses; not mental or spiritual; devoted to the pleasures of sense.—*ns.*, **sen'sualism**, state of being sensual; **sen'sualist**, one who indulges the senses; **sensual'ity**, love of sensual pleasures; indulgence of the bodily appetites.—*a.*, **sen'suous**, pertaining to or perceivable by the senses; easily moved through the senses.

sen'tence, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sententia*, an opinion], the decision of a judge, or the words in which it is pronounced; words expressing a complete thought;—*v.*, to pass judgment upon; to condemn.—*as.*, **sen'tentious** (*-shūs*), full of wise sayings; full of meaning; well expressed and to the point; pompous; **sen'tient** (*-shēnt*), having sensation; per-

ceiving by the senses.—*n.*, **sentiment**, thought affected by feeling; tenderness; opinion; a thought expressed in words; sensibility.—*a.*, **sentimental**, having or expressing sentiment; showing too much feeling; appealing to feeling.—*ns.*, **sentimentalism** and **sentimentality**, character or manner of one who is sentimental; proneness to sentiment; **sentimentalist**, one who appeals to sentiment.

sentinel, *n.* [O.Fr., prob. from It. *sentinella*], a person set to watch, to give notice of danger; a sentry.—*ns.*, **sen'try**, a soldier on guard; **sen'try-box**, a shelter for a sentry.

sep'al, *n.*, one of the leaves of the calyx of a flower.

separate, *v.* [L. *se-*, *parere*, to arrange], to set apart; to take the parts asunder; to come asunder; to come between; to keep apart; to be divided;—*a.*, apart; aside; distinct.—*a.*, **separable**, that may be separated.—*adv.*, **separately**, apart; one by one.—*n.*, **separation**, a dividing or setting apart; state of being separate; disunion.

se'pia, *n.* [Gk., the cuttle-fish], a dark brown colour got from the cuttle-fish.

se'poy, *n.* [Pers., a horseman], formerly a native soldier in the British army in India.

sept, *n.* [O.Fr., form of *SECT*], a clan or race.

September, *n.* [L., from *septem*], the seventh month of the Roman year; the ninth month of ours.

septe'nary, *a.* [L. *septēni*, seven at a time], made up of sevens; lasting seven years.

septen'nal, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *annus*, a year], lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

sep'tic, *a.* [Gk. *sepein*, to make putrid], causing putrefaction.

septuagena'rian, *n.* [L. *septuagendrius* (*septuaginta*, seventy)], one between seventy and eighty years of age.

Septuages'ima, *a.* [L., seventieth],

used of the Sunday seventy days before Easter.

Septuagint (*sep'tuadjint*), *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy], the Old Testament in Greek, said to have been translated by seventy-two men at Alexandria in the third century B.C. (often written LXX).

sepulchre (*sep'ulker*), *n.* [L. *sepulchrum*], a burial-place.—*a.*, **sepul'chral**, grave; hollow in tone.—*n.*, **sepulture**, burial.

se'quel, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sequēla* (*sequi*, to follow)], that which follows; result or consequence; continuation of a story.

se'quence, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sequentia* (*sequi*, to follow)], act of following; order in which one comes after another; a consequence; a regular series of chords in music.

sequester or **sequestrate**, *v.* [O.Fr. *sequester*, from L. *sequester*, a trustee], to put into the hands of a trustee; to hold property till all charges on it be paid; to divide a bankrupt's possessions fairly among his creditors; to seclude; to cause to retire from society.—*a.*, **sequestered**, withdrawn from public view; secluded.—*n.*, **sequestration**, a taking possession of disputed property; division among creditors; retirement from society; **sequestrator**, a trustee or curator.

se'quin, *n.* [Fr., from It. *zecchino*, from Arab. *zecca*], an ancient gold coin of Venice, worth about 10s.; an ornamental disk of silver, jet, etc., used as trimming for dresses.

seraglio (*seral'yo*), *n.* [It., from L. *sēra*, a bar (*serēre*, to join)], an enclosed place; the part of the palace of the Sultan occupied by the women; the harem.

ser'aph, *n.* [Heb., from Arab.], an angel of the highest rank; (*pl.*) **ser'aphs** or **ser'aphim**.—*as.*, **seraph'ic** and **seraph'ical**, pertaining to a seraph; pure; sublime.

sere. See **SEAR**.

serenade, *n.* [Fr. and It., from L.

serenus, calm, **SERENE**], music performed by night, esp. under a lady's window; music fitted for being so used;—*v.*, to perform a serenade.

serene', *a.* [L. *serenus*, clear], fair; free from clouds; bright; at peace.—*na.*, **serenity** and **serene'ness**, state or quality of being serene; clearness; calmness; composure.

serf, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servus*], a worker bought and sold with the soil; thrall.—*n.*, **serfdom**, condition of a serf; servitude.

serge (*sêrj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sêricus*, silken], a kind of twilled woollen cloth.

sergeant (*sar'jênt*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *serviens* (*servire*, to **SERVE**)], a non-commissioned officer above a corporal; —**major**, the highest non-commissioned officer. — *n.*, also **ser'jeant**, a title (before 1874) given to lawyers of the highest rank; **serjeant-at-arms**, an office in the Lord Chancellor's court; an officer of the House of Lords or Commons.

series (*ser'îz*), *n.* [L. from *serere*, to join], a number of things in order of nature or likeness; sequence; (mathematics) a number of terms arising out of each other by a fixed law; progression.—*a.*, **se'rial**, consisting of a series; appearing at set times; —*n.*, a magazine or a newspaper; a tale or story coming out in parts.

ser'ious, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *serius*, earnest], earnest; thoughtful; meaning what is said; not trifling; important; attended with danger.—*adv.*, **ser'iously**.—*n.*, **ser'iousness**.

serjeant. See **SERGEANT**.

ser'mon, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sermo*, speech], a discourse on a religious subject.—*v.*, **ser'monize**, to make sermons; to preach.

ser'pent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *serpens* (*serpere*, to creep)], a reptile without feet that creeps by means of its scales and ribs; a snake; one of the groups of stars; a wind-instrument of a serpent-like

form; a cunning person.—*a.*, **ser'pentine**, like a serpent; twisting; winding;—*n.*, green porphyry, a mineral of a greenish colour.

ser'rate and **serra'ted**, *as.* [L. *serra*, a saw], notched like a saw. **serried** (*ser'id*), *a.* [Fr. *server*, to crowd], pressed together; crowded.

ser'um, *n.* L.L. the whey or watery part of curdled milk; the watery part of the blood.—*a.*, **ser'ous**, like serum; thin; watery.

ser'vant, *n.* [O.Fr., pres. *p.*, of *servir*, L. *servire*, to **SERVE**], one who serves or obeys orders; a person engaged to do household work; attendant.—*v.*, **serve**, to be a servant (to); to obey the orders of; to work for; to attend to; to bring food to the table; (for) to do in place of.—*n.*, **ser'vico** (*ser'vis*), work of a servant; something done by the order of or for the good of another; official or religious duties; mark of respect; manner of serving food; dishes for the table.—*a.*, **ser'viceable**, useful; helpful; causing advantage; fit.—*n.*, **serviette** (*ser'vet'*), a table-napkin.—*a.*, **servile**, like a slave; without spirit; cringing.—*na.*, **servil'ity**, state of being a slave; the feelings or attitude of a slave; meanness of spirit; **ser'vitor**, an attendant; a waiter; a footman; **ser'vitude** [L. *servitudo*], slavery; a burden upon land or property.

sesame (*ses'âmi*), *n.* [L., from Gk.], an Asiatic plant from the seeds of which a valuable oil is got.

sesquipedal'ian, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one-half more; *pes*, a foot], a foot and a half long, said of very long words.

session (*sess'hôn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sessio*, a sitting (*sedere*, to sit)], the sitting of any assembly, or the time during which it sits; the ministers and elders of a Presbyterian congregation.—*n.* **Court of Session**, the highest civil court in Scotland.

set, *v.* [A.S.], to cause to sit; to put in a place; to make or to become firm; to stiffen; to fix beforehand; to appoint; to put in a setting; to fit music to words; to make ready for use; to pass out of sight, as the sun; to have a certain direction; (oneself) to put forth an effort; —*n.* [partly from O.Fr. *sette*, *SECT*], a number of persons or things acting or used together; —*a.*, fixed; not to be moved or changed; regular; arranged. — *pres. p.*, **setting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **set**. — *ns.*, **setting**, a putting in place; the direction of a stream; a going down, as of the sun; the hardening of anything soft; the surroundings of a gem, etc.; **setter**, one who sets; a dog taught to crouch down when it sees game.

set'tle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sēta*, a bristle], the drawing of silk threads, etc., underneath the skin to cause a discharge of matter; the threads, etc., so inserted.

set'tle, *v.* [A.S. *sellan*], to take or to put into a seat; to set or to get into a fixed position; to bring or to come to rest; to sink or to cause to sink to the bottom; to remove differences; to pay; to come to an agreement; to make up one's mind; to people a country. — *ns.*, **settle** and **settee'**, a long, high-backed seat; **settlement**, state of being settled; agreement; payment; adjustment; a fixed place of abode; **settler**, one who settles; a colonist.

sev'enfold, *a.* [-FOLD], folded or multiplied seven times; seven times as much.

sever, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *separāre*, to SEPARATE], to take away by force; to put apart; to divide into parts; to be separated. — *n.*, **severance**, separation.

several, *a.* [as SEVER], more than one or two; different; distinct.

severe', *a.* [L. *severus*, strict], strict in feeling or in treatment; hard; judging harshly; very painful;

stormy; without beauty or ornament. — *ns.*, **sever'ity**, and **severe'ness**, strictness; cruel treatment; exactness; inclemency.

sew (*sō*), *v.* [A.S.], to join or to work with a needle and thread; to stitch. — *n.*, **sew'ing**, work with the needle; needlework.

sewer (1) (*sū'ēr*), *n.* [O.Fr. *severia*, sluice (EX-, L. *aqua*, water)], a channel for carrying off dirty water. — *ns.*, **sew'age** (*sū'aj*), that which runs down a sewer; **sew'erage**, the sewers of a town, or the plan of them; sewage.

sewer (2) (*sū'ēr*), *n.* [O.Fr. *assecur*, from *asseoir*, L. *assidere* (AD-, *sedere*, to sit)], an officer who seated the guests at a banquet.

sex, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sexus*], the quality of being male or female. — *a.*, **sex'ual**, pertaining to sex; marking sex.

sexagena'rian, *n.* [L. *sexāgēnārius* (*sexāginta*, sixty)], one between sixty and seventy years old. — *a.*, **Sexages'ima**, sixtieth; — *n.*, (Sunday), the second Sunday before Lent, about sixty days before Easter.

sex'tant, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth part], originally the sixth part of a circle; an instrument used in navigation for determining a ship's position.

sex'ton, *n.* [corrupted from SACRISTAN], a person in charge of a church or attendant on a clergyman; a gravedigger.

sex'tuple, *a.* [L. *sextus*, sixth; -plus, fold], sixfold; six times as large.

shab'by, *a.* [SCABBY], much worn; wearing threadbare clothes; mean in appearance or in conduct. — *n.*, **shab'biness**, — *adv.*, **shab'bily**.

shack, *n.* (Amer.), a rude cabin.

shack'le, *n.* [A.S.], a fetter; anything that prevents free action; (*pl.*) **shack'les**, handcuffs; — *v.*, to fetter; to confine.

shad, *n.*, an edible fish of the herring family.

shade, *n.* [A.S.], that which keeps off light or heat; a place with

less light; the darker part of a picture; partial darkness; a ghost; a very small difference; (*pl.*) **shades**, departed spirits or their abode;—*v.*, to keep off light or heat; to mark with different degrees of colour.—*na.*, **shá'ding**, the marking of shadows in a picture; **shadow** (*shád'ô*), a shade of a distinct form; a shaded place; darkness; an appearance and nothing more; a constant companion;—*v.*, to darken; to follow closely.—*as.*, **shad'owy**, marked by shadow; with little light; dim; unreal; **shá'dy**, under shade; somewhat dark; not able to bear examination; suspicious.—*n.*, **shá'diness**.

shaft, *n.* [A.S.], a long straight rod; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; an arrow; the deep narrow entrance into a mine; the middle part of a pillar.—*a.*, **shafted**, having a handle.

shag, *n.* [A.S.], rough hair or wool; coarsely cut tobacco.—*a.*, **shaggy**, covered with long hair or wool.—*n.*, **shagginess**.

shagreen', *n.* [see CHAGRIN], kind of leather made at first from the skin of the backs of horses, now from shark's skin.

shah (*sha*), *n.* [Pers.], the King of Persia.

shake, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly backwards and forwards; to tremble or cause to tremble; to weaken the force of; to be in great fear; to be unsteady;—*n.*, a rapid moving backwards and forwards; (music) a quick repetition of two notes.—*past*, **shook**; *p.p.*, **shaken**.—*n.*, **shá'ker**, one who shakes; (*pl.*) **Shá'kers**, the name of a religious sect who tremble during worship; a name formerly given to Quakers.—*a.*, **shá'ky**, easily moved; unsteady; feeble.

Shakespear'ian, *a.*, in the manner or style of *Shakespeare*; relating to *Shakespeare*.

shak'ô, *n.* (Hung.), a kind of military cap.

shale, *n.* [Ger., akin to SCALE and SHELL], a rock easily broken into slabs or slates.—*a.*, **sha'ly**, consisting of shale.

shall, *v.* [A.S.], to owe, to be obliged, used in forming the future tense of verbs.

shallop, *n.* [Fr. *chaloûpe*, akin to SLOOP], a light boat with or without a sail.

shallot', *n.* [O.Fr. *eschalote*, from L. *escolonia*, from *Ascalon*, in the Holy Land], *n.*, a plant like garlic or onion.

shallow (*shál'ô*), *a.* [M.E. *schallowe*], not deep; having little knowledge;—*n.*, a tract of shallow water.—*a.*, **shallow-brained**, having little power of mind.—*n.*, **shallowness**, want of depth.

sham, *n.* [a form of SHAME], that which is not what it seems; deception; imposture;—*a.*, other than it seems; false;—*v.*, to pretend; to feign.—*pres. p.*, **shamming**; *p.p.*, **shammed**.

sham'ble, *v.* [etym. ?], to walk as if the knees were weak;—*n.*, a shuffling walk.

sham'bles, *n. pl.* [A.S. *scamel*, from L. *scamnum*, a bench], a slaughter-house; scene of bloodshed.

shame (*shám*), *n.* [A.S.], a painful feeling caused by wrong-doing or by undue exposure; that which lowers or disgraces; dishonour;—*v.*, to make one feel ashamed; to degrade; to cause to blush.—*as.*, **shame'faced** (for *shamefast*), easily confused; bashful; modest; **shame'ful**, causing or bringing shame; disgraceful; indecent; **shame'less**, having no shame.—*ns.*, **shame'fulness**, **shame'lessness**.

sham'my, *n.*, [corrupted from CHAMOIS], chamois leather.

shampoo', *v.* [Hind., to squeeze], to wash, rub, and brush the head;—*n.*, process of shampooing.

sham'rock, *n.* [Ir.], a three-leaved plant; the national emblem of Ireland.

shanghai (*shang-hi'*), *v.* [from the town Shanghai], to make insensible and kidnap for service on a ship.

shank, *n.* [A.S.], the leg between the knee and the ankle; the stem of anything; the part of an instrument which connects the head with the handle.

shan'ty, *n.* [etym. ?], a small, mean dwelling.

shape, *v.* [A.S.], to give form to; to fit; to cut out, as a dress;—*n.*, form or appearance.—*as.*, **shape'less**, without shape or beauty of form; clumsy; deformed; **shape'ly**, pleasing in form; symmetrical.

shard or **sherd**, *n.* [A.S., from root of **SHEAR**], a bit broken off (esp. of crockery, etc.).

share, *n.* [A.S. *sceran*, to **SHEAR**], a part cut off; a part set aside for one; a portion; a minimum part of a company's capital; allotment; the cutter of a plough;—*v.*, to divide; to get or give to each his part.—*n.*, **share'holder**, one who holds a share or shares; a partner.

shark, *n.* [etym. ?], a voracious fish, with large sharp teeth; a swindler; a cheat.

sharp, *a.* [A.S.], that can cut; having a fine edge or point; quick to understand; acute; painful; fierce, as a fight; having a sour or biting taste; (in music) above the true pitch;—*n.*, a mark (♯) in music to raise a note half a tone.—*v.*, **sharp'en**, to make sharp; to make fine the edge or point; to make quick; to make painful or severe; to raise a musical note a semitone.—*ns.*, **sharp'ener**, a tool for sharpening; **sharp'er**, a cheat; a swindler; **sharp'ness**; **sharp'shooter**, a good marksman; sniper.—*as.*, **sharp-sighted** (*-sī'téd*), having keen sight or quick understanding; **sharp-witted**, having a keen wit; intelligent; long-headed.

shat'ter, *v.* [a form of **SCATTER**], to break in pieces; to make unfit for use.

shave, *v.* [A.S.], to cut off hair with a razor; to cut or pare in thin slices; to skim the surface;—*n.*, a cutting off of hair with a razor; a narrow escape.—*p.p.*, **shaved** and **shaven**.—*ns.*, **shave'ling**, a monk or friar, so called from his shaven crown; **sha'ver**, one who shaves; a barber; a youngster; **shav'ing**, the act of shaving or paring; the thin slice cut off.

shaw, *n.* [A.S.], a small wood; a thicket.

shawl, *n.* [Pers.], a woven or knitted covering for the shoulders.

she, *pron.* [A.S. *seo*], the female person or animal referred to; *obj.* **her**; *poss.* **her**, **hers**.

sheaf, *n.* [A.S., same root as **SHOVE**], a bundle of things of the same kind, esp. stalks of corn; (*pl.*) **sheaves**.—*a.*, **shea'fy**, like a sheaf.

shear, *v.* [A.S., same root as **SHARE** and **SHORT**], to cut with shears, etc.; to cut the wool from; to reap corn.—*p.p.*, **sheared** or **shorn**.—*n.*, **shear'ling**, a sheep that has been sheared only once.—*n. pl.*, **shears**, a large pair of scissors; anything made like shears; strong poles fastened together at the top for lifting heavy weights.

sheath, *n.* [A.S., *scath*], a case for a sword, etc.; that which surrounds and fits closely; the base of a leaf round the stem.—*v.*, **sheathe**, to put into a sheath; to surround closely; to cover over.—*n.*, **shea'thing**, that which sheathes, as the covering of a ship's bottom, etc.

sheave, *n.* [M.E., *shive*], the grooved wheel of a pulley over which the rope passes; a sliding cover for a keyhole.

shebeen', *n.* [Ir.], a place where spirits are sold without a licence.

shed (1), *n.* [a form of **SHADE**], a slight building for temporary shelter; an outhouse.

shed (2), *v.* [A.S.], to pour out; to throw off; to let fall, as tears or leaves; to separate or divide.—*pres. p.*, **shedding**; *p.p.*, **shed**.

sheen, *n.* [A.S. *scēne*], light from a bright surface; brightness; glitter.

sheep, *n.* [A.S.], the commonest wool-bearing animal; a weak, silly person.—*ns.*, **sheep'-cote**, **sheep'-fold**, and **sheep'-pen**, a place of shelter for sheep.—*a.*, **sheepish**, having the nature of a sheep; timid; bashful.—*ns.*, **sheepishness**; **sheep'-shearing**, the cutting off of the wool or fleece; the time of doing so; **sheep'-walk** and **sheep'-run**, land on which sheep are pastured.

sheer (1), *a.* [Scand., pure], unmixed; simple; precipitous.

sheer (2), *v.* [Du., to SHEAR], to turn from the straight course; to swerve; to shy.

sheet, *n.* [A.S. *scēte*, akin to *scēotan*, to SHOOT], a broad, thin piece of anything; a covering of linen or cotton for a bed; a large surface of water; a sail; a rope fixed to the lower corner of a sail to bring it to the wind;—*v.*, to cover with a sheet.—*ns.*, **sheet'-anchor**, the largest anchor, thrown or shot out in very great danger; a sure support; the best hope of safety; **sheet'ing**, cloth for sheets; **sheet'-lightning**, broad flashes of lightning.

sheik (*shāk* or *shēk*), *n.* [Arab.], the head of an Arab family, tribe, or village.

shekel, *n.* [Heb., to weigh], a Jewish weight of about half an ounce; a silver coin of the value of about 2s. 6d.

shelf, *n.* [A.S.], a board fixed against a wall to hold articles on; a sand-bank or a ledge of rock; a long flat layer of rock; (*pl.*) **shelves**.—*v.*, **shelve**, to fit with shelves; to put on a shelf; to set aside.—*ns.*, **shel'ving**, act of putting in shelves; a setting aside; shelves, or their material.

shell, *n.* [A.S., akin to SCALE], a hard outside covering; the outer part of an egg, etc.; the pod of peas, etc.; the hard covering of some kinds of fishes; the walls and roof of an unfinished house; a rough coffin; case of metal

filled with explosives and hurled from a gun;—*v.*, to take off or come out of the shell; to storm with shells.—*n.*, **shell'fish**, a name for many kinds of water-animals having a covering of shell.—*a.*, **shell'y**, consisting of shell, or shells.—*ns.*, **shell-shock**, mental disturbance caused by exposure to bombardment and other severe strains.

shellac, *n.* [SHELL, LAC], lac purified and hardened into thin plates.

shelter, *n.* [A.S. *scild-truma* (SHIELD; *truma*, hand)], anything that covers or protects; a refuge; a place of safety; state of being protected;—*v.*, to cover; to protect; to give shelter to; to take shelter.

shelve (1). See SHELF.

shelve (2), *v.* [E., akin to SHOAL], to slope downward; to incline.—*a.*, **shel'vy**, gradually sloping; shallow.

shepherd (*shep'erd*), *n.* [SHEEP, HERD], one who looks after sheep; the minister of a church;—*v.*, to tend sheep;—*f.*, **shep'herdess**.

sherbet, *n.* [Arab.], a pleasant drink of fruit juices sweetened in water.

sherd. See SHARD.

sher'iff, *n.* [A.S., SHIRE, REEVE], the chief law-officer or judge in a shire or county.—*ns.*, **sher'iffalty**, **shrie'valty** (*shri'e'vālti*), **sher'iffdom**, and **sher'iffship**, the office, district, or authority of a sheriff.

sher'ry, *n.*, a kind of wine, named from Xeres in Spain.

shew. See SHOW.

shibboleth, *n.* [Heb.], a word by which the Ephraimites were detected by the Gileadites (see Judges xii.5, 6); unreasonable test word or doctrine of a party.

shield, *n.* [A.S.], a frame covered with skin or metal to ward off blows, etc.; anything or anyone that protects; the surface on which coats of arms are marked;—*v.*, to protect or defend; to keep from harm.

shiel'ing, *n.* [Sc.], a Highland hut

or rude cottage; a shelter for sheep.

shift, *v.* [A.S., to divide], to change; to alter position; to put on other clothes; to put out of the way; to change in opinion or character; —*n.*, that which is shifted; a plan tried when others have failed; change of workmen; a woman's undergarment.—*as.*, **shiftless**, without a plan or aim; **shifting**, often changing; **unsteady**; **fickle**; **shifty**, untrustworthy; changeable.—*ns.*, **shiftiness**, **shiftlessness**.

shillelagh (*shilā'la*), *n.*, a thick stick or staff, named from a place in Wicklow, Ireland, famous for oak trees.

shilling, *n.* [A.S.], a silver coin of the value of 12 pence.

shilly-shally, *v.* [*shall I? shall I?*], to hesitate or trifle;—*n.*, hesitation.

shimmer, *v.* [A.S. *scimrian*], to shine with a tremulous light;—*n.*, a tremulous light.

shin, *n.* [A.S.], the bone between the knee and the ankle; the front of the leg.

shine, *v.* [A.S. *scinan*], to give out a clear and steady light; to be bright; to be lively and entertaining; to be outstanding;—*n.*, a brightness.—*pres. p.*, **shining**; *past* and *p.p.*, **shone** (*shon*).—*a.*, **shining**, giving forth light; bright;—*n.*, brightness of light.—*a.*, **shiny**, unclouded; bright; glossy.

shingle (1) (*shinggl*), *n.* [formerly *shindel*, L. *scindula* (*scindere*, to split)], a thin piece of wood used as a roof-tile; hair cut so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head like roof shingles.

shingle (2) (*shinggl*), *n.* [Scand. ?], loose stones on the seashore or in the bed of a river; gravel.—*a.*, **shingly**, covered with shingle.

shingles (*shingglz*), *n. pl.* [O.Fr., from L. *cingulum*, a girdle], a skin disease often appearing round the waist.

ship, *n.* [A.S.], a large sea-going vessel with masts and sails; and large sailing vessel;—*v.*, to put

or receive on board a ship.—*pres. p.*, **shipping**; *p.p.*, **shipped**, —*ns.*, **shipboard**, the deck of a ship; **ship-broker**, a broker who buys and sells ships, etc.; **ship-master**, the captain of a ship; **ship-mate**, a fellow sailor; **shipment**, process of shipping; that which is shipped; cargo; **ship-money**, money for providing ships in time of war; **shipper**, one who sends goods in ships; **shipping**, a collection of ships.—*a.*, **ship shape**, in good order; tidy.—*n.*, **shipwreck** (*rek*), the breaking up of a ship; the loss of a ship at sea; a ship that is wrecked; complete destruction;—*v.*, to destroy a ship; to ruin anything.—*ns.*, **shipwright** (*-rit*), a builder of ships; **shipyard**, a place where ships are built or repaired.

shire, *n.* [A.S. *scir*, a division], a district under a sheriff; a county.

shirk, *v.* [etym. ?], to get off from to slink away from work.—*a.*, **shirky**.

shirt, *n.* [A.S., akin to **SHORT** or **SKIRT**], an undergarment worn by men; or **shirt-waist**, a garment covering the body from neck to waist, worn by women and children; a blouse.—*n.*, **shirting**, cloth for shirts.

shiv'er (1), *n.* [E.], a thin slice; a small piece broken off by sudden force; (*pl.*) the small pieces into which a thing is broken;—*v.*, to break or to be broken to pieces.

shiv'er (2), *v.* [M.E., perhaps akin to **QUIVER**], to shake, as from fear or cold; to tremble.—*a.*, **shiv'ery**, trembling.

shoal (1), *n.* [A.S. *scotu*], a great number; a crowd, esp. of fish;—*v.*, to crowd.

shoal (2), *n.* [SHALLOW], shallow water; a sand-bank;—*a.*, having little depth;—*v.*, to become of less depth.—*a.*, **shoaly**, full of shoals or shallow places.

shock (1), *a.* [a form of **SHAG** ?], bushy; shaggy; also **shock-headed**.

shock (2), *n.* [Old Du.], a number

of sheaves of corn set up together; a stook;—*v.*, to make up into a shock; to stook.

shock (3), *n.* [Fr. *choc*, from Ger. *?*, akin to SHAKE], a sudden shake caused by a blow; a dashing of one thing against another; an onset, as of battle; a sudden and overpowering feeling; an electric discharge felt by the nerves;—*v.*, to give a shock to; to strike with terror or disgust.—*a.* **shocking**, causing sudden fear, disgust, or horror; revolting, horrible.

shod, *v.*, *past tense* of SHOE.

shoddy, *n.* [A.S., same root as SHED (2) ?], waste stuff shed or thrown off; cloth, etc., torn to threads and woven again;—*a.*, of the nature of shoddy; sham.

shoe (*shoo*), *n.* [A.S.], a covering for the foot; metal rim fixed to the hoof of a horse; anything made or used like a shoe; (*pl.*) **shoes** and (*poetry*) **shoon**;—*v.*, to furnish with shoes; to put on shoes.—*pres. p.*, **shoeing**; *past* and *p.p.*, **shod**.—*ns.*, **shoe-horn**, an instrument used in putting on a shoe; **shoe-black**, one who blacks shoes.

shone, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SHINE.

shook, *v.*, *past tense* of SHAKE.

shoot, *v.* [A.S.], to let fly or to go with great force; to send from a bow or a gun; to fire a gun; to hit or kill with a shot; to jut out; (*up*) to grow very fast; to bud; (*ahead*) to outstrip;—*n.*, act of shooting; a young branch.—*ns.*, **shooting-box**, a house for use during the shooting season; **shooting-star**, a light suddenly shooting across the sky; a meteor.

shop, *n.* [A.S.], a place in which things are made or sold;—*v.*, to buy goods in a shop.—*pres. p.*, **shopping**; *p.p.*, **shopped**.—*ns.*, **shopkeeper**, one who keeps or owns a shop; **shoplifting**, stealing from a shop; **shopman**, a man employed in a shop; **shopwalker**, one who walks

about a shop to see that all goes right.

shore (1), *n.* [M.E., etym. ?], a piece of wood, etc., set against a building or a ship in dock to support it;—*v.*, to prop.

shore (2), *n.* [A.S. *scoren*, from *sceran*, to SHEAR], the land at the edge of the sea, etc.—*a.*, **shoreless**, without a shore; boundless.

shorn, *v.*, *p.p.* of SHEAR.

short, *a.* [A.S., from root of SHEAR], not long; not long enough; too small in amount; (*of*) not coming up to; not having enough (*of*); easily crumbled, as pasty, etc.—*a.*, **shortcoming**, a falling short; deficiency; neglect.—*v.*, **shorten**, to make short; to contract; to lop off; to make less in amount.—*n.*, **short hand**, a method of writing in symbols to keep pace with speaking.—*adv.*, **shortly**, before long; in a short time; in few words.—*as.*, **short-handed**, without sufficient assistants; **short-sighted**, not able to see far; wanting in foresight.

shot, *n.* [A.S.], act of shooting; that which is fired, as bullets or small pellets; one who shoots.

should (*shood*), *v.*, *past tense* of shall, used with other verbs to express futuring or obligation.

shoulder (*shöl'dér*), *n.* [A.S.], the joint on which the arm turns; the parts around the arm-joint; the upper part of the foreleg of an animal; anything like a shoulder, as part of a hill; a support;—*v.*, to push with or to take upon the shoulder.—*ns.*, **shoulder-blade**, the flat bone of the shoulder; **shoulder-knot**, a knot worn as an ornament for the shoulder.

shout, *n.* [etym. ?], a loud cry; a sudden cry; a cry to call attention;—*v.*, to make a loud cry; to speak very loud.

shove (*shüv*), *v.* [A.S.], to move by pushing; to drive forward; to push aside;—*n.*, act of pushing; a push.

shovel, *n.* [from SHOVE], a broad, slightly hollowed blade with a

handle, for lifting earth, etc.; a light spade;—*v.*, to throw up with a spade or shovel.—*pres. p.*, **shovelling**; *p.p.*, **shovelled**.

show or **shew** (*shō*), *v.* [A.S.], to bring or to come into sight; to cause to be seen; to make clear; to explain; to give or bestow as a favour.—*p.p.*, **shown** or **showed**.—*ns.*, **show**, that which is shown; great display; unreal appearance; **show'bread** or **shewbread**, loaves set before the Lord in the sanctuary.

show'er, *n.* [A.S. *scūr*], a short fall of rain or hail; anything like a fall of rain; an abundant supply;—*v.*, to rain in showers; to give abundantly.—*a.*, **show'ery**, having many showers.

shrap'nel, *n.*, a shell containing bullets as well as powder, invented by Gen. *Shrapnel*.

shred, *n.* [A.S.], a long narrow piece torn off; a strip; a fragment;—*v.*, to cut into shreds.

shrew (*shroo*), *n.* [A.S.], a noisy, troublesome woman; a scold; a small insect-eating animal like a mouse that lives under ground.—*as.*, **shrewd**, shrew-like; clever; sharp-witted; keen-sighted; **shrew'ish**, like a shrew; given to scolding.—*n.*, **shrew'ishness**.

shriek (*shrēk*), *v.* [form of SCREECH], to give a loud, sharp cry of fear or great pain; to scream suddenly;—*n.*, a loud, sharp cry.

shriev'alty. See **SHERIFF**.

shift, *n.* See **SHRIVE**.

shrike, *n.*, a bird having a strong hooked bill; also called butcher-bird.

shrill, *a.* [Scand. ?], loud and piercing; very sharp in tone or sound.—*adv.*, **shrilly**; *n.*, **shrillness**.

shrimp, *n.* [akin to **SHRINK** and *Sc. scrimp*, to make too small], a small shell-fish with a thin body and long legs; a dwarf.

shrine, *n.* [Fr., from *L. scrinium*, a chest], a place where sacred things are kept; a place sacred by its associations; an altar; a tomb.

shrink, *v.* [A.S.], to go into smaller bulk; to contract; to draw back from;—*n.*, **shrink'age**, a becoming less.—*past*, **shrank**; *p.p.*, **shrunk**.—*a.*, **shrunk**.

shrive, *v.* [A.S., from *L. scribere*, to write], to hear confession and grant absolution; to pardon.—*past*, **shrove** or **shrived**; *p.p.*, **shrived** or **shriven**.—*n.*, **shrift**, act of shriving; absolution after confession.

shriv'el, *v.* [Scand. ?], to wither up; to become wrinkled.—*pres. p.*, **shrivelling**; *p.p.*, **shrivelled**.

shroud, *n.* [A.S.], that which covers; the dress of a dead body; (*pl.*) **shrouds**, the ropes steadying the masts of a ship;—*v.*, to cover; to hide; to shelter; to dress a dead body.

Shrove-tide, *n.* [**SHROVE** (see **SHRIVE**), **TIDE**, time], the time for shrift before Lent; **Shrove-Tuesday**, the day before Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

shrub (1), *n.* [A.S.], a tree-like plant branching directly from the root.—*n.*, **shrub'bery**, a place planted with shrubs.—*a.*, **shrub'by**, full of shrubs; like a shrub.

shrub (2), *n.* [Arab., same root as **SHERBET** and **SIRUP**], a drink made of lemon juice, sugar, and some spirit, usually rum.

shrug, *v.* [Scand. ?], to draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt or dislike;—*n.*, a drawing up of the shoulders.—*pres. p.*, **shrugging**; *p.p.*, **shrugged**.

shud'der, *v.* [M.E.], to shake, as with fear or cold;—*n.*, a trembling or shaking.

shuf'fle, *v.* [a form of **SCUFFLE**], to shift from side to side; to change the place often; to mix together, as cards; to walk without lifting the feet properly; to rub the feet on the floor; to avoid giving a clear answer; (off) to throw off or cast aside;—*n.* (also **shuf'fling**), the act of shuffling.

shun, *v.* [A.S. *scunian*], to keep away from; to avoid.—*pres. p.*, **shunning**; *p.p.*, **shunned**.

shunt, *v.* [M.E. *shunten*, from A.S.

scyndan, to hasten], to turn (a train, etc.) aside; to turn to another set of rails; to switch off or aside.

shut, *v.* [A.S.], to close or fasten; (out) to hinder from entering; (up) to make fast; to fold together.—*pres. p.*, **shutting**; *past* and *p. p.*, **shut**.—*n.*, **shut'ter**, a covering of wood or iron for a window.

shut'tle, *n.* [A.S., same root as SHOOT], that by which a weaver shoots the thread from side to side of the web; anything used in a similar way.—*n.*, **shut'tle-cock**, a cork stuck with feathers used in the game of shuttlecock and battledore; the game itself.

shy, *a.* [A.S.], keeping at a distance; easily frightened; bashful;—*v.*, to start suddenly aside; to throw.

sib'ilant, *a.* [L. *sibīlare*, to hiss], making a hissing sound;—*n.*, a letter with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z*.

sibyl (*sib'ūl*), *n.* [L. *Sibylla*], an old heathen prophetess; a fortune teller.—*a.*, **sib'yline**.

sick, *a.* [A.S.], ill with weakness or disease; inclined to vomit; indisposed; (of) tired of; disliking.—*n.*, **sick'ness**, illness; indisposition.—*v.*, **sick'en**, to make or to become sick.—*a.*, **sick'ly**, weak; feeble.—*n.*, **sick'liness**.

sick'le, *n.* [A.S., from L. *secula* (*secāre*, to cut)], a curved knife for cutting grain.

side, *n.* [A.S.], a bounding line or surface; the edge or outer line; one of the longer edges; the body between the hip and the shoulder; the slope of a hill; one set of persons or opinions as distinct from another; party;—*a.*, being on the side;—*v.*, (with) to hold the same opinions as; to take part with.—*n.*, **side-board**, a table or dresser at one side of a dining-room.—*a.*, **side-long**, not directly forward; oblique;—*adv.*, in the direction of the side; to the side.—*n.*, **side-saddle**, a lady's saddle.—*adv.*, **side'ways** and **side'wise**,

towards one side; leaning or moving to the side.—*n.*, **si'ding**, a short line of rails connected with the main line.—*v.*, **sidle**, to go sideways.

sidereal (*sidēr'ial*), *a.* [L. *sidus*, a star], relating to the stars; (time) measured by the apparent motions of the stars.

siege (*sēj*), *n.* [Fr. *siège*, from L. *sedēre*, to sit], the settling down of an army round a fortress;—*v.*, to besiege.

sien'na, *n.*, a reddish-brown colour made of earth from *Siena*, Tuscany.

sier'ra, *n.* [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw], a ridge of jagged mountains.

sies'ta, *n.* [Sp., from L. *sexta*, the sixth (hour)], a short sleep at or about midday.

sieve (*siv*), *n.* [A.S., akin to *sift*], a vessel with a perforated bottom for separating fine particles from coarse, or for straining liquids.

sift, *v.* [A.S.], to separate, as with a sieve; to look closely into.

sigh (*sī*), *v.* [A.S.], to take a long, deep breath in fatigue, grief, etc.; to long greatly; to make a sound like a sigh;—*n.*, a long, deep breath.

sight (*sīt*), *n.* [A.S. *gesīht*], the power of seeing; knowledge by the eye; that which is seen; something worth seeing; a contrivance on a gun to assist in taking aim;—*v.*, to come in sight of.—*as.*, **sigh'ted**, having the power of sight; **sight'less**, without the power of sight; **sight'ly**, pleasing to the sight.—*n.*, **sight'seer**, one who visits interesting places.

sign (*sin*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *signum*], a mark by which a thing is represented; that which marks nearness or presence; a movement expressing a thought, wish, or command; a wonderful event; a miracle; one of the twelve groups of stars through which the sun is supposed to pass every year; (mathematics) a mark showing the relation of one quantity to another;—*v.*, to make known by a sign; to give a sig-

nal; to write one's name (to).—**ns.**, **sign'-board**, a board marked with a person's name or business; **sign'-post**, a post on which a sign hangs; a guide-post.

sig'nal, *n.* [Fr., from root of **SIGN**], something to give notice; the notice given;—**a.**, worthy of note;—**v.**, to give notice by signs.—**pres. p.**, **signalling**; **p. p.**, **signalled**.—**v.**, **sig'nalize**, to make eminent; to signal.—**a.**, **sig'natory**, bound by signature;—**n.**, a person who has signed a document.—**n.**, **sig'nature**, a person's name written by his own hand; the sharps or flats at the beginning of a piece of music.

sig'net, *n.* [Fr., from *L. signum* (see **SIGN**)], a seal; the seal of a sovereign;—**a.**, having a seal cut upon it, as a signet-ring;—**v.**, to affix a seal to.

sig'nify, *v.* [Fr., from *L. signum*, -**fy**], to make known by signs or words; to give notice of; to mean; to be of consequence.—**n.**, **significance**, that which a thing means; importance; consequence.—**a.**, **significant**, having meaning; expressive; important.—**n.**, **significa'tion**, meaning; sense.

Sikh (*sik* or *sék*), *n.* [Hind., from Skt.], one of a religious and military sect in the Punjab, India.

sil'ence, *n.* [Fr., from *L. silentium* (*silēre*, to be silent)], state of being silent; absence of noise or sound; state of not speaking; freedom from agitation;—**v.**, to cause to be quiet; to put to rest; to stop;—**int.**, be quiet.—**a.**, **sil'ent**, free from noise; saying nothing; not inclined to speak; taciturn; not pronounced.

silhouette (*siloo-et'*), *n.* [Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister in 1759], a solid black portrait showing the outline only.

sil'ica, *n.* [*L. silex*, flint], the substance of which flint, sand, and sandstone are mostly composed.—**a.**, **siliceous** (*silish'us*), pertaining to or containing silica.

silk, *n.* [*A.S. seolc*, *L. sēricum*], fine threads spun by silkworms; cloth

of such threads;—**a.**, made of silk; like silk.—**a.**, **sil'ken**, made of silk; like silk.—**ns.**, **silk'-mercer**, a silk merchant; **silk'-worm** (*-wērm*), the worm which spins silk threads.—**a.**, **sil'ky**, like silk; smooth; downy.

sill, *n.* [*A.S.*], a base or foundation; a piece of stone or timber across the bottom of a door or a window; threshold; the lowest part of a window frame.

sil'labub, *n.* [etym. ?], a dish made of wine, milk, and sugar.

sil'ly, *a.* [*A.S. seelig*, happy], harmless; foolish; weak in mind.—**n.**, **sil'liness**, weakness of mind; foolishness.

sil'lo, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *Gk. siros*], a pit or airtight building for storing grass and other green fodder.

silt, *n.* [*Scand.*, to strain ?], sand or mud deposited from running or standing water; sediment;—**v.**, to choke with mud.

Silur'ian, *a.*, pertaining to the *Silures*, an ancient people of England and Wales; denoting Palaeozoic strata of rock first studied in South Wales.

sil'van. See **SYLVAN**.

sil'ver, *n.* [*A.S.*], a soft, white, ringing metal, taking on a high polish; coins and plate made of silver; anything like silver;—**a.**, made of or like silver;—**v.**, to cover or plate with silver; to make or to grow white.—**n.**, **sil'vering**, process of plating with silver; the silver so laid on.—**a.**, **sil'very**, like silver; glistening; ringing.—**ns.**, **sil'ver-fir**, a fir tree with whitish bark; **sil'ver-fox**, a fox having silver tips on its black fur; **sil'ver-smith**, one who works in silver.—**a.**, **sil'ver-tongued**, of musical speech; eloquent; persuasive.

sim'ian, *a.* [*L. simia*, an ape], like a monkey.

sim'ilar, *a.* [Fr., from *L. similis*], like; nearly the same; same in shape.—**ns.**, **similar'ity**, likeness; resemblance; **simile** (*sim'ile*), a form of expression in which a thing is spoken of as like something else—as, he

fought like a lion; similitude, likeness; comparison; a copy.
sim'mer, *v.* [imit.], to boil gently; to begin to boil.

sim'nel, *n.* [L. *stminellus*, fine bread], a rich cake eaten at mid-Lent.

sim'ony (or *sim'oni*), *n.* [Fr., from *Simon* Magus], the practice of buying and selling offices in the Church (see *Acta viii.19*).—*a.*, **simoni'acal**.—*n.*, **Simonist**.

simoom' (*simoom'*), *n.* [Arab.], a hot dry wind from the desert, blowing over Arabia, Syria, etc.

sim'per, *v.* [Scand. ?], to smile in a silly, affected manner;—*n.*, an affected smile.

sim'ple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *simplex*], without a fold; of only one part; uncompounded; unadorned; easily understood; unsuspecting; straightforward; weak in mind;—*n.*, something not mixed or compounded; a medicine made from herbs.—*as.*, **sim'ple-hearted**, **sim'ple-minded**, free from guile; **sincere**.—*ns.*, **sim'pleness** and **sim'plici'ty**, freedom from mixture, cunning, or difficulty; weakness of mind; **sim'pleton**, a silly person; one of weak mind.—*v.*, **sim'plify**, to make simple; to make easily understood.—*n.*, **simplifica'tion**, act or result of simplifying.—*adv.*, **sim'ply**, in a simple manner; by itself; merely.

sim'ulate, *v.* [L. *simulare*, to pretend], to put on the appearance without the reality; to pretend; to counterfeit.—*ns.*, **simula'tion**, act of simulating; imitation in form; a pretence; **sim'ulátor**, a pretender; an impostor.

simulta'neous, *a.* [L. *simul*, at the same time], existing or happening at the same time.—*ns.*, **simulta'neousness**, **simul-tane'ity**.

sin, *n.* [A.S.], a breaking of the law of God; any wrong-doing; neglect of duty;—*v.*, to break God's law; to do wrong.—*pres. p.*, **sinning**; *p.p.*, **sinned**.—*a.*, **sin'**

ful, guilty of sin; wicked; unholy.—*n.*, **sin'fulness**.—*a.*, **sin'less**, without sin; pure; holy.—*ns.*, **sin'ner**, one who has sinned; **sin'-offering**, an offering to atone for sin.

since (*sins*), *adv.* [M.E. *sithens* (A.S. *siththan*, after that)], from the time when; before now;—*prep.*, from the time of; ever after;—*conj.*, seeing that; because.

sincere' (*sinsēr'*), *a.* [L. *sincērus*, pure], straightforward; true; honest.—*n.*, **sincer'ity**, quality of being sincere; straightforwardness; freedom from pretence.

sine (*sin*), *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curve], (of an angle in a right-angled triangle) the ratio between the side opposite the angle and the hypotenuse.

si'ne cure (or *sin'ēkūr*), *n.* [L. *sine*, without; *cūra*, care], an office giving an income with little or no work.

sinew (*sin'a*), *n.* [A.S.], the band that joins a muscle to a bone; that which supplies strength and vigour.—*a.*, **sin'ewy**, having strong sinews; vigorous; active.

sing, *v.* [A.S.], to make music with the voice; to tell in verse; to praise in song.—*past*, **sang** or **sung**; *p.p.*, **sung**.

singe (*sinj*), *v.* [A.S. *sengan*], to burn slightly on the surface; to scorch;—*n.*, a slight burn.—*pres. p.*, **singeing**; *p.p.*, **singed** (*sinjd*).

single (*sing-gl*), *a.* [late L. *singulus*, one at a time], one and no more; unmarried; (in sport) one on each side; not folded or doubled; honest;—*v.*, to pick one out; to take alone.—*as.*, **single-handed**, without help; **unassisted**; **single-hearted**, **single-minded**, without cunning; **sincere**.—*ns.*, **singleness**, freedom from guile; honesty of purpose; **singlestick**, a stick used in fencing; a fight with singlesticks.—*adv.*, **singly**, one by one; by oneself.

singular (*sing'gular*), *a.* [L. *singulāris*], standing alone; apart from

others; out of the usual; rare; distinguished; (grammar) denoting one person or thing.—*n.*, **singular'ity**, quality of being singular; individuality; anything rare or curious; rarity.

sin'ister, *a.* [L., the left hand], unlucky; dishonest; suspicious.

sink, *v.* [A.S.], to go down lower and lower; to go below the surface; to fall to the bottom; to put under water; to enter deeply as into the mind; to fall in strength or value; to bring or to come to ruin; to become less in amount; to dig, as a well;—a basin or drain to carry off dirty water; a degraded place or condition.—*past*, **sank** or **sunk**; *p.p.*, **sunk** or **sunken**.

sin'us, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a fold], a bend or fold; a bay or gulf; a cavity in a bone, esp. between the nose and ear; a recess.—*a.*, **sin'uate** [L. *sinuare*, to bend], having a waved margin;—*v.*, to be curved in and out.—*a.*, **sin'uous**, bending in and out; wavy; winding.—*n.*, **sinuosity**, waviness.

Sion. See **zion**.

Sioux (*söö*), *n.*, a tribe of North American Indians, formerly very warlike.

sip, *v.* [A.S., akin to *sup*], to drink in small quantities; to take up with the lips; to taste liquor;—*n.*, act of sipping; a slight taste.—*pres. p.*, **sipping**; *p.p.*, **sipped**.

si'phon (*si'fôn*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *siphôn*, a pipe], a bent tube for drawing off liquid from a vessel.—*as.*, **si'phonal**, **si'phonate**, **siphonic**.

sir, *n.* [O.Fr. *sire*, *senre*, from L. *senior*], an address of respect to men; the prefix to the name of a knight or a baronet.

sire, *n.* [see *SIR*], a father; the head of a family; a title given to a sovereign; the male parent of a horse or other animal; (*pl.*) ancestors.

sir'en, *n.* [Gk. *seirên*], an enticing, dangerous woman; a temptress; an instrument for use in fog or as a warning of hostile attack, or

for measuring the pulses in a musical note;—*a.*, bewitching; fascinating; seducing.

Sir'ius, *n.* [Gk. *seirios*, scorching], the brightest of the fixed stars (called also the Dog-star).

sir'loin, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge* (*sur*, over; *longe*, LOIN)], the upper part of a loin of beef; a loin.

siroc'co, *n.* [It., from Arab.], a hot wind from Africa blowing over Sicily and Southern Italy.

sir'rah, *n.*, a contemptuous use of *SIR*.

sir'up. See *SYRUP*.

sis'ter, *n.* [A.S. *sweoster*], a female having the same father and mother; senior nurse in a hospital; a female associate.—*ns.*, **sis'terhood**, state or duty of a sister; female associates united in faith or in work; **sis'ter-in-law**, the sister of one's husband or wife; the wife of one's brother.—*as.* **sis'terly** and **sis'terlike**, like or becoming a sister.

sit, *v.* [A.S.], to rest on the haunches; to use a seat; to press or weigh; to brood or incubate; to blow from a certain direction; to have a right to a seat; to hold a meeting or meetings.—*pres. p.*, **sitting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **sat**.—*n.*, **sit'ting**, state of one who sits; room or right to sit; act or time of sitting; a session; a meeting; a sederunt.

sit'e, *n.* [Fr., from L. *situs*], the place where anything is fixed; the ground on which a house is built; the place where an event takes place.

sith, *adv.* [A.S.], (biblical) since; seeing that.

sit'uated, *a.* [late L. *situatus*, from *situs*, *SITE*], having a fixed place; located; circumstanced.—*n.*, **situa'tion**, the place where a person or a thing stands; position with respect to others; employment; circumstances.

six, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than five.—*a.*, **six'fold**, six times as many; multiplied by six.—*n.*, **six'pence**, six pennies.—*a.*, **six'penny**, worth sixpence.—*adv.*,

sixthly.—*a.* and *n.*, **sixty**, ten times six.

sizar, *n.* [Fr. *size*, a fixed quantity of food, -ER], a student at the university of Cambridge or of Dublin who pays reduced fees.

size (1), *n.* [shortened from ASSIZE], the space taken up by a body; amount measured by the space it fills; bulk; importance.

size (1), and **si'zing**, *ns.* [It. *sisà*, as ASSIZE], thin glue to mix with colours, or to varnish and stiffen a surface.

skald. See SCALD (2).

skate (1), *n.* [Du.], a sole of wood or iron with a steel blade, fastened to the boot, for sliding on ice;—*v.*, to slide with skates.

skate (2), *n.* [SCAND.], a large flat fish.

skedad'dle, *v.* [U.S. etym. ?], (*colloq.*) to run away.

skain (*skān*), *n.* [O.Fr., from C. ?], a quantity of thread tied in a coil; a hank.

skel'eton, *n.* [Gk. *skelētos*, dried], the bones of an animal without skin or flesh; outline; framework.

skep, *n.* [Icel. *skeppa*, basket], a straw beehive.

skep'tic. See SCEPTIC.

sketch, *n.* [Du., from L. *schēdius*, hastily made (Gk. *schēdon*, near)], a first drawing or plan; an outline;—*v.*, to draw a rough plan; to give the outlines or chief points.—*a.*, **sketchy**, like a sketch; not carefully done; incomplete.

skew (*skē*), *a.* [etym. ?], turned to one side; not at right angles, as a bridge;—*v.*, to be crooked; to make skewed;—*adv.*, askew; obliquely.

skew'er, *n.* [E., same root as SHIVER, a splinter], a pin for fastening meat while roasting;—*v.*, to fasten with a skewer.

ski (*shē* or *skē*), *n.* [Scand.], a long, narrow wooden runner attached to the shoe, used for sliding over snow;—*v.*, to move on skis.

skid, *n.* [Scand. ?], a piece of iron placed under a wheel to check it when going downhill; a drag;

a fender for a ship;—*v.*, to put on a drag; to slip sideways on a slippery road.

skied. See SKY.

skiff, *n.*, a small, light boat.

skill, *n.* [Scand.], ability to know or to do; readiness from constant practice; dexterity; expertness.—*as.*, **skil'ful**, full of skill; dexterous; **skilled** (*skild*), expert; qualified; trained.

skil'let, *n.* [Fr. *escuellette*, from L. *scutella* (*scutra*, a dish or plate)], a small pot with a long handle, used in cooking.

skim, *v.* [E., same root as SCUM], to take off cream, scum, etc. from the surface of a liquid; to fly or pass lightly over the surface; to read carelessly.—*pres. p.*, **skimming**; *p.p.*, **skimmed**.—*n.*, **skim'-milk**, milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

skin, *n.* [Scand.], the natural covering of animals and plants;—*v.*, to take the skin off; to cover, as with skin.—*a.*, **skin'-deep**, no deeper than the skin; superficial; slight.—*ns.*, **skin'flint**, a very mean and greedy person; **skin'ner**, one who skins; a dealer in skins.—*a.*, **skin'ny**, having nothing but skin; lean; emaciated.

skip, *v.* [Scand.], to move by light leaps and bounds; to frisk as a lamb; to omit (as in reading);—*n.*, a light leap or bound.—*pres. p.*, **skipping**; *p.p.*, **skipped**.

skip'per, *n.* [Du., SHIPPER], the master of a merchant ship.

skirl, *n.* [Sc. *shrill*], the shrill sound of the bagpipes; a shriek.

skir'mish, *v.* [O.Fr. *eskermir* (Fr. *escarmouche*)], to fight in small parties;—*n.*, a fight between small parties.

skirt, *n.* [M.E., akin to SHIRT], the lower part of a loose garment; the part of a woman's dress below the waist; the outer edge;—*v.*, to run along the side of; to be on the edge of.

skit, *n.* [Scand. ?], akin to SHOOR], a humorous or sarcastic attack in words.—*a.*, **skit'tish**, easily

startled; nervous; excitable; coquettish.

skit'tles, *n. pl.* [Scand.], a game in which wooden pins are knocked down by being bowled against; ninepins.

skua (*skū'a*), *n.* [Scand.], large dark-coloured, predatory gull.

skulk, *v.* [Scand., akin to SCOWL], to keep out of sight; to sneak away; to hide for shame; to be afraid to be seen.

skull, *n.* [M.E., akin to SHELL], the bony covering of the brain.—*n.*, **skull'-cap**, a close-fitting cap.

skunk, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a kind of weasel which defends itself by emitting a strong-smelling liquid; a mean fellow.

sky, *n.* [Scand.], the arched covering which seems to be over our heads.—*v.*, to hit (a ball) high into the air; to hang a picture high on the wall; *p.p.*, **skied**.—*a.*, **sky'-blue**, blue like the clear sky.—*ns.*, **sky'-lark**, a bird which rises high in the air, singing as it flies; **sky'larking**, larking or making fun; a bit of fun; **sky'light**, a window in the roof; **sky'sail** (or *skysl*), the square sail above the 'royal'; **sky'-scraper**, a three-cornered skysail; a very tall building.—*a.* and *adv.*, **sky'ward**, toward the sky.

slab, *n.* [etym. ?], a thin flat piece of wood or stone; a slice (of cake, etc.); a plank; a board.

slack, *a.* [A.S.], not right; not firmly fixed; not busy; careless in conduct or business;—*n.*, the loose part of a rope;—*v.*, (also **slack'en**), to become or make less tight; to lessen speed; to become slack.—*n.*, **slack'ness**, looseness; negligence.—*n.*, **slacks**, loose trousers.

slag, *n.* [Scand., akin to SLACK], the dross of melted metallic ore; ashes or cinders from a volcano or a furnace.

slain, *v.*, *p.p.* of SLAY.

slake, *v.* [A.S., from root of SLACK], to put out, as fire; to quench, as thirst; to mix with water, as lime.

slam, *v.* [Scand.?, imit.], to shut with a loud noise; to close violently;—*n.*, a noisy shutting; (in bridge) winning every trick or all but one.—*pres. p.*, **slamming**; *p.p.*, **slammed**.

slan'der, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. and Gk., same root as SCANDAL], a false report intended to hurt;—*v.*, to harm by saying what is not true.—*a.*, **slan'derous**, speaking or containing slander; libellous; defamatory.

slang, *n.* [etym. ?], an expressive kind of speech not accepted as correct English words or phrases used by classes of persons among themselves;—*v.*, to abuse.

slant, *v.* [Scand.], to be off the right line or level; to lie at an acute or obtuse angle; to slope;—*n.*, a slope;—*a.*, not perpendicular; not parallel.

slap, *v.* [imit.], to strike with the hand or with anything flat;—*n.*, a blow with the open hand.—*pres. p.*, **slapping**; *p.p.*, **slapped**.—*adv.*, **slap'-dash**, in a hurried or careless manner; all at once.

slash, *v.* [O.Fr., akin to SLICE], to cut in long slits; to cut carelessly; to ornament by cutting slits;—*n.*, a long cut; a stroke at random; a slit in cloth to show the colours underneath.

slat, *n.* [etym. ?], thin, narrow piece of wood; a lath.

slate, *n.* [Fr. *esclat*, from late L. *exclapitāre*, to break in pieces], a dark-coloured stone easily split into slices; a slice of such for writing on or for roofing houses;—*v.*, to roof with slates.—*a.*, **slāty**, of the nature of slate.

slat'tern, *n.* [E., from *slat*, to splash], an untidy and careless woman.—*a.*, **slat'ternly**, like a slattern; careless in dress;—*adv.*, untidily.

slaughter (*slaw'tér*), *n.* [Scand., same root as SLAY], destruction of life; bloodshed;—*v.*, to take away life; to kill or slay, esp. of many at once.—*n.*, **slaugh'ter-house**, the place where animals are killed for food.

Slav, *n.* [Fr. *slave*, from L. or Gk.], that race of mankind comprising most of the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croats, Slovenes, Poles, Czechs, and Wends.

slave, *n.* [L. *slavus*, a Slav captive], one who is the property of another; one who is wholly under the power and will of another; one who works like a slave; one given up to a habit or passion;—*v.*, to work as a slave.—*ns.*, **slave'-driver**, one who looks after slaves at their work; a hard master; **slave'-holder**, one who owns slaves; **slā'ver** (1), a ship carrying slaves; a dealer in slaves; **slā'very**, state of being a slave; the practice of holding slaves; **slave'-trade**, the trade of buying and selling slaves.—*a.*, **slā'-vish**, like a slave; base; servile; laborious.

slā'ver (2), *v.* [Scand., akin to **SLABBER**], to drop spittle from the mouth; to wet with spittle;—*n.*, spittle falling from the mouth.

slay, *v.* [A.S. *slēan*], to kill; to put to death.—*past*, **slew** (*sloo*); *p.p.*, **slain**.

sledge (1) (*slēj*), **sled**, and **sleigh** (*slā*), *ns.* [M.E., akin to **SLIDE**], a carriage with runners for sliding over ice or snow;—*v.*, to drive in a sledge.

sledge (2) (*slēj*) and **sledge'-hammer**, *ns.* [A.S. *slēgge*, akin to **SLAY**], a heavy hammer used by blacksmiths.

sleek, *a.* [Scand.], smooth and glossy.

sleep, *v.* [A.S.], to rest with the mind and body more or less inactive; to lie at rest; to live without thought or care;—*n.*, the state of rest in sleep; slumber.—*past* and *p.p.*, **slept**.—*ns.*, **slee'piness**; **slee'per**, a beam to support railway lines; a sleeping-car.—*a.*, **sleep'less**, unable to sleep; wakeful.—*n.*, **sleep'-walker**, one who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—*a.*, **slee'py**, heavy with sleep; inclined to sleep.—*adv.*, **slee'pily**.

sicet, *n.* [E.], rain and snow or hail falling together;—*v.*, to rain and snow at the same time.

sleeve, *n.* [A.S., akin to **SLIP**], the part of a garment for the arm;—*v.*, to fit with sleeves.

sleigh. See **SLEDGE** (1).

sleight (*slit*), *n.* [Scand., akin to **SLY**], a sly trick; quickness of action; (**sleight - of - hand**), quick motion of the hands to deceive the eyes.

slen'der, *a.* [O.Fr.], thin; narrow; easily broken; of small amount.—*n.*, **slen'derness**.

sleuth (*slooth*), *ns.* [Scand. *sloth*, a track], a detective; **sleuth-hound**, a dog that tracks by scent; a bloodhound.

slew. See **SLAY**.

slice, *n.* [O.Fr., akin to **SLIT**], a thin piece cut off; a broad knife for serving fish;—*v.*, to cut into slices.

slide, *v.* [A.S.], to move by slipping; to pass smoothly over; to lose one's footing; to cause to slip;—*n.*, a slippery way, especially on ice; the fall of a mass of earth and stone (or **land-slide**); a picture for a magic-lantern.—*past* and *p.p.*, **slid**.—*n.*, **slid'ing-scale**, a scale of taxes or wages varying according to the prevailing conditions.

slight (*slit*), *a.* [Du.], having little size or strength; not severe; doing little damage; of no great value;—*n.*, contempt; neglect; discourtesy;—*v.*, to consider of little use or value; to pass without notice.

slim, *a.* [Du.], slender; slight.

slime, *n.* [A.S.], sticky earth or mud; ooze; mire.—*a.*, **slī'my**, covered with slime.

sling, *n.* [Scand.], a strip of leather having a cord attached to each end, for throwing stones; a band by which anything is hung up into position; a band from the neck to support an injured arm or hand;—*v.*, to throw from a sling; to hang so as to swing.—*past* and *p.p.*, **slung**.

slink, *v.* [A.S.], to creep away in

disgrace ; to sneak out of sight.
—*past and p.p., slunk.*

slip, *v.* [M.E., akin to *L. lubricus* (see LUBRICATE)], to move by sliding ; to lose grip or footing ; to fall into error ; to pass without being seen ; to put in secretly ; to cut slips from a plant ; —*n.*, a false step ; a twig ; a thin piece of paper ; a band for a dog ; a sloping place on which ships are built, etc. ; anything easily put on.—*pres. p., slipping ; p.p., slipped.*—*ns., slip'-knot* (-*not*), a knot which slips along the rope or cord ; **slip'per**, a loose shoe.—*as., slip'pery*, easily slipped upon ; not easily held ; not standing firm ; often changing one's opinion ; **slip'shod**, careless in dress or manner ; slovenly.

slit, *v.* [A.S.], to cut into long pieces ; to make a long cut in ; —*n.*, a long narrow cut or opening.—*pres. p., slitting ; p.p., slit and slitted.*

sliv'er, *n.* [A.S.], a piece of wood torn off ; a splinter.

slob'ber, *v.* [E.], to let the spittle fall like a child or an idiot ; to make wet.

sloe (*slō*), *n.* [A.S.], the blackthorn or its fruit.

slog, *n.* [etym. ?], to hit with force ; to work hard and steadily.

slo'gan, *n.* [Gael.], a Highland war-cry ; a political watchword ; a catchy phrase.

sloop, *n.* [Du., akin to SHALLOP], a one-masted ship, with fore and aft sails.

slip, *n.* [A.S., akin to SLIP], water, etc., carelessly spilled ; (*pl.*) thin liquid food ; dirty water ; loose garments ; —*v.*, to cause to run over ; to spill liquid.—*pres. p., slopping ; p.p., slopped.*—*a., slop'py*, muddy ; wet and dirty ; careless ; foolishly sentimental.

slope, *n.* [M.E., akin to SLIP], that on which one easily *slips* ; any line or surface neither perpendicular nor horizontal ; any rising or falling ground ; —*v.*, to form with a slope ; to slant.—*a., slōp'ing.*

slot (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *esclot* ?], a narrow groove or slit for a door-bolt, coins, etc.

slot (2), *n.* [Scand., akin to SLEUTH], the track of a deer.

slōth, *n.* [A.S., from the root of SLOW], slowness ; unwillingness to work ; laziness ; an animal which lives in trees and moves slowly on the ground.—*a., slōth'ful*, unwilling to exert oneself ; lazy.—*n., slōth'fulness*, laziness ; indolence.

slouch, *n.* [Scand., akin to SLACK], a drooping of the head or shoulders ; a careless, hanging appearance ; a clownish person ; a drooping hat-brim ; —*v.*, to droop the head ; to walk in a lazy manner.—*a., slou'ching*, drooping ; walking awkwardly.

slough (1) (*slou*), *n.* [A.S. *slōh*], a hollow place full of mire ; a bog.—*a., slough'y*, miry ; boggy ; marshy.

slough (2) (*slūf*), *n.* [akin to SLEAVE ?], the skin of an animal cast off ; the dead part which separates from a sore ; —*v.*, to come or to cast off ; to form a slough.—*a., slough'y*, of the nature of slough.

sloven (*sluv'en*), *n.* [Du. ?], one careless or dirty in dress ; —*a., slov'only*, careless ; negligent ; untidy.—*n., slov'enliness.*

slow (*slō*), *a.* [A.S.], taking much time ; inactive ; making little progress ; behind in time ; not ready.—*n., slow'ness*, state of being slow.

sludge. See SLUSH.

slug (1), *n.* [akin to SLOG ?], a small kind of bullet for a gun.

slug (2), *n.* [M.E. *sluggen*, to SLOUCH], a lazy person ; a snail without a shell.—*n., slug'gard*, a slow and lazy person.—*a., slug'gish*, slow ; indolent ; lazy.—*n., slug'gishness.* — *adv., slug'ginly.*

sluice (*sloos*), *n.* [O.Fr. *escluse*, from *L. exclusa* (see EXCLUDE)], a sliding gate for regulating the flow of water ; the stream of water through a sluice ; a source of supply.

slum, *n.*, an overcrowded and dirty street or district in a town.

slum'ber, *v.* [M.E. *slumeren* (A.S. *slūma*, sleep)], to sleep lightly; to be in a careless state;—*n.*, light sleep.—*a.*, **slum'berous** or **slumbrous**, causing sleep; giving way to sleep.

slump, *v.* [imit.], to gather into one mass.—*n.*, the whole amount; a rapid fall of price; a sudden drop in the value of stocks and shares.

slung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SLING.

slunk, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of SLINK.

slur, *v.* [Du. *sluren*, to trail], to soil or to disgrace; to cover over; to pass over with little notice; to speak slightly of; to pronounce indistinctly; to sing or play in a gliding manner;—*n.*, a reproach; a mark (✓) in music.—*pres. p.*, **slurring**; *p.p.*, **slurred**.

slush or **sludge**, *n.* [Scand. ?], soft mud; half-melted snow; a mixture for greasing wheels.—*a.*, **slush'y**, **sludg'y**, covered with slush.

slut, *n.* [Scand. ?], an untidy woman.—*a.*, **slut'tish**.—*n.*, **slut'tishness**.

sly, *a.* [M.E., akin to SLAY], cunning; crafty; wily; clever at doing things without being seen.—*adv.*, **sly'ly**.—*n.*, **sly'ness**.

smack (1), *n.* [A.S., *smæc*, taste], taste; flavour; a small amount;—*v.*, (of) to have a taste of.

smack (2), *n.* [imit.], a smart blow; a loud kiss;—*v.*, to hit sharply; to kiss loudly.

smack (3), *n.* [Du.], a small coasting or fishing vessel.

small (*smawl*), *a.* [A.S.], little; requiring little time or room; not much worth; of little strength.

small'pox, *n.*, a contagious and infectious disease showing *small pocks* or blisters on the skin.

smart, *v.* [A.S.], to feel or to cause pain;—*a.*, causing sharp pain; active; quick in thought or speech; fashionable in appear-

ance;—*n.*, a sharp pain; deep grief.—*n.*, **smart'ness**, state of being smart.

smash, *v.* [imit.], to break in pieces violently;—*n.*, a sudden break; a collision; a wreck.

smat'ter, *v.* [etym. ?], to know slightly;—*n.* (also **smat'tering**), a slight taste; superficial knowledge.—*n.*, **smat'terer**, one who has only a superficial knowledge.

smear, *v.* [A.S.], to cover with anything greasy or sticky; to rub grease or oil on.—*a.*, **smear'y**, sticky.

smell, *v.* [E., akin to SMOULDER], to perceive by the nose; to affect the nose; to give forth a smell;—*n.*, the sense by which odours are detected by the nose; the power of smell.—*past* and *p.p.*, **smelt**.

smelt (1), *n.* [A.S.], a small fish of the salmon family.

smelt (2), *v.* [Scand.], to melt ore so as to separate the metal from earth or dross.

smile, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to show joy by the features; to look greatly pleased or amused; to be favourable; to express slight contempt;—*n.*, a soft laugh; a pleasant or favourable look; a slight look of contempt.—*adv.*, **smi'lingly**.

smirch, *v.* [E., akin to SMEAR], to smear over, to make dirty.

smirk, *v.* [A.S. *smercian*], to smile affectedly;—*n.*, an affected smile.

smite, *v.* [A.S.], to hit hard; to kill; to defeat in battle.—*past* **smote**; *p.p.*, **smitten**.

smith, *n.* [A.S.], a worker in metals.—*n.*, **smith'y** (*smith'i*), the workshop of a smith; a forge.

smock, *n.* [A.S.], a loose outer garment; an overall.

smog, *n.*, a noxious mixture of smoke and fog over large towns.

smōke, *n.* [A.S.], visible vapour from anything burning; anything like smoke;—*v.*, to give out smoke; to expose to smoke; to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco.—*a.*, **smō'ky**, giving out smoke; dirty with smoke;

like smoke.—*n.*, **smöker** or **smoking-concert**, (*colloq.*) an evening entertainment for men at which smoking is permitted; a smoking compartment on a train.

smolt, *n.* [A.S. ?], a second-year salmon.

smooth (*smooth*), *a.* [A.S.], even on the surface; without roughness; soft to the touch; moving gently or evenly; soft or flattering;—*v.*, (or **smoothe**) to make even; to make easy or comfortable.—*ns.*, **smoothness**, state of being smooth; **smoothing-iron**, a polished iron for smoothing clothes.—*as.*, **smooth-spoken**, **smooth-tongued**, plausible; flattering.

smote, *v.*, *past tense* of SMITE.

smother (*smüth'ér*), *v.* [M.E. *smother* (A.S. *smorian*, to choke)], to kill by depriving of air; to conceal; to suppress;—*n.*, smoke; thick dust.

smoulder (*smöl'dér*), *v.* [M.E., akin to SMOTHER], to show smoke without flame; to burn slowly; waste away.

smudge, *v.* [etym. ?], to blot or blur writing, drawing, etc.; to soil or stain.—*n.*, a smear; a dirty mark; an outside fire to produce dense smoke.

smug, *a.* [Scand. ?], self-satisfied.

smuggle, *v.* [Low. Ger., akin to SMOCK], to import or export without paying duty; to introduce in a hidden manner.

smut, *n.* [E., from Teut.], a spot of dirt; dirty matter; a disease of corn in which the ear becomes black;—*v.*, to stain; to blacken with soot, etc.; to gather smut; to taint or be tainted with mildew.—*pres. p.*, **smutting**; *p.p.*, **smutted**.—*a.*, **smutty**, soiled with smut; immodest.

snack, *n.* [form of SNATCH], a light meal.

snaffle, *n.* [Du. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle?], a bridle without a curb.

snag, *n.* [Scand. ?], a short branch; the tree stump left by cutting; anything sticking up above the surface; a broken tooth; a

difficulty.—*as.*, **snag'ged** and **snaggy**, full of snags.

snail, *n.* [A.S. *snægl*, from *snaca*, a SNAKE], a soft slimy crawling animal with or without a shell.

snake, *n.* [A.S. *snaca*], a serpent.—*as.*, **snākish**, **snāk'y**, cunning; deceitful.

snap, *v.* [Du.], to break suddenly; to catch at with the mouth; to try to bite; to make a sharp noise;—*n.*, a sudden crack, break, or bite; a sharp sound; a fastening of a brooch.—*pres. p.*, **snapping**; *p.p.*, **snapped**.—*a.*, **snappish**, given to snap at; ill-natured; peevish; snarling.—*ns.* **snapdragon**, a garden plant of the foxglove family with showy flowers.—**snapshot**, a photograph taken instantaneously.

snare, *n.* [A.S., a cord], a running noose to catch animals; a trap; that by which one is brought into trouble;—*v.*, to catch by a snare; to bring into trouble.

snarl, *v.* [Du., *imitt*], to growl like a dog; to speak angrily;—*n.*, an angry answer; a surly word.

snatch, *v.* [M.E.], to seize hastily or without leave; to catch and carry off;—*n.*, a taking hold of hastily; a short fit of action; a small bit.

sneak, *v.* [A.S., same root as SNAKE], to creep away without being seen; to act in a mean manner;—*n.*, one who acts meanly.—*a.*, **snea'ky**.—*n.*, **sneakiness**.

sneer, *v.* [M.E., akin to SNARL], to curl up the nose in contempt; (at) to show contempt by look or tone;—*n.*, a word or look of contempt.

sneeze, *v.* [A.S. *fnæsan*, modified to *sn-*], to expel air audibly and violently through the nose;—*n.*, act of sneezing.

sniff, *v.* [M.E., akin to SNUFF], to draw air audibly through the nose, sometimes in order to show contempt; to draw in with the breath; to perceive by the smell;—*n.*, act of sniffing; that which is sniffed.

snip, *v.* [Du., to clip ?], to cut off

sharply with scissors ; to cut off the point ;—*n.*, a cut ; a shred.

—*pres. p.*, **snipping** ; *p.p.*, **snipped**.

snipe, *n.* [Scand., the snipper], a bird with a long bill, found in marshy places ;—*v.*, to go snipe-shooting ; to fire at an enemy from a hiding-place.—*n.*, **sniper**.

snivel, *v.* [M.E., akin to **SNUFF**], to run at the nose ; to cry as a child.—*pres. p.*, **snivelling** ; *p.p.*, **snivelled**.

snob, *n.* [etym. ?], an ignorant upstart ; one who apes gentility ; one who treats his inferiors in a contemptuous manner ; a journeyman shoemaker.—*a.*, **snob-bish**, pertaining to a snob ; vulgar ; pretentious.—*ns.*, **snob-bishness** and **snob'bery**, manners of a snob ; affectation.

snood, *n.* [A.S.], the band of a maiden's hair.

snooze, *v.* [imit. ?], to sleep lightly ;—*n.*, a quiet sleep.

snore, *v.* [imit.], to breathe noisily in sleep ;—*n.*, a noisy breathing in sleep.

snort, *v.* [M.E., imit. ?], to force air with violence through the nose ;—*n.*, act of snorting.

snout, *n.* [M.E., akin to A.S. *snutan*], the long nose of an animal ; the mouth of a pipe ; muzzle ; nozzle.

snow (*sno*), *n.* [A.S.], frozen moisture falling in soft white flakes ; anything very white ;—*v.*, to fall as snow.—*ns.*, **snow-ball**, a mass of snow pressed into a hard ball ; name given to the snowball-bush, bearing clusters of white bell-shaped flowers ; **snow-bird**, the snow bunting ; **snow-drift**, a mass of snow blown by the wind ; **snow-drop**, a small plant with white drooping flowers, often appearing amid the snow ; **snow-line**, the line on a mountain above which snow never melts ; **snow-plough**, a machine for clearing snow from roads, etc. ; **snow-shoe**, a flat shoe to keep the foot from sinking in snow ; **snow-wreath** (*-rêth*), a mass of drifted snow.—

a., **snow'y**, white with or like snow ; pure ; spotless.

snub, *v.* [Scand., same root as **SNIP**], to check sharply ; to treat with contempt ;—*n.*, a sharp check ; a treating with contempt.—*pres. p.*, **snubbing** ; *p.p.* **snubbed**.—*n.*, **snub-nose**, a short stumpy nose.

snuff (1), *v.* [Du. ? akin to **SNIFF**], to draw up into the nose ; to draw air into the nose to express contempt ;—*n.*, a finely powdered tobacco taken into the nose ; the amount taken at one time.—*n.*, **snuff-box**, a box for holdingsnuff.—*a.*, **snuff'y**, soiled with snuff.

snuff (2), *v.* [etym. ?], to snip off the burnt part of a wick.—*ns. pl.* **snuffers**, scissors for snuffing ; **snuff-dishes**, small trays for snuffers.—*v.*, **snuffle**, to breathe hard or to speak through the nose.

snug, *a.* [E.], close and warm ; in a comfortable position ; in good order.

so, *adv.* [A.S.], in that, or the same way or degree ; very ; about that time, number, or quantity ; on this account ;—*conj.*, on condition that ; in case that.

soak, *v.* [A.S., akin to **SUCK**], to steep in liquid ; to suck up ; to wet through and through.

soap, *n.* [A.S.], a mixture of oil or fat with soda or potash, used in washing ;—*v.*, to rub over with soap.—*n. pl.*, **soap/suds**, water mixed with soap ; soapy water.—*a.*, **soa'py**, pertaining to or mixed with soap.

soar, *v.* [Fr. *essorer*, prob. from Low L. *exaure* (EX-, *aura*, the air)], to mount in the air ; to fly as a bird ; to mount high in thought.

sob, *v.* [E., imit.], to weep with short, quick breaths or with a sudden heaving of the breast ;—*n.*, sobbing ; a short, quick sigh.—*pres. p.*, **sobbing** ; *p.p.*, **sobbed**.

sô'ber, *a.* [Fr., from L. *sôbrius* (*so*, *se*, apart from ; *ebrius*, drunken)], not drunken ; temperate ; not easily moved by passion ; dark

in colour ;—*v.*, to make serious ; to calm.—*ns.*, **so'berness** and **sobri'ety**.

sobriquet (*sōbri'kâ*), *n.* [Fr.], nickname ; assumed name.

so'ciable (*sō'shābl*), *a.* [Fr., from *L. sociabilis* (*socius*, a companion)], fond of company ; friendly ; giving opportunities for conversation, etc.—*ns.*, **so'ciable'ness** and **sociabil'ity**, state of being sociable ; friendliness.—*a.*, **social** (*sō'shal*), relating to society ; fond of company ; meeting for conversation or pleasure.—*ns.*, **so'cialism**, the doctrine that individual freedom should be subordinated to the interests of the community, and, consequently, a plan for making the land and wealth of a country common property ; **so'cialist**, one who believes in socialism.—*a.*, **socialis'tic**, relating to socialism.—*v.*, **so'cialize**.

society (*sō'si'ēti*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. societas*], a number of persons united for a common purpose ; the people of a place or period ; the fashionable or upper classes ; company and conversation.

sociol'ogy (*sō'shiol'ōji*), *n.* [Fr. *sociologie* (*L. socius*, a companion ; -LOGY)], the science which treats of the nature, etc., of human society ; social science.

sock, *n.* [A.S., from *L. soccus*, a light shoe worn by comic actors], a short stocking.

sock'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *soket*, from *soc*, ploughshare], a hollow place for fixing anything into ; the part of a candlestick which holds the candle ; the hollow in which an eye or a tooth is set, or in which a joint turns.

sod (1), *v.* (*past tense* of **SEETH**).

sod (2), *n.* [E., akin to **SEETH**], ground filled with the roots of grass ; a piece of turf ;—*v.*, to cover with sod.—*pres. p.*, **sod-ding** ; *p.p.*, **sodded**.

so'da, *n.* [It., prob. from *L. solida*, **SOLID**], oxide of sodium ; carbonate or bi-carbonate of sodium, formerly got from seaweed, or sea-salt.—*n.*, **so'da**

wa'ter, water mixed with soda and carbonic acid.

sodden. See **SEETH**.

so'fa, *n.* [Arab.], a long seat, having a back and ends or arms.

soft, *a.* [A.S.], yielding to the touch ; not hard ; mild in manner or tone ; weak in mind ; not hurting the eye ; foolish ; silly ; (drink) non-alcoholic ; — *v.*, **soften** (*sofn*), to make or to grow soft ; to become kind and gentle ; to tone down.—*n.*, **soft'ness**, state of being soft.

soil (1), *n.* [Fr., from *L. solum*], the ground ; earth in which plants grow ; mould ; loam.

soil (2), *v.* [O.Fr., from *L. suillus*, swinish (*sus*, a pig)], to dirty on the surface ; to sncar ; to take on dirt ; to disgrace ;—*n.*, that which soils ; a spot or stain.

soirée (*sua'rá*), *n.* [Fr., evening], an evening party ; a social gathering.

sojourn (*sōj'-'*, *soj'urn*), or *sōj'urn*. *v.* [Fr. *sojourner* (*SUB-*, *L. diurnus*, daily)], to stay for a time ; to be a stranger ;—*n.*, a swelling for a time.

solace (*sol'as*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. solātium* (*sōlāri*, to console)], that which consoles or cheers ; that which gives ease from pain or grief ;—*v.*, to give comfort in sorrow ; to cheer.

sol'an-geese, *n.* [Scand.], the gannet, a common sea-bird.

sol'ar, *a.* [*L. sōlāris* (*sōl*, the sun)], pertaining to the sun ; produced or regulated by the sun.

sold, *p.p.* of **SELL**.

sol'der, *n.* [Fr., from *L. solidāre* (*solidus*, **SOLID**)], melted metal used for fastening harder metals together ;—*v.*, to unite pieces by solder.

sol'dier (*sōl'jēr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late *L. soldārius*, the pay of a soldier], one who serves in an army ; a man of bravery or experience in war.—*a.*, **sol'dier-like** or **sol'dierly**, like or becoming a soldier ; brave.—*n.*, **sol'diery**, a body of soldiers ; the whole of the soldiers of a country.

sole (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *solea*], the under part of the foot, or of a boot or shoe; the under part of anything; foundation;—*v.*, to put on a sole.

sole (2), *n.* [L. *solea*, the sole of the foot], a kind of flat fish.

sole (3), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solus*], by oneself; only; single.—*adv.*, **solely**.

solecism (*sol'ésizm*), *n.* [L., from Gk. *soloikismos*, a way of speaking Greek at *Solio*], an incorrect use of language; absurdity in anything.

solemn (*sol'ém*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solemnis*, annual, solemn], kept with much religious ceremony; devout; serious.—*n.*, **solemnity**, an act of religious worship; ritual; gravity; impressiveness.—*v.*, **solemnize**, to observe with proper ceremonies; to make serious; to compose the mind for worship.

sol-fa, *v.*, to sing the notes of the scale with the syllables *sol*, *fa*, etc.;—*a.*, denoting a system of musical notation.

solfeaggio (*solfej'ô*), *n.* [It., from above], an exercise on the notes of the scale.

solicit (*sôl'sit*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *solicitare*, to stir up], to ask earnestly from; to entreat; to beseech; to rouse to action.—*ns.*, **solicitation**, act of soliciting; earnest request; continued asking; **solicitor**, a person who conducts law business; a lawyer.—*a.*, **solicitous**, earnestly asking or desiring; anxious; concerned.—*n.*, **solicitude**, state of being solicitous; uncasiness of mind; anxiety.

solid, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *solidus*], hard through and through; having its parts strongly built; not hollow or cracked; having length, breadth, and thickness; sound or weighty, as an argument;—*n.*, anything with its parts firmly knit; a strong and firm body; (mathematics) that which has length, breadth, and thickness.—*n.*, **solidarity**, a

union of interests, rights, and duties; community; fellowship.

—*v.*, **solidify**, to make or become solid; to harden.—*ns.*, **solidification**, the act of making or of becoming solid; **solidity** and **solidness**, the state of being solid; density; stability.

soliloquy (*sôl'il'ôkwî*), *n.* [L. *solus*, alone; *loqui*, to speak], a speech made when alone; a talking to oneself.—*v.*, **soliloquize**, to talk to oneself.

solitaire (*solitâr'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *solitarius* (*solus*, alone)], a single jewel in a setting; a game played on a special board by one person.—*a.*, **solitary**, living alone; with no inhabitants; happening only once;—*n.*, one who lives alone.—*n.*, **solitude**, state of being solitary; want of company; a lonely place.

sol'o, *n.* [It., as above], a piece of music played or sung by one person; (*pl.*) **solos**.—*n.*, **soloist**, one who sings or plays a solo.

solstice (*sol'stis*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sôlstitium* (*sol*, the sun; *sistere*, to stop)], the point of its course at which the sun is farthest north or south, and seems to stand still and then turn back; the longest or the shortest day.

sol'uble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *solubilis* (*solvere*, to loosen)], that can be dissolved in a fluid; able to be explained or worked out.—*ns.*, **solubility**; **solu'tion**, a loosening or separating into parts; dissolution; explanation; a liquid with something dissolved in it; the working out of a problem.

solve, *v.* [L. *solvere*, to loosen], to separate into parts; to find out the meaning of; to make clear; to work out.—*a.*, **sol'vable**, able to be solved or explained.—*n.*, **solvability**.—*a.*, **sol'vent**, having the power of dissolving; able to pay one's debts;—*n.*, that which can dissolve something.—*n.*, **sol'vency**.

sombre (*som'bér*), *a.* [Fr. (prob. ex- L. *umbra*, shade)], dark in

colour; low in spirits. — *n.*, **som'breness**. — *adv.*, **som'brelly**.

some (*sūm*), *a.* [A.S.], consisting of an indefinite number or quantity; in or to a certain degree; more or less; those on one side as distinct from others; a certain (one). — *n.*, **somebody**, a person not clearly known; a person of importance. — *adv.*, **somehow**, in some way or other. — *n.*, **something**, a thing not clearly defined; a bit of anything. — *adv.*, **sometime**, at one time or other; **sometimes**, now and then; occasionally; **somewhat**, in some degree; — *n.*, an uncertain quantity; something. — *adv.*, **some-where**, in some place or other; **somewhere**, to some place or other.

somersault (*sūm'ersault*) and **som'erset**, *ns.* [O.Fr. *sombre-saut* (L. *SUPRA*, *saltus*, from *salire*, to leap)], a leap in which one turns heels over head.

somnam'bulate, *v.* [L. *somnus*, sleep; *ambulāre*, to walk], to walk in one's sleep. — *ns.*, **som-bam'būlism**, sleep-walking; **somnam'būlist**.

somniferous, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep; *ferre*, to bring], causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

som'nolence, *n.* [L. *somnolentia*], sleepiness; drowsiness. — *a.*, **som'nolent**, sleepy; drowsy.

son (*sūn*), *n.* [A.S.], a male child; one treated with great kindness; a term of affection. — *ns.*, **son-in-law**, the husband of one's daughter; **son'ship**, the character or state of a son.

sona'ta, *n.* [It., from L. *sondare*, to sound], a musical composition, usually consisting of three or more movements in different rhythms.

Song, *n.* [A.S., same root as *SING*], a short piece of poetry set to music; poetry; a small sum or price. — *n.*, **song'ster**, one skilled in singing; a singing bird; — *f.*, **song'stress**.

son'net, *n.* [Fr., from It., from L.

sonus, a SOUND], a poem of fourteen lines, in which the 1st, 4th, 5th and 8th, the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th, and usually the 9th, 11th and 13th, the 10th, 12th and 14th rhyme with each other. — *n.*, **sonneteer**, one who writes sonnets.

sonor'ous (*sōnōr'ūs*), *a.* [L. *sonōrus* (*sonus*, a sound)], sounding when struck; giving a loud, clear sound; deep in tone. — *n.*, **sonor'ousness**.

soon, *adv.* [A.S.], in a short time; at an early hour; willingly.

soot, *n.* [A.S.], the loose black particles from smoke. — *a.*, **soo'ty**, pertaining to soot; causing soot; dirty with soot; like soot.

sooth, *a.* [A.S.], true; faithful; — *n.*, truth. — *v.*, **sooth'say**, to say the truth; to foretell; to predict; to prophesy. — *n.*, **sooth'sayer**, one who foretells; a prophet.

soothe, *v.* [A.S., same root as *SOOTH*], to please with kind words or actions; to ease; to relieve; to flatter or humour.

sop, *n.* [A.S., same root as *SUP*], bread dipped in broth, gravy, etc.; something given to keep one quiet; — *v.*, to steep in a liquid. — *pres. p.*, **sopping**; *p.p.*, **sopped**.

sophism (*sof'izm*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *sōphos*, wise], a misleading argument; a fallacy. — *n.*, **soph'ist**, a teacher of philosophy, etc.; one who reasons falsely. — *as.*, **sophis'tic** and **sophis'tical**, pertaining to the sophists; false and misleading; unsound. — *v.*, **sophis'ticate**, to make false or impure; vitiate; adulterate; to deprive of simplicity. — *n.*, **soph'istry**, the practice of the sophists; misleading reasoning.

soporif'erous and **soporif'ic**, *as.* [L. *sopor*, sleep; *ferre*, to bring], causing or inducing sleep. — *n.*, **soporif'ic**, that which causes sleep.

sopran'o, *n.* [It., from L. *supra*, above], the highest kind of female or boy's voice; a soprano singer; (*pl.*) **sopran'os**.

sor'cerer, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L.

sortidre, to cast lots], one who practises witchcraft; one skilled in sorcery;—*f.*, *sor'ceress*.—*n.*, *sor'cery*, magic; witchcraft.

sor'did, *a.* [Fr., from *L. sordidus*], dirty; low in mind or thought; mean.—*n.*, *sor'didness*.

sore, *a.* [A.S., painful], feeling or causing pain; painful;—*n.*, a place where pain is felt; bruised flesh or broken skin;—*adv.* (and *sore'ly*), in a sore manner.—*n.*, *sore'ness*.

sor'rel (1), *n.* [O.Fr., akin to *sour*], a plant with leaves having a sour taste.

sor'rel (2), *a.* [Fr. *sor*, akin to *SERE*], reddish-brown;—*n.*, a reddish-brown colour; a horse of this colour.

sor'row (*sor'ō*), *n.* [A.S., same root as *SORE*], pain of mind; grief; mourning;—*v.*, to feel pain of mind; to be sad.—*a.*, *sor'row'ful*, causing or showing sorrow; sad; painful.

sor'ry, *a.* (as *SORE*), sore in mind; pained at loss or disappointment; feeling regret; feeling pity (for); of little worth or value.

sort, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. sors*, a lot], a kind of class; persons or things having the same qualities; order or rank; manner of being or acting;—*v.*, to arrange in lots; to put in order; (out) to select.—*n.*, *sor'ter*, one who sorts letters, as in a post-office.

sortie (*sōr'tē*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *sortir*, to make a sally], a sudden attack from a besieged place.

sot, *n.* [O.Fr. ?], a stupid, drunken fellow; one who is always drinking.—*a.*, *sot'tish*, having the nature of a sot; stupid through drink.

sou (*soo*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. solidus*, a coin], a French copper coin, worth five centimes.

sou'briquet. See *SOBRIQUET*.

souchong (*sooshong'*), *n.* [Chinese, little sort], a fine kind of black tea.

sough (*sūf*, or *sou*, *sooch*), *n.* [A.S., imit.], a sighing or murmuring as of wind in trees;—*v.*, to sigh as the wind.

sought (*sawt*), *past tense* and *p.p.* of *SEEK*.

soul (*sōl*), *n.* [A.S.], the seat of life and thought in man; energy; spirit; the leading spirit in any work, etc.; a human being.—*as.*, *souled*, having soul, chiefly in phrases *high-souled*, *great-souled*, etc.; *soul'less*, without soul or feeling; spiritless; mean.

sound (1), *a.* [A.S., akin to *SANE*], unbroken; without a flaw; healthy in mind or body; deep, as sleep; free from error; orthodox; laid on with force.

sound (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to *SWIM*, that which one can swim across], a narrow part of the sea; the air-bladder of a fish.

sound (3), *n.* [Fr., from *L. sondre*], that which can be heard;—*v.*, to strike the ear; to cause to sound; to examine; to test; to direct by a sound; to signal; to spread abroad.

sound (4), *v.* [Fr. *sonder*, prob. from *Scand. sund*, *SOUND* (2)], to measure the depth of water; to try to find out a person's thoughts; to examine with a probe;—*n.*, a long probe.—*n.*, *soun'ding*, act of finding depth; (*pl.*) a part of the sea not too deep to be sounded.

soup (*soop*), *n.* [Fr., akin to *SUP*], a food consisting of meat or vegetables boiled in water.

sour, *a.* [A.S.], having a sharp, bitter taste; not sweet; ill-natured;—*v.*, to grow or to make sour or ill-natured.—*n.*, *sour'ness*.

source (*sōrs*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. surgere*, to rise (see *SURGE*)], that from which anything rises or begins; that which causes life; origin; author.

sour-cROUT. See *SAUERKRAUT*.

souse (*sous*), *n.* [Fr., from same root as *SAUCE*], pickle made with salt; that which is kept in pickle;—*v.*, to steep in pickle; to plunge into; to fall upon suddenly; to wet through and through.

south, *n.* [A.S.], the direction where the sun is at midday in

the Northern Hemisphere. — *a.*, **south-east'**, half-way between south and east; — *n.*, the south-east point. — *as.*, **south-easterly**, from or toward the south-east; **south-eastern**, belonging to the south-east; **south-erly** (*sūth'ērli*), from or toward the south; — *adv.*, toward the south. — *a.*, **south'ern** (*sūth'ēr'n*), pertaining to the south; toward the south; — *n.*, one who lives in the south. — *as.*, **south'ernmost** and **south'most**, farthest to the south; **south'ward**, toward the south; **south-west'**, **south-westerly**, etc. — *n.*, **south-wes'ter** (or *sou-wes'tēr*), a gale from the south-west; a waterproof hat with a flap over the neck.

south'ernwood, *n.*, a shrubby, aromatic plant.

souvenir' (*soov'ērēr'*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. subvenire* (SUB-, *venire*, to come)], something to keep a person from forgetting; a keepsake.

sovereign (*sov'ērīn*), *a.* [Fr., from late *L. superānus* (see SUPRA)], having the highest power or position; above all others; belonging to a king or chief ruler; — *n.*, a king or a queen; a gold coin worth twenty shillings. — *n.*, **sovereignty** (*sov'rīnti*), the state of being sovereign; sovereign power; supremacy.

soviet (*sōv'yēt*), *n.* [Russian], an assembly elected by all the people of a district in Russia for managing the affairs of the district.

sow (1), *n.* [A.S.], the female pig; an oblong mass of melted metal (see PIG).

sow (2) (*sō*), *v.* [A.S.], to scatter seed on the ground; to spread abroad; to plant by seed. — *p.p.*, **sown** and **sowed**.

soya (*soi'ya*), *n.* [Japanese], an edible bean grown in the Far East.

spa, *n.*, a spring of mineral water, so called from *Spa*, in Belgium; a health resort with mineral springs.

space (*spās*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *L.*

spatium], place or room; distance of place or time; — *v.*, to place things with spaces between. — *a.*, **spa'cious** (*spā'shūs*), having plenty of space; very large.

spade, *n.* [A.S.], an instrument for digging, having a broad flat blade and a long handle; — *v.*, to dig with a spade.

span (1), *v.* [A.S.], to stretch or bridge over; to measure with the fingers outstretched; — *n.*, the length between the point of the outstretched thumb and little finger; nine inches; the distance crossed by an arch, etc.; a space of time; a yoke of oxen or horses. — *pres. p.*, **spanning**; *p.p.*, **spanned**. — *n.*, **span'ner**, an instrument for tightening screw nuts.

span (2), *past* of SPIN.

span'drel, *n.* [etym. ?], the space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular frame around it.

spangle (*spāng'gl*), *n.* [A.S. *spangl*], a small piece of glittering metal; anything that sparkles; — *v.*, to ornament with spangles; to sparkle.

Span'lard (*spān'yārd*), *n.*, a native of Spain. — *a.*, **Span'ish**, pertaining to Spain, its people, etc.; — *n.*, the language of Spain.

span'iel (*spān'yēl*), *n.* [Sp. *español*], a dog, with long thick hair and hanging ears, of Spanish breed.

spank, *v.* [E., imit. ?], to strike with the open hand; to walk or sail quickly. — *n.*, **span'ker**, one who spanks; a fore-and-aft sail; a fleet horse.

spar (1), *n.* [M.E., perhaps akin to SPEAR], any long, narrow piece of wood; the cross-woods of a fence; a mast, yard, etc., of a ship.

spar (2), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of mineral, flaky and shining. — *a.*, **spar'ry**, consisting of or like spar.

spar (3), *v.* [O.Fr. *esparer*], to strike with the spurs, as cocks do; to fight with the fists in fun or in earnest; to quarrel in words; — *n.*, a fight. — *pres. p.*, **spar'ring**; *p.p.*, **sparred**.

spar'able. See SPARROW.

späre, a. [A.S.], small in quantity; thin; over and above what is needed; kept for future use;—*v.*, to use in small quantities; to do without; to show mercy to; to lay up for future use.—*n.*, **späre'ness**, leanness; thinness.—*a.*, **spär'ing**, using little; frugal; saving.—*adv.*, **spär'ingly**.—*n.*, **spär'ingness**.

spark, n. [A.S.], a small particle of fire; any small sparkling body; that which can be kindled into life or action; a gay young fellow.

sparkle, n., a little spark; a gleam; brightness;—*v.*, to give out sparks; to shine; (of drink) to send up small bubbles.

sparrow (*spär'ô*), *n.* [A.S.], a small, brown, chirping bird.—*ns.*, **spar'row-bill** and **spar'able**, a small nail in soles of boots and shoes (so called from its shape); **spar'row-hawk**, a small hawk which preys upon sparrows, etc.

sparse, a. [L. *spargere*, to scatter], thinly scattered; scanty; rare.—*ns.*, **sparse'ness** and **spar'sity**.—*adv.*, **sparse'ly**.

Spar'tan, a., pertaining to ancient Sparta; courageous; able to endure;—*n.*, a native of Sparta; a brave person.

spasm, n. [Fr., from Gk. *spasmos*], a sudden, violent, and involuntary contraction of the muscles; a paroxysm; a sudden effort soon over.—*as.*, **spasmod'ic** (also **spasmod'ical**), pertaining to spasms; acting by fits and starts.

spas'tic, suffering from muscular spasms due to faulty nervous control.—*adv.*, **spasmod'ically**.

spate, n. [etym. ?], a river flood.

spats, n. pl. [from SPATTER-dashes], short gaiters.

spat'ter, v. [from *spat*, to SPIT], to scatter moisture; to cover with spots of mud; to speak ill of.

spav'in, n. [O.Fr. *esparvain*, akin to root of SPARROW], a swelling of the joints of a horse's leg.—*a.*, **spav'ined**, ill with spavin.

spawn, n. [O.Fr., *espandre*, from L. *expandere*, to EXPAND], the eggs of fish or frogs; offspring;—*v.*, to lay eggs as fish do; to bring forth.—*n.*, **spaw'ner**, a female fish.

speak, v. [A.S.], to utter words; to make thought known by words; to make a speech; to make mention.—*past*, **spoke** or **spake**; *p.p.*, **spo'ken**.—*ns.*, **spea'ker**, one who speaks; **Speaker**, the chairman of the House of Commons; **spea'ker-ship**; **spea'king-trumpet**, an instrument for carrying the voice to a great distance.

spear, n. [A.S., akin to SPAR (1)], a long shaft pointed with iron, used in fighting, hunting, or in catching fish;—*v.*, to kill with a spear.—*ns.*, **spear'man**, one armed with a spear; **spearmint**, mint with spear-shaped leaves.

special (*spesh'al*), *a.* [L. *specialis* (*species*, a kind)], of a particular kind; differing from others; out of the common; fitted for a particular purpose; belonging to one only.—*adv.*, **specially**, in a special way; most of all; in a high degree.—*v.*, **specialize**, to attend to special points; to fit for special use.—*ns.*, **specialism**, devotion to a special branch; **specialist**, one skilled in some special branch of knowledge; **speciality** (*spesh'ial'iti*) and **specialty** (*spesh'al'ti*), that in which a man is highly skilled; a special product; **species** (*spē'shēz*), a number of things which have the same nature or characteristics; animals or plants classified by qualities which they have in common; a subdivision of a genus; **specie** (*spē'shē*), coined money, as distinct from bank notes.—*v.*, **specify** (*spes'ifi*), to make particular mention of; to point out clearly; to give details.—*n.*, **specif'ic**, a medicine of special use in a special disease;—*a.*, marking a species; pointing out clearly; giving details.—*n.*, **specifica'tion**, a written statement giving details.

specimen (*spes'inèn*), *n.* [L., from *specere*, to look], a part to show the nature of the whole; a sample; a pattern.

specious (*spé'shüs*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *speciosus*], fair to see; seemingly worthy, esp. at first sight; plausible.—*n.*, **spec'iousness**.

speck, *n.* [A.S.], a small spot; a blemish; a stain; a very small bit;—*v.*, to mark with spots.

speck'le, *n.*, a little speck or spot of a different colour;—*v.*, to mark with small spots.—*a.*, **speck'led**, spotted.

spec'tacle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *spec-taculum*, a show], something seen; a great show; a remarkable sight; (*pl.*) glasses in a frame to help weak sight.—*a.*, **spectac'ular**, grand; showy.

spectá'tor, *n.* [L., from *spec'tare*, to look on], one who looks on.

spec'tre (*spek'tér*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spectrum*, a vision], a spirit become visible; a ghost.—*a.*, **spec'tral**, pertaining to or like a spectre; ghostly; made by the spectrum.—*ns.*, **spec'trum**, the colours of a ray of light separated by means of a prism; (*pl.*) **spec'tra**; **spec'troscope**, an instrument for separating and examining the colours of a ray of light.

spec'ulate, *v.* [L. *speculátus* (*speculáti*, to observe)], to turn a matter over in the mind; to buy in hope of selling at a high profit.—*ns.*, **specula'tion**, act of speculating; a mental view in search of truth; a buying in the hope of selling at a profit; **spec'ulator**.—*a.*, **spec'ulative**, in the habit of speculating; pertaining to or formed by speculation.

spec'ulum, *n.* [L., a mirror (*specere*, to look)], a mirror of polished metal for examining parts of the body; (*pl.*) **spec'ula**.—*a.*, **spec'ular**, pertaining to a speculum; like a mirror.

speech, *n.* [A.S., from *SPEAK*], power of speaking; the use of words to express thought; words used in speaking; an address; an oration; language. — *a.*

speech'less, dumb; silent.—*n.*, **speech'lessness**.

speed, *n.* [A.S.], quickness of motion; progress; success; amount of motion in a given time;—*v.*, to move or cause to move quickly; to make haste; to make or become successful; to wish success to.—*past* and *p.p.*, **sped**.—*a.*, **spee'dy**, quick, swift; rapid.—*n.*, **spee'diness**.—*adv.*, **spee'dily**.

speedom'eter, *n.* [SPEED + METER], an instrument for measuring the speed of a bicycle, motor car, etc.

spell (1), *n.* [A.S. *spelian*, to act for another], a turn (of work); a short space of time.

spell (2), *n.* [A.S., a story], words supposed to have a magic power; a charm.—*a.*, **spell'bound**, bound by a spell; fascinated.

spell (3) *v.*, to tell or write the letters of a word; (out) to read slowly and with difficulty.—*past* and *p.p.*, **spelled** or **spelt** (1).—*ns.*, **spell'ing**, act of saying or writing the letters of a word; **spell'ing-bee**, a spelling match; **spell'ing-book**, a book for teaching spelling.

spelt (2), *n.* [A.S.], a kind of grain.

spel ter, *n.* [Du., akin to *FEWTER*], zinc.

spen'cer, *n.*, a short knitted jacket, named from Earl Spencer; a fore-and-aft sail behind the fore or the main mast.

spend, *v.* [A.S., from late L. *dispendere*, to DISPENSE], to pay out money for goods, etc., to lay out or use; to wear out by using; to pass, as time.—*past* and *p.p.*, **spent**.—*n.*, **spend'thrift**, one who spends money foolishly.

Spenser'ian, *a.*, pertaining to Edmund Spenser, or to his stanza in the *Faerie Queen*.

sperm, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sperma*, seed], animal seed; eggs of fish or frogs; spawn.—*a.*, **spermatic**.—*ns.*, **sperm'-oil**, oil got from the sperm-whale; **sperm'-whale**, a kind of whale from which sperm-oil and spermaceti are got; **spermaceti** [L. *cetus*, a whale], fat from the

sperm-whale, used in making candles, etc.

spew (*spū*), *v.* [A.S.], to vomit; to cast forth with disgust.

sphagnum (*sfa'g-num*), *n.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, a moss], kinds of moss found in marshy places, used for packing or dressing wounds.

sphere (*sfer*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sphaera*, Gk. *sphaira*, a ball], a round body every point of whose surface is equally distant from the centre; a globe; the extent of a person's work or influence; —*v.*, to put in a sphere; to make perfectly round.—*as.*, **sphér'ic** and **sphér'ical**.—*ns.*, **sphér'icity** (*sferis'iti*), state of being spherical; **sphér'oid**, something nearly but not quite a sphere.—*a.*, **sphéro'idal**.

sphinx (*sfinx*), *n.* [L., from Gk.], a fabulous monster with the body of a lioness and the head of a woman, supposed to devour all who were unable to answer its riddles; a stone statue of this in Egypt; an inscrutable person.

spice, *n.* [Fr., from L. *species*], a vegetable product with a strong aromatic taste, used for seasoning; a trace; —*v.*, to season with spice.—*n.*, **spi'cery**, the whole class of spices; place where spices are kept. — *a.*, **spi'cy**, full of spice; witty; fragrant; pungent; smart, racy, —*n.*, **spi'ciness**.

spick and span, *a.* [SPIKE AND SPOON], neat, smart, and new.

spid'er, *n.* [A.S. *spinther* (see SPIN)], an eight-legged insect-like animal which spins a web to catch flies.

spig'ot, *n.* [Provençal *espigot*, from L. *spica*, spike], a pin or plug for stopping the outlet of a cask.

spike, *n.* [Scand.?, akin to SPOKE (1)], a big nail; an ear of corn; —*v.*, to pierce with a spike; to plant with spikes; to drive a nail into the touch-hole of a cannon.—*n.*, **spikelet**, a small spike.—*a.*, **spi'ky**, full of spikes; like a spike.

spikenard (*spik'nard*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spica nardi*], a sweet-

smelling oil from the nard plant, which bears spikelike flowers.

spile, *n.* [E., akin to SPIRE], a pin to stop a hole; a bung; a pile.

spill (1), *n.* [etym. ?], a thin piece of wood or twisted paper used for lighting candles, etc.

spill (2), *v.* [A.S., to destroy], to allow to run out, as water, etc.; to pour out; to be wasted.

spin, *v.* [A.S., akin to SPAN], to draw out and twist into threads; to whirl round; (out) to draw out to a great length; to prolong.—*pres. p.*, **spinning**; *past* span or spun; *p.p.*, spun.—*ns.*, **spin'ner**, one who spins; a long-legged insect; **spin'neret**, that part of a spider's body by means of which it spins its thread; **spin'nery**.

spinach (*spin'dch*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Pers. ?], a vegetable with leaves used for food.

spin'dle, *n.* [A.S.], the rod on which the thread is twisted and rolled in spinning; a measure of yarn; a pin round which anything turns; an axis; a shaft.

spin'drift, *n.* [etym. ?], fine spray blown along the surface of water.

spine, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spinal*], a thorn; something sharp-pointed; the backbone.—*as.*, **spi'nal**, pertaining to the backbone; **spi'nose**, **spi'nous**, and **spi'ny**, like a spine; thorny.

spinet' (or *spin'et*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *spina*, SPINE], an old-fashioned piano (so called because its strings were struck with pointed quills).

spin'ney, *n.* [SPINE], a small wood or thicket.

spin'ster, *n.* [A.S., one who spins], an unmarried woman.

spir'acle, *n.* [L. *spiraculum* (*spir'are*, to breathe)], the hole through which whales, etc., breathe; any small passage for air.

spire (1), *n.* [A.S., a reed-stalk], a stalk or blade; something tall and tapering to a point; a steeple.—*as.*, **spir'al**, like a spire; **spir'y**, having spires.

spire (2), *n.* [L. *spira*, a coil], any-

thing twisted: the thread of a screw; *a*. curl.—*a.*, **spir'al**, winding like the thread of a screw;—*n.*, a curve so winding.

adv., **spir'ally**.

spir'it, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *spiritus*], the breath or life of man; the part of man which lives and knows; a ghost; one who takes a leading part; state of mind; real meaning; mental vigour; distilled liquid; alcohol; (*usu. pl.*) strong drink;—*v.*, to carry off secretly.—*as.*, **spir'ited**, lively; animated; **spir'itless**, without life or spirit; dull; dejected; **spir'itual**, of the nature of spirit; pure in heart; pertaining to divine or sacred things; relating to the after life;—*n.*, a traditional American Negro hymn.—*v.*, **spir'itualize**, to make spiritual; to make pure in heart; to give a spiritual meaning to.—*ns.*, **spir'itualism**, the belief that spirits send messages to the living through mediums; **spir'itualist**, one who believes in spiritualism; **spir'itual'ity**, state of being spiritual; purity of heart.—*a.*, **spir'ituous**, containing alcohol or spirit.

spirit. See **SPURT**.

spit (1), *n.* [A.S.], a pointed piece of iron on which meat is roasted;—*v.*, to put on a spit; to pierce with a spit.—*pres. p.*, **spitting**; *p.p.*, **spitted**.

spit (2), *v.* [A.S.], to cast out of the mouth.—*pres. p.* **spitting**; *p.p.*, **spit**; *past*, **spat**.—*ns.*, **spit'tle**, that which is spit out; the fluid in the mouth; saliva; **spit-toon'**, a vessel for spitting into.

spite, *n.* [for **DESPITE**], ill-feeling, ill-will, or hatred;—*v.*, to vex; to annoy; to thwart.—*a.*, **spite'ful**, full of spite; desiring to vex.—*n.*, **spite'fulness**.

splash, *v.* [Fr., *imit.*], to dash water about; to dabble in water;—*n.*, water or mud dashed about.—*n.*, **splash'board**, a board on a vehicle to protect the occupants from mud.—*a.*, **splash'y**, wet and muddy.

splay, *v.* [a contraction of **DISPLAY**], to slope or slant, to put out of joint;—*a.*, turned outwards, as in **splay-foot**;—*n.*, a slope or bevel on the sides of a door or a window.

spleen, *n.* [L. and Gk. *splēn*], a soft gland near the stomach, once supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy; ill-nature; bad temper; lowness of spirits.—*n.*, **splenetic**, one affected with spleen;—*a.* (and **splenet'ical**), bad-tempered; low in spirits.

splen'dent, *a.* [L. *splendēre*, to shine], shining; lustrous.

splen'id, *a.* [L. *splendidus*], shining brightly; having a grand appearance; very famous.—*n.*, **splendour** (*splen'dör*), brightness; grandeur; show.

splice, *v.* [Du. *splitsen*, from root of **SPLIT**], to join two ends of a rope by weaving the strands together; to join pieces of wood or of metal by overlapping the ends;—*n.*, a joint made by splicing.

split, *n.* [Du.], a piece of wood split off; a thin piece used to bind a broken limb;—*v.*, to bind with splints.—*n.*, **splin'ter**, a small piece split off;—*v.*, to split into long, thin pieces; to splint; to bind up.

split, *v.* [Du.], to divide from end to end; to burst asunder; to dash to pieces; to separate;—*n.*, a crack or rent; a breach in a political party, etc.—*pres. p.*, **splitting**; *past* and *p.p.*, **split**.

splurge, *n.*, an ostentatious display.

splut'ter, *v.* [*imit.*], to talk indistinctly; to stammer;—*n.*, a confused noise.

spoil, *v.* [Fr., from L. *spolium*, booty], to make useless; to injure; to destroy; to take from by force;—*n.*, that which is taken by force.—*past* and *p.p.*, **spoilt** or **spoiled**.

spoke (1), *n.* [A.S., akin to **SPIKE**], one of the rays of a wheel from the nave to the rim; a step of a ladder.—*n.*, **spoke'shave**, a tool for smoothing spokes, etc.

spoke (2), *past tense* of **SPEAK**.

spokes'man, *n.* [SPOKE (2)], one who speaks on behalf of others; an advocate.

spolia'tion, *n.* [L. *spoliāre*, to SPOIL], the act of plundering.

spōn'dee, *n.* [Gk. *spōndē*, a drink-offering], a measure in poetry of two long syllables marked —, first used in songs accompanying drink-offerings.—*a.*, **spōndā'ic**, pertaining to or consisting of spōndees.

sponge (*spūnj*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *spongia*], the skeleton of a sea-animal used to suck up water; a mop for cleaning out a cannon; dough; a light cake; a hanger-on;—*v.*, to wipe with a sponge; to gain in a mean way.—*a.*, **spongy**, like a sponge; wet and soft.

spon'sor, *n.* [L. *spondēre*, to promise], one who promises for another; a surety; a godfather or godmother.

spontā'neous, *a.* [L. *sponte*, of one's own accord], of one's own free will; unforced; without a visible cause.—*ns.*, **spontane'ity** and **spontā'neousness**, state of being spontaneous.

spool, *n.* [Du.], a reel for thread;—*v.*, to wind upon a spool.

spoon, *n.* [A.S., a chip], a small, shallow bowl with a handle, used in preparing or taking food;—*v.*, to use a spoon.—*n.*, **spoon'-bill**, a long-legged bird having a bill like a spoon.—*a.*, **spoo'ny**, soft or silly; too fond.—*n.*, **spoon'ful**, a small quantity; as much as a spoon can hold.

spoor, *n.* [Du.], marks made by the feet; trail; trace.

sporad'ic, *a.* [Gk. *sporadikos* (*speirein*, to sow)], happening only here and there.

spore, *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, a seed], a minute seed of ferns and other non-flowering plants.

spor'ran, *n.* [Gael., a purse], the leather purse or pouch worn in front of a kilt.

sport, *n.* [a contraction of DIS-PORT], a making of fun; that which makes mirth; an object of mirth; racing, hunting, fish-

ing, and the like; an abnormal form of a plant or animal; (*pl.*) athletic games;—*v.*, to make merry; to have fun; to take part in racing, etc.—*as.*, **sport'-ful**, merry; frolicsome; **spor'-ting** and **spor'tive**, pertaining to or fond of sports.—*n.*, **sports'-man**, one who is fond of sport; one who takes life as a game and faces whatever it brings with equanimity.

spot, *n.* [M.E., akin to SPOUT], a dirty mark; a stain; a small part of different colour; a place;—*v.*, to make dirty marks; to cover with spots; to detect.—*pres. p.*, **spotting**; *p.p.*, **spotted**.—*as.*, **spot'less**, without a spot; pure; innocent; **spot'ted** and **spot'ty**, covered with spots.

spouse (*spouz*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sponsus* (*spondēre*, to promise)], husband or wife.—*a.*, **spou'sal**, pertaining to a spouse or to marriage; espousal.

spout, *v.* [M.E., from SPROUT ?], to flow out with force; to speak much;—*n.*, the end of a pipe or the mouth of a vessel; a pipe for rain water; a jet of water.—*n.*, **spou'ter**, a great talker.

sprain; *v.* [O.Fr. *espreindre*, from L. *exprimere* (EX-, *premere*, to PRESS)], to twist or wrench the muscles;—*n.*, injury caused in this way.

sprang, *v.*, *past tense* of SPRING.

sprat, *n.* [A.S.], a small fish somewhat like a herring.

sprawl, *v.* [A.S.], sit or lie with the limbs spread ungracefully.

spray (1), *n.* [E., from Teut.], particles of water, etc., driven by the wind;—*v.*, to blow spray upon.

spray (2), *n.* [A.S.], a small branch with leaves or blossoms.

spread (*spred*), *v.* [A.S.], to open out; to scatter; to form into a broad surface; to pass from one to another.—*past* and *p.p.*, **spread**.—*n.*, **spread'-eagle**, an eagle with outstretched wings; with the arms and legs spread out.—*a.*, **boastful**; **bombastic**.

spree, *n.* [etym. ?], a bit of fun; a drinking frolic.

spring, *n.* [etym. ?], a shoot or twig; a small nail.

sprightly (*sprī'li*), *a.* [from **SPRITE**], full of life; active; alert.

spring, *v.* [A.S.], to move quickly and suddenly; to leap from the ground; to come up from beneath the ground; to result; to appear; to be descended; to cause to explode; to overstrain; (back) to rebound;—*n.*, a quick and sudden motion; a leap; a source; upflow of water; elastic force; an elastic body used to produce or to regulate force; the first season of the year.—*past*, **sprung** or **sprang**; *p.p.*, **sprung**.—*n.*, **springe** (*sprinj*), a spring noose for snaring animals;—*v.*, to catch in a snare.—*n.*, **spring'-tide** (see **TIDE**), the highest tide (opposed to **NEAP-TIDE**).—*a.*, **spring'y**, pertaining to or like a spring; full of springs; elastic.—*n.*, **spring'iness**.

sprinkle (*sprinkl*), *v.* [A.S., same root as **SPRING**], to scatter in small drops; to cover slightly, as with dust;—*n.* (and **sprinkling**), act of sprinkling; a thin layer; a small and scattered number.

sprite, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. spiritus*, breath], a spirit; an elf.

sprout, *v.* [A.S., akin to **SPOUT** and **SPURT**], to begin to grow; to bud;—*n.*, a bud; a young shoot.

spruce (*sproos*), *a.* [Fr. *pruce*, from Ger. *Prussen*, Prussia ?], neat or smart.—*n.*, **spruce** or **spruce'-fir**, a fir the sprouts of which were used in flavouring spruce-beer.

spruce'-beer, *n.* [for Ger. *sprossen bier*, beer of sprouts], beer flavoured with sprouts of fir.

sprung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **SPRING**.

spry, *a.* [?], lively, smart, brisk.

spume, *n.* [*L. spūma*], froth; foam;—*v.*, to throw up spume.—*as.*, **spu'mous** and **spu'my**, foamy; frothy.

spun, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **SPIN**.

sponk, *n.* [Ir., akin to **SPONGE**], energy of spirit; courage.

spur, *n.* [A.S.], a spike or spiked

wheel attached to a rider's boot for urging on his horse; anything that urges on; a projection on the leg of a cock or the base of a flower; a range of mountains at an angle with a larger one;—*v.*, to prick with a spur; to urge; to go forward with great haste.—*pres. p.*, **spurring**; *p.p.*, **spurred**.—*as.*, **spurred** having a spur; **spur'ing**, using spurs; riding at great speed.—*n.*, **spur'-wheel**, a wheel with teeth round its rim.

spurge (*spèrj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *espurge*, from *L. expurgāre*, to **EXPTUR-GATE**], a plant with a hot, milky juice, used as a medicine.

spū'rious, *a.* [*L. spurius*, not genuine], not of the right kind; not what it seems to be; counterfeit.

spurn, *v.* [A.S., from root of **SPUR**], to drive away, as with the foot; to treat with contempt;—*n.*, scornful treatment.

spurt and **spirt**, *vs.* [A.S. *sprytlan*, akin to **SPROUT**], to flow out in a sudden stream; to gush out with force;—*n.*, a sudden flow from a tube or an opening; a strong and short-lived effort;—*v.*, to make a strong and sudden effort.

sput'ter, *v.* [freq. of **SPOUT**], to scatter drops of spittle; to throw off drops with noise; to speak quickly and indistinctly;—*n.*, drops thrown off; rapid speaking.

spy, *v.* [O.Fr. *espie* (*L. specēre*, to see)], to get sight of; to see at a distance; to watch what is going on;—*n.*, one who watches and reports what others are doing; a person sent to find out the strength, etc., of an enemy; an informer.—*n.*, **spy'-glass**, a glass for spying; a small telescope.

squab (*skwob*), *a.* [Scand. ?], fat and short, squat; without feathers;—*n.*, an unfeathered pigeon; a short, fat person; a stuffed cushion or sofa.

squab'ble (*skwob'l*), *v.* [Scand. ?], to contend noisily; to wrangle;—*n.*, a noisy quarrel.

squad (*skwod*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *squadra*, SQUARE], a number of men at drill; a small party of men at work.

squadron (*skwod'ron*), *n.* [O.Fr., from root of SQUAD], a band of horse soldiers of two troops, from 120 to 200 men; part of a fleet commanded by a flag-officer.

squalid (*skwol'id*), *a.* [L. *squalidus*], very dirty and mean.—*ns.*, **squal'or** and **squal'idness**.

squall (*skwawl*), *v.* [Scand.], to cry out loudly; to scream as a child;—*n.*, a loud cry; a strong blast of wind or rain.—*a.*, **squally**, gusty; blustering.

squander (*skwon'dér*), *v.* [etym. ?], to spend heedlessly; to disperse or waste.

square, *a.* [O.Fr. *esquarre*, from late L. (EX-, *quadrare*, akin to *quatuor*, four)], having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; rightly fitted; giving equal justice; fair; leaving no balance;—*n.*, a square figure; a four-sided space with houses on all sides; an instrument for testing right angles; a body of soldiers in a square; the product of a number multiplied by itself;—*v.*, to make like a square; to put right or even; to multiply a number by itself; to agree exactly.

squash (*skwosh*), *v.* [O.Fr. *esquacher* (EX-, L. *côgere*, to drive)], to crush into a flattened mass; to squeeze to pulp;—*n.*, anything soft and easily pressed; unripe fruit; a sudden, heavy fall; game played with rackets and soft ball.

squat (*skwot*), *v.* [O.Fr., from root of SQUASH], to sit on the crossed legs; to sit close to the ground; to settle on land without legal right;—*a.*, sitting close to the ground; short and thick.—*pres. p.*, **squatting**; *p.p.*, **squatted**.—*n.*, **squat'ter**, one who settles on land without a title.

squaw, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a North American Indian woman.

squeak, *v.* [imit.], to utter a short, sharp, shrill cry.

squeal, *v.* [Scand., for *squeakle*], to utter a shrill, long-continued cry;—*n.*, a long, shrill cry.

squea'mish, *a.* [M.E. *skweymous*, from O.Fr. *escoymous*], easily made sick; too nice; easily offended.—*n.*, **squea'mishness**.

squeeze, *v.* [A.S. *cwisan*], to press tightly; to crush small; to make one's way, as through a crowd;—*n.*, act or result of squeezing.

squib, *n.* [etym. ?], a paper tube filled with gunpowder, and thrown burning into the air; a small firework; a witty or sarcastic saying.

squill, *n.* [L. and Gk. *squilla*, a sea-leek], a plant of the onion kind, used in medicine.

squint, *v.* [etym. ?], to have the eyes at different angles; to look sideways;—*a.*, not straight;—*n.*, a crooked look; a slight glance.

squire, *n.*, a form of ESQUIRE.

squirm, *v.* [imit.], to wriggle in discomfort.

squir'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *sciurellus*, Gk. *skiouros* (*skia*, a shadow; *oura*, a tail)], a small animal with a bushy tail, inhabiting trees.

squirt, *v.* [E., akin to WHIRR], to force a liquid from a narrow pipe;—*n.*, an instrument for so doing; a syringe.

stab, *v.* [M.E.], to pierce with a sharp point; to wound or kill with a sword, etc.; to hurt by falsehood or slander;—*n.*, a wound from a pointed weapon.—*pres. p.*, **stabbing**; *p.p.*, **stabbed**.

stá'ble (1), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *stabilis* (*stāre*, to stand)], standing firmly; not easily moved; lasting.—*ns.*, **stability** and **stá'bleness**, power of standing.—*v.*, **stābillize**.

stá'ble (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stabulum*], a shelter for horses or cattle;—*v.*, to put into a stable.—*n.*, **sta'bling**, room to lodge horses or cattle.

staccato (*stakat'o*), *a.* [It. *staccare*, to separate], with each note sung

- or played in a distinct, pointed manner (opposed to *LEGATO*).
- stack**, *n.* [Scand.], a pile of wood, hay, or straw; a tall chimney or a block of chimneys;—*v.*, to heap up.
- stádium**, *n.* [Gk. *stadion*], a race-course; a Greek measure of 606½ feet; a sports ground; *pl.* *stádia*.
- staff**, *n.* [A.S.], a long, narrow piece of wood; a walking-stick; a rod of office; the handle of an instrument; the pole of a flag; a body of assistants (*pl.* *staffs*); the lines in music on which the notes are written (*pl.*, *staves*).
- stag**, *n.* [A.S.], the male red deer.
- stage** (*stáj*), *n.* [O.Fr. *estage*, a storey, from Low L. *staticum* (L. *stáre*, to stand)], a platform for actors or orators; a theatre; a platform for workmen; resting-place; the distance between two resting-places; a marked amount or period.—*ns.*, **stage'-coach**, a coach that carries passengers from one stage to another; **stage-play**, a play performed on a stage or in a theatre; **stage'-player**; **stag'ing** (*stáj'ing*), a stage for workmen when building.
- stag'ger**, *v.* [Scand.], to walk unsteadily; to reel from side to side; to cause to doubt;—*n.*, an unsteady movement; a reeling from side to side; (*pl.*) a disease of horses, etc.
- stag'nant**, *a.* [L. *stagnáre*, to cease to flow], (water) standing still; impure from not flowing; dull from want of use.—*v.*, **stag'nate**, to cease to flow; to become foul from want of motion; to vegetate; to rust.—*ns.*, **stagna'tion** and **stag'nancy**.
- staid**, *a.* [STAY, -ED], quiet and regular in habits.
- stain**, *v.* [formerly *distain*, from O.Fr. *desteindre* (DIS-, *teindre*; *tingere*, to TINGE)], to make a dirty mark upon; to soil;—*n.*, a dirty mark; disgrace.—*a.*, **stain'less**, without stain; pure; spotless; (steel) that doesn't rust.
- stair**, *n.* [A.S.], a number of steps one above another; one of the

- steps.—*n.*, **stair'case**, a flight of stairs.
- stake**, *n.* [A.S., akin to STACK], a piece of wood driven into the ground; the post at which martyrs were burnt; something risked;—*v.*, to support with stakes; to risk.
- stal'actite**, *n.* [Gk. *stalaktos*, a drop], a stalk of lime hanging from the roof of a limestone cave, formed by dripping water.—*n.*, **stal'agmite**, a similar stalk rising from the ground.
- stale**, *a.* [O.Fr., from root of STALL], not fresh; worn out by use.—*n.*, **stale'ness**.
- stalk** (1) (*stalk*), *n.* [M.E., from A.S. *stæla*], the stem of a plant; anything like a stem.
- stalk** (2) (*stalk*), *v.* [A.S.], to walk with long steps; to stride; to approach (game) in a stealthy manner.
- stall** (*staul*), *n.* [A.S.], a compartment in a stable for cattle or horses; a table on which things are set for sale; a seat in the theatre on the ground floor;—*v.*, to put or keep in a stall; (of an aeroplane) to go out of control from loss of speed.
- stallion** (*stál'yón*), *n.* [Fr.], a male horse for breeding purposes.
- stal'wart** (*stawl'-*), *a.* [A.S., roots of STALL and WORTH], strong; brave; manly; sturdy.
- stá'men**, *n.* [L., a thread] (*pl.*, *stá'mens*), one of the thread-like stalks forming the male organs of a flower.
- stam'ina**, *n.* [L. *stamen*, *pl.* *stamina*], strength; endurance.
- stam'mer**, *v.* [A.S., from root *sta*, to STAND], to hesitate in speaking;—*n.*, a hesitation in speaking; a defect in speech.
- stamp**, *v.* [A.S.], to strike the ground with the foot; to make a mark on; to fix deeply; to crush to a powder;—*n.*, an instrument for stamping or cutting material; a mark made with a stamp; character or value; a heavy hammer for crushing; an official mark indicating payment of some account; adhesive label

with design, for placing on letters and documents to show that postal or other fee has been paid.

stampede (*stámpēd'*), *n.* [Sp. *estampido*, from *estampar*, to STAMP], a rush of frightened cattle; panic.

stance, *n.* [O.Fr. *estance*, from L. *stāre*, to stand], standing room; site; position taken up for playing a stroke in golf, cricket, etc.

stanch (*stanch*) or **staunch** (*stawnch*), *v.* [Fr., from late L. *stancare*, as STAGNATE], to stop a flow;—*a.*, stout and strong; firm in character.

stanchion (*stan'shōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L., as STANCE], a prop or support; an iron bar in front of a window or a stall.

stand, *v.* [A.S.], to be in an upright position; to be on one's feet; to cease from moving; to remain firm or in the same place; to be of a certain height; to be situated on; to bear or endure; to hold a certain course, as a ship.—*past* and *p.p.*, **stood**.—*ns.*, **stand**, the place on which one stands; a raised platform for viewing races, etc.; a stall; **stand'ard**, something set or fixed; a rule or measure; a flag as a symbol of royalty, regiment, etc.; a pole with a flag; an upright support;—*a.*, according to rule; having a fixed value.—*a.*, **stand'ing**, erect or on foot; fixed by rule or law; likely to last; not flowing; not cut down;—*n.*, continuance; right to be heard; rank and place;—*n.*, **stand'-pipe**, a tower-like pipe at a reservoir or other source of water.

stank, *v.*, *past tense* of STINK.

stan'nary, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin], relating to tin mines, etc.;—*n.*, a tin mine.

stan'za, *n.* [It., as STANCE], a division of a poem; a verse.

stā'ple (1), *n.* [A.S.], a loop of metal into which a pin or bolt fastens, or for holding wire in place.

stā'ple (2), *n.* [O.Fr., akin to above], an established mart or market; the chief trade of a

district; fibre of unmanufactured wool, cotton, etc.; raw material;—*a.*, important in the markets; made in large quantities; principal or chief.—*n.*, **stā'pler**, one who classifies fibres.

star, *n.* [A.S.], one of the self-luminous heavenly bodies; an ornament in the shape of a star; a mark in printing (*); a famous performer;—*v.*, to adorn with stars; to shine like a star.—*pres. p.*, **starring**; *p.p.*, **starred**.—*ns.*, **star'-fish**, a star-shaped sea-animal; **star'-gazer**, one who gazes at or reads the stars; a dreamer; **star'light**.—*as.*, **star'-less**, without a star; **star'ry**, full of stars; arranged like the rays of a star.

star'board, *n.* [A.S., akin to STEER], the right side of a ship looking towards the bow (opposite of LARBOARD, now PORT).

starch, *n.* [A.S., akin to STARK], a white substance which, when mixed with water, stiffens linen, etc.; the carbohydrate constituent of food;—*v.*, to stiffen with starch.—*as.*, **starched**, stiffened with starch; stiff in manner; **star'chy**, like starch; stiff in manner.

stare, *v.* [A.S.], to look with the eyes wide open; to look right in one's face;—*n.*, a fixed look.

stark, *a.* [A.S. *stearc*], stiff; strong; downright;—*adv.*, quite; entirely.

star'ling, *n.* [A.S. *star*, -LING], a small bird of dark, glossy speckled plumage, which can be taught to whistle, etc.

start, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to move suddenly; to get or give a sudden fright; to rouse; to begin; to set in motion; to set out; to spring out suddenly;—*n.*, a sudden leap or motion; a sudden alarm; a beginning; a setting in motion; a setting out.

startle (*star'tl*), *v.* [freq. of START], to give a person a sudden fright;—*n.*, a sudden fright or surprise.—*a.*, **startling**, alarming.

starve (*stare*), *v.* [A.S.], to kill or die by hunger or cold; to be in

great want. — *n.*, **starva'tion**, state of being starved. — *a.*, **starveling** (*stär'ling*), thin and weak from want; — *n.*, a half-starved animal; a weakly plant.

state, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *STATUS*], the condition in which a person or a thing is; place or surroundings; rank or position; great show; a country with laws and a government; — *v.*, to give an account of. — *as.*, **stat'ed**, fixed; happening at regular times; **state'ly**, showing great rank or state; of noble appearance. — *ns.*, **state'ment**, that which is told; an account; a narrative; a report; **state'liness**, stately appearance; dignity; **state'-room**, a splendid room in a large house; a private cabin on board a ship; **states'man**, a man skilled in affairs of government; one who directs the business of a country; **states'manship**, the qualities of a statesman. — *a.*, **statesmanlike**, having the qualities of a statesman; becoming to a statesman.

static and **stat'ical**, *as.* [Gk. *statikos*, stationary], pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight or pressure. — *n.*, **statics**, the science which treats of bodies at rest.

station (*stä'shón*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *statio* (*stäre*, to stand)], a stopping-place; a place where police, troops, etc., are stationed; a person's place or duty; occupation; place among others; condition of life; a place where trains stop to take up or set down passengers; — *v.*, to place or set; to appoint to a place or duty. — *a.*, **sta'tionary**, at rest; making no progress. — *n.*, **sta'tion-master**, one who has charge of a railway station.

sta'tioner, *n.* [one having a **STAND**], a bookseller; one who sells writing paper, etc. — *a.*, **sta'tionery**, belonging to a stationer; — *n.*, goods sold by stationers.

sta'tist, *n.* [see **STATE**], one who collects and arranges facts. — *as.*,

statis'tic and **statis'tical**, dealing with facts and figures. — *ns.*, **statis'tics**, facts and figures collected and arranged; **statis'tician** (*stätis'tish'án*), one skilled in arranging facts and figures.

statue (*stät'ü*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *statua*, a standing image], a likeness or piece of sculpture cut in stone or cast in metal. — *n.*, **stat'uary**, the art of making statues; one who makes statues; a group of statues. — *a.*, **statu'esque** (*stät'üesk'*), having the appearance of a statue; dignified; imposing. — *n.*, **statuette** (*stät'üet*), a little statue.

stat'ure, *n.* [L. *statūra*, height (*stäre*, to stand)], height (of a person).

stä'tus, *n.* [L., as above], a person's state or condition; rank; standing.

stat'ute, *n.* [L. *statütum*, set up (*statuere*)], a law made by Parliament; a fixed law; a rule or guide for public action. — *a.*, **stat'utory**, made by statute; with the authority of a statute.

staunch, etc. See **STANCH**.

stave, *n.* [from **STAVES**, *pl.* of **STAFF**], one of the narrow strips of which a cask is made; the lines on which musical notes are written; a verse of poetry; — *v.*, to break in a cask; (off) to put off or to delay. — *past* and *p.p.*, **staved** or **stove**.

stay, *v.* [O.Fr. *ester*, from L. *stäre*?], to continue in a place or state; to dwell; to cease or to cause to cease from moving or acting; to wait or to cause to wait; to fix firmly; to keep from falling; to prop up; — *n.*, that which stays or supports; abode for a time; a stoppage from moving; a rope to support a mast; (*pl.*) a stiffened bodice worn by women; a corset.

stead (*sted*), *n.* [A.S., akin to **STAND**], standing ground; place or room of another; the frame of a bed. — *a.*, **stead'fast**, firmly fixed; resolute; not easily moved. — *n.*, **stead'fastness**. — *a.*, **steady**, firm in position;

not easily moved; faithful to duty or purpose; happening regularly;—*v.*, to make steady; to keep firm or constant; to become steady.

steak (*stāk*), *n.* [Scand.], a slice of meat cooked or ready for cooking.

steal (*stēl*), *v.* [A.S.], to take what is not one's own; (away) to slip away unnoticed; to do anything secretly.—*past*, **stole**; *p.p.*, **stolen**.—*n.*, **stealth** (*stēlth*), the doing of anything hiddenly; a concealed act.—*a.*, **steal'thy**, done in a hidden way; secret.

steam, *n.* [A.S.], vapour rising from boiling water; water in a state of mist or vapour; anything rising like steam;—*v.*, to give out steam: to be driven by steam; to soften by passing over steam; to cook by steam.—*ns.*, **steam'boat**, **steam'ship**, **steam'-vessel**, **steam'-engine**, a boat, etc., moved by steam: **stea'mer**, a ship moved by steam; an engine for use on roads; a vessel for cooking or washing by steam.

steed, *n.* [A.S., akin to *stūd* (1)], a spirited horse.

steel, *n.* [A.S.], iron hardened by being combined with carbon: a bar of steel for sharpening knives; weapons made of steel;—*a.*, made of steel;—*v.*, to point or edge with steel; to make obdurate.—*a.*, **steel'y**, like steel.

steel'yard, *n.* [Low Ger. *staal-hof*, sample-yard], a balance with a long and a short arm, the thing to be weighed being supported on the short arm, and a known weight slid along the other until they balance.

steep (1), *a.* [A.S.], sharply inclined; hard to climb;—*n.*, a sharp incline.—*ns.*, **steep'le**, a tall, tapering tower; a spire; **steep'lechase**, a race over hedges, ditches, etc., originally with a steeples in view; **steep'ness**.

steep (2), *v.* [Scand.], to soak; wet through and through.

steer (1), *n.* [A.S.], a young ox.

steer (2), *v.* [A.S.], to guide a ship or vehicle; to direct or govern;

to pursue a course.—*ns.*, **steer'-age** (*stēr'āj*), act of steering; the effect of the helm; that part of a ship for which the lowest fare is paid; **steers'man**, one who steers.

stel'lar, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star], pertaining to the stars; full of stars.—*as.*, **stel'late** and **stellated**, like a star.

stem (1), *n.* [A.S.], the trunk of a tree; the stalk of a flower or fruit; a race or family; the bow of a ship; the part of a word to which the terminations are added.

stem (2), *v.* [Scand.], to stop the flow of; to go against the stream.—*pres. p.*, **stemming**; *p.p.*, **stemmed**.

stench, *n.* [A.S., root of *stink*], a very bad smell; a stink.

sten'cil, *n.* [O.Fr. *estenceler*, to sparkle; akin to *TINSEL*?], a metal plate or wax sheet pierced with a pattern, through which colour or ink is applied;—*v.*, to paint or print by means of a stencil.—*pres. p.*, **stencilling**; *p.p.*, **stencilled**.

stenog'raphy, *n.* [Gk. *stēnos*, narrow; -*GRAPHY*], shorthand writing.—*n.*, **stenog'rapher**, shorthand typist.—*a.*, **steno-graphic**.

stentōr'ian, *a.* [Gk. *Stentōr*, a loud-voiced herald], very loud (in voice).

step, *n.* [A.S.], the distance passed over by the foot in walking; a small space; one of the foot-pieces of a stair or a ladder; manner of walking; a footprint; a footfall; a movement or action;—*v.*, to move one foot past the other; to walk slowly; to fix a mast in its place.—*pres. p.*, **stepping**; *p.p.*, **step'-ped**.—*n.*, **step'ping-stone**, a stone for stepping on when crossing water or mud; a help towards success.

step'-child, *n.* [A.S. *steop*, orphaned], the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

steppe (*step*), *n.* [Russian], a great plain.

stereoscope (*stēr'ioskōp*), *n.* [Gk. *stērēos*, solid; *SCOPE*], an instru-

ment with a magnifying glass for each eye for viewing two pictures of the same thing, thus giving the figures the appearance of standing out from the surface.

—*a.*, **stereoscop'ic**.

ster'eotype, *n.* [Gk. *sterēos*, solid ; *TYPE*], a metal plate impressed with an exact copy of type set up for printing ; —*a.*, printed from stereotypes ; following the common pattern ; —*v.*, to make stereotypes, or to print from them ; to fix unalterably. —*a.*, **ster'eotyped**, printed from stereotypes ; fixed or settled.

sterile (*ster'il*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *sterilis*], barren ; unfruitful ; without ideas ; unimaginative. —*n.*, **steril'ity**. —*v.*, **sterilize**, to destroy hurtful germs.

ster'ling, *a.* [A.S. *steorling*, starling (stamped on the first coins)?], denoting British money ; of good quality ; pure ; real.

stern (1), *a.* [A.S.], having a hard look ; severe in manner.

stern (2), *n.* [Scand., akin to *STER*], the hinder part of a ship, where the helm is ; hinder part of an animal. —*a.*, **stern'most**, farthest astern. —*n.*, **stern'-sheets**, that part of a boat between the stern and rowers.

ster'num, *n.* [L., from Gk. *sternōn*, the breast], the breast-bone.

sternū'ta'tion, *n.* [L. *sternūtāre*, to sneeze], act of sneezing. —*as.*, **sternū'tative** and **sternū'ta'tory**, causing sneezing ; —*n.*, that which causes sneezing.

ster'torous, *a.* [L. *stertere*, to snore], snoring ; breathing hoarsely. —*n.*, **ster'torousness**.

steth'oscope, *n.* [Gk. *stēthos*, the breast ; -*SCOPE*], an instrument for listening to the beating of the heart or the sound of the lungs. —*a.*, **stethoscop'ic**, pertaining to or done by the stethoscope.

stevedore (*stē'vedōr*), *n.* [Sp., from L. *stipāre*, to press together], one who loads or unloads a ship.

stew (*stū*), *v.* [Fr., from a root akin to *STOVE*], to cook without allowing to boil ; to simmer ; —*n.*, stewed meat ; a state of worry.

steward (*stū'ard*), *n.* [A.S. *stigu*, a sty ; *weard*, a *WARD*], one who takes care of another's property ; a head servant ; one who looks after the food, etc., on board a ship ; —*f.*, **stew'ardess**. —*n.*, **stew'ardship**, the office of a steward.

stick, *n.* [A.S.], a small branch cut off ; any long, thin piece of wood ; anything like a stock. —*v.*, to pierce with anything pointed ; to fasten or to be fastened ; to be unable to move ; to stop or hesitate ; to cling to. —*past* and *p.p.*, **stuck**. —*a.*, **stick'y**, causing to stick ; gluey.

stickle'back (*stikl'bāk*), *n.* [A.S. *sticel*, a spine], a very small fish, so called from the prickles on its back.

stick'ler, *n.* [M.E. *stighilen*, to arrange], one who insists on trifling points.

stiff, *a.* [A.S.], not easily bent ; hard to turn or move ; thick like paste ; ill to deal with ; not natural or easy ; (wind) blowing hard. —*v.*, **stiffen**, to make or to grow stiff. —*n.*, **stiff'ness**. —*a.*, **stiff-necked**, refusing to yield ; obstinate ; stubborn. —*n.*, **stiff-neckedness**.

stifle (*stifl*), *v.* [Scand., to block], to stop the breath ; to choke with foul air ; to smother ; to suffocate.

stig'ma, *n.* [Gk., from *stizein*, to prick], a mark of disgrace ; a stain on character ; the top of the pistil of a flower ; (*pl.*) **stig'mas** and **stig'mata**. —*v.*, **stig'matize**, to mark with disgrace.

stile (1), *n.* [A.S. *stigel* (*stigan*, to climb)], a step or steps over a fence or wall.

stile (2). See **STYLE**.

stilet'to, *n.* [It., from L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument], a dagger with a thin, pointed blade ; a piercer for use in embroidery ; (*pl.*) **stilet'tos**.

still (1), *v.* [L. *stillāre*, to drip], to purify by heating into vapour and cooling again in a receiving vessel ; —*n.*, apparatus used in distilling.

still (2), *a.* [A.S.], at rest ; without noise ;—*adv.*, till now ; for all that ;—*v.*, to cause to rest ; to make quiet.—*a.*, **still'-born**, dead when born.—*n.*, **still'ness**, rest ; freedom from noise.—*a.*, **still'y**, still ; quiet ;—*adv.*, silently ; calmly.

stilt, *n.* [Scand.], a long pole with a rest for the foot, to raise a person above the ground in walking ; a long-legged wading bird ;—*v.*, to walk on stilts.—*a.*, **stil'ted**, not free or easy ; pretentious.

stim'ulus, *n.* [L. *stimulus*, a goad], that which rouses to action ; a spur ; (*pl.*) **stim'uli**.—*a.*, **stim'-ulant**, causing increased action ; urging on ;—*n.*, that which causes increased action ; that which excites or urges on.—*v.*, **stim'ulate**, to prick or spur ; to excite to action ; to urge on.—*n.*, **stimula'tion**.—*a.*, **stim'-ulative**, tending to stimulate ;—*n.*, that which stimulates.

sting, *v.* [A.S., akin to root of **stick** ?], to prick with a fine, sharp poisonous point ; to give acute pain (to) ;—*n.*, the defensive weapon of bees, wasps, etc. ; the pain caused by a sting ; the effect of cruel words.—*past* and *p.p.*, **stung**.

stin'gy (*stin'ji*), *a.* [from **STING**], very mean ; niggardly ; close-fisted.—*n.*, **stin'giness**, meanness, etc.

stink, *v.* [A.S.], to have a strong bad smell ;—*n.*, a bad smell.—*past*, **stank** ; *p.p.*, **stunk**.—*n.*, **stink'pot**, an earthen pot full of a stinking stuff which, when broken, suffocates with its fumes.

stint, *v.* [A.S., to make dull], to keep within narrow bounds ; to limit ; to pinch ; to set a task to ;—*n.*, a bound or limit ; a task ; a restraint.

sti'pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*, wages], money paid for a person's services ; clergyman's salary.—*a.*, **stipend'iary**, receiving a stipend ;—*n.*, one who receives a fixed wage.

stip'ple, *v.* [Du. *stip*, a point], to

engrave, paint, or draw by means of dots not lines ;—*n.*, this method of work.—*ns.*, **stip'pler** ; **stip'pling**.

stip'ulate, *v.* [L. *stipulari*, to bargain], to make a bargain ; to fix terms.—*ns.*, **stipula'tion**, a bargain ; an agreement ; **stip'-ulator**.

stip'ule and **stipe**, *ns.* [L. *stipes*, a stem], a small leaf at the base of another, etc.

stir, *v.* [A.S.], to begin to move ; to put in motion ; (in cooking) to give a rotary motion to ingredients with a spoon ; (up) to excite ; to rouse to action ;—*n.*, commotion ; bustle ; tumult.—*pres. p.*, **stirring** ; *p.p.*, **stirred**.

stir'rup, *n.* [A.S. *stig-rāp* (*stigan*, to mount ; *rāp*, a rope)], a foot-rest hung from a saddle.—*n.*, **stir'rup-cup**, a drink taken on starting out.

stitch, *n.* [A.S., from root of **stick**], a passing through of a needle and thread ; the thread left in the cloth ; a loop round a needle in knitting ; a pain in the side ;—*v.*, to form stitches ; to sew.

stith'y, *n.* [Scand.], an anvil ; a smith's workshop.

sti'ver, *n.* [Du.], a Dutch coin worth about one penny ; anything of little value.

stoat (*stōt*), *n.* [etym. ?], a kind of weasel (becomes the ermine in winter dress).

stock, *n.* [A.S.], that which is fixed ; the stem of a tree ; an upright block of wood ; that part in which others are fixed ; one's family or race ; goods for use or for sale ; the cattle on a farm ; shares in a bank, etc. ; a stupid person ; a stiff necktie ; a sweet-smelling garden flower ; (*pl.*) Government funds ; a wooden frame with holes for the hands or feet of an offender ; the frame on which a ship is built ;—*v.*, to lay in a supply ; to supply or fill.—*ns.*, **stockade**, stakes driven into the ground to form a fence or breastwork ; **stock'-broker**, one who buys or sells

stocks and shares; **stock'dove**, a wild pigeon; **Stock Exchange**, the place where stocks or shares are bought and sold; **stock'-holder**, one who holds stock in a company; **stock'-jobber**, one who speculates in stocks; **stock'-jobbing**, speculation in stocks.

stock'ing, *n.* [E., a little stock], a knitted covering for the foot and leg.

Sto'ic, *n.* [Gk. *stoikos*, from *stōa*, a porch], a follower of Zeno, who taught in a porch at Athens; a person free from passion; one calm and composed whatever may happen.—*as.*, **sto'ic** and **sto'ical**, pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pain or pleasure.—*n.*, **sto'icism** (*stō'-ism*), indifference to pain or pleasure.

stoke, *v.* [Du., same root as **STOCK**?], to stir a fire; to put on fuel.—*ns.*, **sto'ker**, one who attends to a furnace; **stoke'-hole**, the mouth of a furnace.

stole (1), *v.*, *past tense* of **STEAL**.

stole (2), *n.* [Gk. *stōlē*, a robe], a loose garment reaching from the neck to the feet; a long narrow scarf worn by priests when conducting service; a fur necklet.

stol'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*, foolish], dull or stupid; heavy; slow.—*ns.*, **stolid'ity** and **stol'idness**, dullness; stupidity; denseness.

stom'ach (*stūm'āk*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *stōmachos*], the bag which receives and digests the food; inclination;—*v.*, to bear with; to brook; to endure.—*ns.*, **stom'acher** (*stām'āker*), a covering for the breast and stomach; **stomach'ic**, a medicine for aiding digestion;—*a.*, pertaining to the stomach; helping digestion.

stone, *n.* [A.S.], hardened earthy matter; rock for building; a weight of fourteen pounds; a hard deposit formed in the bladder; the hard centre of fleshy fruits; a gem;—*adv.*, quite, as in **stone-blind**, etc.;—*v.*, to throw stones at; to take the stones out.—*ns.*, **stone'-**

fruit, fruit containing stones or kernels; **stone's'-cast** and **stone's'-throw**, the distance a stone can be thrown; **stone'-ware**, a coarse form of pottery; earthenware.—*a.*, **sto'ny**, like stone; full of stones; without pity.

stood, *v.*, *past tense* of **STAND**.

stook, *n.* [Sc.], a group of sheaves set up in the field;—*v.*, to set up sheaves in stooks.

stool, *n.* [A.S.], a seat without a back.

stoop, *v.* [A.S.], to bend forward; to bow one's head; to take a lower position;—*n.*, a bending forward.

stop, *v.* [A.S., from late L. *stoppa*, tow], to fill up an opening; to keep or cease from going forward; to bring or come to a stand; to stay; to leave off; to put an end to;—*n.*, a standstill; a means of regulating musical sounds; a punctuation mark.—*pres. p.*, **stopping**; *p.p.*, **stopped**.—*ns.*, **stop'-cock**, a cock for regulating the flow of water; **stop'gap**, that which fills up a gap; a shift; an expedient; **stop'page**, state of being stopped; a halt; an obstruction; **stop'per** or **stop'ple**, that which closes the mouth of a vessel;—*v.*, to plug.—*ns.*, **stop'-press**, news inserted in a newspaper after printing has begun; **stop'-watch**, a watch that can be stopped at any moment, used in judging races, etc.

store, *n.* [O.Fr. *estor*, from L. *instaurare*, to renew], that which is laid up for use; a place where goods are sold or kept;—*v.*, to lay up; to place in a warehouse.—*ns.*, **stōr'age**, room or price paid for storing; **store'house** or **store-room**, a house for storing; a barn; a magazine.

sto'rey or **sto'ry** (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *estorée*, as **STORE**], a flat of a building; a set of rooms on the same floor; *pls.* **storeys**, **stories**.—*as.*, **storeyed**; **storied**.

stork, *n.* [A.S.], a wading bird with

long bill and long legs.—*L.*
stork's-bill, a wild flower of
 the same order as the geranium.

storm, *n.* [A.S.], a violent move-
 ment in the air, usually with a
 heavy fall of rain or snow;
 thunder and lightning; an angry
 outbreak; an assault on a fort;
 —*v.*, to blow with great fury;
 to be very angry; to attack with
 shot and shell.—*a.*, **stor'my**,
 troubled with storms; angry or
 passionate; violent.

story (1). See STOREY.

sto'ry (2), *n.* [O.Fr. *estoire*, from
L. historia, HISTORY], an account
 of what has happened; a tale
 or narrative; a short novel;—
v., to narrate.—*a.*, **sto'ried**, told
 in story; famous; celebrated.

stout, *a.* [O.Fr. *estout*, perhaps
 from *L. stultus*, stupid], firm-
 looking; strongly-built; reso-
 lute; fat;—*n.*, strong porter
 (a drink).—*n.*, **stout'ness**.

stove (1), *n.* [A.S. *stofa*], a closed-in
 fireplace for warming or cooking.

stove (2), *past tense* of STAVE.

stow (*stō*), *v.* [A.S. *stōw*, a place],
 to put in its proper place; to
 lay in a safe place; to fill by
 packing.—*ns.*, **stow'age** (*stō'ij*),
 room; money paid for stowing
 goods; **stow'away**, one who
 hides on board a ship.

strad'dle, *v.* [E., from STRIDE], to
 stand or walk with the legs wide
 apart; to sit with the legs hang-
 ing on different sides;—*n.*, act
 of straddling; ungainly walking.

strag'gle, *v.* [M.E., freq. of *straken*,
 to wander?], to wander; to fall
 out of the ranks; to be found
 here and there; to grow with
 the branches wide apart.—*n.*,
strag'gler, a wanderer; one
 who falls out of the ranks; a
 vagrant.—*a.*, **strag'gly**.

straight (*strāt*), *a.* [A.S., akin to
 STRETCH], drawn tight; without
 a bend; true and just;—*adv.*,
 in a direct line or manner; at
 once.—*v.*, **strai'ghten**, to make
 straight; to put in order.—
a., **straightforward**, honest;
 open; frank;—*adv.*, straight
 on; in a right manner.—*n.*,

straight'ness.—*adv.*, **strai'ght'-**
way, at once; without delay.

strain (1) (*strān*), *n.* [A.S.], race;
 stock; inherited quality.

strain (2) (*strān*), *v.* [Fr., from *L.*
stringere, to draw tight], to draw
 too tight; to put too much
 weight on; to exert to the
 utmost; to injure by a twist;
 to press closely; to carry too
 far; to pass (soup, etc.) through
 a sieve; to make uneasy;—*n.*,
 injury caused by too much
 effort; a sound or song; style
 or manner.—*n.*, **strai'ner**, a
 filter; sieve.

strait (*strāt*), *a.* [O.Fr., from *L.*
strictus (*stringere*, to draw tight)],
 strict or narrow;—*n.*, a narrow
 passage of the sea or among
 mountains; a difficulty or per-
 plexity (often in plural).—*v.*,
strai'ten, to make strait; to
 give too little room to; to make
 or become poor.—*a.*, **strait'-**
laced, strict or narrow in
 opinion.—*n.*, **strait'ness**, nar-
 rowness; strictness.

strand (1), *n.* [A.S., an edge], the
 edge of the sea or of a lake;—
v., to run aground; to be driven
 on shore.—*a.*, **stranded**, left in
 difficulties.

strand (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from O. Ger.],
 one of the twists of a rope;—*v.*,
 to break a strand.

strange (*strānj*), *a.* [O.Fr. *estrange*,
 from *L. extraneus*, EXTRANEOUS],
 belonging to another country;
 not known, seen, or heard
 of before; unfamiliar.—*ns.*,
strange'ness, state of being
 strange; **stran'ger** (*strānj'ēr*),
 one from another district; an
 unknown person; a visitor.

strangle (*strāng-gl*), *v.* [O.Fr., from
L. strangulāre], to kill by squeez-
 ing the throat; to choke; to
 suppress.—*n.*, **strangula'tion**,
 act of strangling; state of being
 strangled.

strap, *n.* [A.S., from *L. strappus*],
 a long, narrow strip of leather,
 wood, or metal for binding or
 fastening;—*v.*, to fasten with a
 strap; to hit with a strap.—
pres. p., **strapping**; *pp.*, **strap-**

ped.—*a.*, **strap'ping**, well made; strong and manly.

strat'agem, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *stratēgēma* (*stratos*, an army; *agēin*, to lead)], a plan to deceive an enemy; a clever action.—*as.*, **strategic** (*stratē'jik* or *-tej'ik*) and **strateg'ical**, pertaining to, or done by strategy.—*ns.*, **strat'egist**, one skilled in directing an army; **strat'egy**, the art of guiding the movements of armies; skill in directing any movement; generalship.

strath, *n.* [Gael., akin to *STRATUM*], (in Scotland) a wide valley through which a river flows.—*n.*, **strathspey'** (*-spā'*), [valley of the river Spey], a lively Scottish dance, and the music played for it.

strato'sphere, *n.* [L. *as stratum* + *SPHERE*], the layer of atmosphere lying more than seven miles above the earth's surface, in which temperature remains constant.

strat'um, *n.* [L., from *stratus*, *p.p.*, of *sternere*, to spread out], a bed or layer, as of earth, stone, or coal; (*pl.*) **strat'a**.—*a.*, **strat'iform**, lying in layers.—*v.*, **strat'ify**, to form or arrange in layers.—*n.*, **stratifica'tion**, arrangement in layers.

stratus, *n.* cloud in bands or layers.

straw (1), *n.* [A.S.], a stalk of corn, after the grain has been threshed out; a mass of straws; a thing of little value.—*n.*, **straw'berry**, a red berry with a delicious taste, the fruit of the genus *Fragaria*; the plant itself.

straw (2), *past* and *p.p.* of *STREW*.

stray, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *strāta*, a street], to wander; to lose one's way; to go wrong;—*a.*, gone, out of the way; loose;—*n.*, something gone astray.

streak, *n.* [A.S. *strica*, *STROKE*], a long thin mark different in colour from the rest; a line of light;—*v.*, to mark with lines of different colours; stripe.—*a.*, **strea'ky**, having streaks.

stream, *n.* [A.S.], running water;

anything flowing, as light or air;—*v.*, to flow freely; to pour out; to go in a long line; to float in the wind; to send forth rays.—*ns.*, **strea'mer**, a long, narrow flag which streams in the wind; **stream'let**, a little stream.—*a.*, **stream-lined**, built so as to give the least resistance in moving through the air.

street, *n.* [A.S., from L. *strāta*, paved], a paved road; a road with houses on one or both sides.

strength, *n.* [A.S.], state of being strong; power to do or to resist; vigour of any kind; that which makes strong; the quality of a liquid; forces of a country; numbers of an army, etc.—*v.*, **streng'then**, to make or to become strong; to add strength or security to.

stren'uous, *a.* [L. *strēnuus*, active], pressing eagerly on; requiring effort; resolute.

stress, *n.* [form of *DISTRESS*], force or pressure; strain; violence, as of weather; weight or importance; emphasis.

stretch, *v.* [A.S. *streccan*, akin to *STRING* and *STRONG*], to draw or to be drawn out; to lie at full length; to draw tight; to pull too far; to exaggerate; to spread or to be spread;—*n.*, a long line or surface; full extent.—*n.*, **stret'cher**, anything that stretches; a cross-piece for a rower's feet; a frame for carrying disabled persons.

strew (*stroot*) or **straw**, *v.* [A.S.], to scatter; to spread here and there.—*p.p.*, **strewed** or **strewn**.

stri'ae, *n. pl.* [L., a furrow], fine lines or grooves, as of colour on the surface of shells;—*a.*, **stri'ate** or **stria'ted**, marked with striae; channelled; furrowed.

strick'en, *a.* [see *STRIKE*], wounded; worn out, as with years.

strict, *a.* [L. *strictus*, *p.p.* of *stringere*, to draw tight], close or tight; not loose or vague; close to rule; precise; severe.—*ns.*, **strict'ness**, preciseness; severity; **stric'ture**, a narrowing of

any passage of the body; an unfavourable remark; censure.

stride, *v.* [A.S.], to take long steps; to pass over with one step; to stand with the legs apart;—*n.*, a long step; the space stepped over.—*past*, **strode**; *p.p.*, **stridden**.

strident, *a.* [L. *stridere*, to creak], having a harsh sound; grating.—*adv.*, **stridently**.

strife, *n.* [O.Fr. *estris*, from Scand., akin to STRIKE], a fight; contention; discord.

strike, *v.* [A.S. *strican*], to give a blow (to); to come against with force; to produce (a light); to sound (a bell); to lower a flag or a sail in respect or surrender; to make an impression; to stop work for an increase of wages, etc.; to finish, as a bargain; to take root;—*n.*, a stoppage of work, to force higher wages, etc.—*past*, **struck**; *p.p.*, **struck** or **stricken**.—*a.*, **striking**, causing wonder or surprise; impressive.

string, *n.* [A.S. *streng*, akin to STRONG], a thin cord; a cord or thread on which things are arranged; a number in a row; the cord of a bow or of a musical instrument;—*v.*, to put strings on; to tighten; to put on a string; to put in tune.—*past* and *p.p.*, **strung**.—*as.*, **stringed** (*stringd*), having strings; produced by strings; **string'y**, formed of small threads, or that can be drawn out into a string; fibrous.

stringent (*strin'jént*), *a.* [L. *stringens* (see STRICT)], binding tightly; requiring close attention or obedience.—*n.*, **stringency**.

strip, *v.* [A.S.], to plunder, to take or tear off; to leave without; to make bare or naked; to undress;—*n.*, a long, narrow piece.—*pres. p.*, **stripping**; *p.p.*, **stripped**.

stripe, *n.* [Du.], a line or a long narrow piece of a different colour from the rest; a blow from a lash, or the mark left by it;—*v.*, to mark with coloured lines; to lash.

strip'ling, *n.* [STRIPE, LING], a growing lad; a youth.

strive, *v.* [O.Fr. (see STRIFE)], to work hard; to make an effort; (with, against) to try to get the better of; compete.—*past*, **strove**; *p.p.*, **striven**.

stroke (1), *n.* [A.S. (see STRIKE)], a hard blow, or its result; a sound of a bell; an unlooked-for illness; an action with a great result; the movement of an oar, a piston, or a pump; a mark made by a pen, a pencil, or a brush.—*n.*, **stroke'-oar**, the oar nearest the stern, which gives time to all the rest.

stroke (2) *v.* [A.S., akin to STROKE (1)], to rub softly; to caress; to soothe.

stroll (*strōl*), *v.* [etym. ?], to go slowly from place to place; to wander on foot;—*n.*, a quiet walk.

strong, *a.* [A.S.], having physical force or power; able to stand against force; not easily broken; hard to overcome; having great vigour of mind; greatly affecting the senses; having anything in a high degree.—*n.*, **strong'-hold**, a strong or fortified place; a fortress.—*a.*, **strong'-minded**, having a strong, active mind; resolute.

strop, *n.* [old form of STRAP], a leather for sharpening razors;—*v.*, to sharpen on a strop.—*pres. p.*, **stropping**; *p.p.*, **stropped**.

strophe (*strō'-fi*), *n.* [Gk. *strōphē*, a turning], the song of a Greek chorus while dancing from right to left; called **antis'trophe** as they returned.

strove, *v.*, *past tense* of STRIVE.

strow (*strō*), *v.* [old form of STREW].

struck, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of STRIKE.

struc'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *struc-tūra* (*struere*, to build)], manner of building; form; make; that which is built; a large building.—*a.*, **struc'tural**.—*adv.*, **struc'turally**.

struggle, *v.* [M.E., akin to A.S. *thryccan*, to force], to make great

efforts with twistings of the body; to face difficulties; to work hard; to be in great difficulty; —*n.*, a great effort, etc.; hard work in face of difficulties.

strum, *v.* [imit.], to play on a stringed instrument in a careless or noisy way.—*pres. p.*, **strumming**; *p.p.*, **strummed**.

strung, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **STRING**.

strut, *v.* [Scand., to be puffed up?], to walk with great show of dignity; to support; to brace; —*n.*, a proud, affected walk; a support.—*pres. p.*, **strutting**; *p.p.*, **strutted**.

strych'nine (*strih'nēn*), *n.* [Gk. *strychnos*, nightshade], a poison from the seeds of *nux vomica*; a stimulant used in medicine.

stub, *n.* [A.S.], the stump (of a tree, cigarette, etc.); —*v.*, to clear by rooting up stumps.—*pres. p.*, **stubbing**; *p.p.*, **stubbed**.

stub'born, *a.*, [M.E. *stoburn*], hard to move; obstinate; taking one's own way.—*n.*, **stub'bornness**.

stub'ble, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stipula*, *STIPULE*], the ends of corn-stalks left in the ground.

stuc'co, *n.* [It., akin to Ger. *stück*, a piece], a plaster of lime, sand, and finely crushed marble; —*v.*, to cover with or form of stucco.

stuck, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **STICK**.

stud (1), *n.* [A.S. *stōd*, akin to **STAND**], a set of mares and horses kept for breeding or racing.

stud (2), *n.* [A.S. *studu*, a post], a double-headed button; a nail with a large head; an ornamental button; —*v.*, to set with studs or gems.—*pres. p.*, **stud-ding**; *p.p.*, **stud-ded**.

stū'dent, *n.* [L. *studēre*, to **STUDY**], one who studies; a learner; a scholar.

stud'y, *n.* [L. *studium*, from *studēre*], time and thought given to a subject; the object of study; a room for study; —*v.*, to set the mind to; to learn

thoroughly; to consider; to aim at in thought.—*as.*, **stud'ied**, examined with closeness and care; well considered; planned beforehand; **stu'dious**, fond of study; diligent; (of) attentive to; careful; deliberate.—*n.*, **stu'dio** [It.], an artist's workshop.

stuff, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stuppa*, a coarse flax], that out of which anything is made; cloth not made up; anything that takes room; worthless things or foolish talk; —*v.*, to fill by close pressing; to fill with seasoning; to obstruct; to fill the skin of a dead animal so as to preserve its form; to eat greedily.

stultify, *v.* [L. *stultus*, foolish; -FY], to make or to appear foolish or of no avail.

stum'ble, *v.* [M.E., akin to **STAMMER**], to strike the foot against something; to take a false step; to fall into a mistake; (upon) to come upon by chance; —*n.*, a wrong step; a fall into a mistake.—*n.*, **stum'bling-block**, anything over which one stumbles; a cause of error.

stump, *n.* [Scand., akin to **STUB**], the lower part of a tree left in the ground; that which is left after a part has been cut off; a place from which a political harangue is delivered—in early days, a tree-stump; (cricket) one of the three sticks forming a wicket; —*v.*, to make a stump of; to cut off a part; to go from place to place making speeches; to knock down wickets.—*a.*, **stum'py**, full of stumps; short and thick.

stun, *v.* [A.S.], to make senseless, or nearly so, by a blow or a loud noise; to take completely by surprise; —*n.*, state of being stunned.—*pres. p.*, **stunning**; *p.p.*, **stunned**.

stung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **STING**.

stunk, *v.* *past tense* and *p.p.* of **STINK**.

stunt (1), *v.* [A.S. *stunt*, dull], to hinder from growing; to stop

the growth of.—*a.*, **stun'ted**, hindered in growth; dwarfed.—*n.*, **stun'tedness**.

stunt (2), *n.* [slang], a feat hard to perform or made for effect.

stū'pefŷ, *v.* [Fr., from L. *stupefacere* (*stupēre*, to be amazed; -FY)], to make stupid; to dull the senses; to deprive of feeling.—*n.*, **stūpefaction**, a senseless state.

stūpen'dous, *a.* [L. *stupendus* (*stupēre*, to be amazed)], to be wondered at, esp. for size, force, etc.; amazing; astonishing.—*n.*, **stūpen'dousness**.

stū'pid, *a.* [Fr., from L. *stupidus*], dull in understanding; slow in mind; unskilled; nonsensical.—*n.*, **stupid'ity**, dullness of understanding; slowness of mind; senselessness.

stū'por, *n.* [L., from *stupēre*], deadness of feeling; a more or less complete loss of consciousness; insensibility.

stur'dy, *a.* [O.Fr. *estourdi*, thoughtless], having great strength; hardy; robust.—*n.*, **stur'diness**.

stur'geon (*stūr'jōn*), *n.* [O.Fr. *esturgeon*, from O.Ger.], a large fresh-water fish, the roe of which is made into caviare and the air-bladder into isinglass.

stut'ter, *v.* [freq. of *stot*, M.F. *stoten*], to speak in a hesitating manner; to stammer;—*n.*, difficulty in utterance; hesitation in speaking.

stŷ (1), *n.* [A.S. *stīgu*], a place where pigs are kept; any very filthy place.

stŷ or **stye** (2), *n.* [A.S. *stīgan*, to rise], a swelling or pimple on the eyelid.

Stygian (*stīj'tūn*), *a.* [Gk. *Styx*, the river of hate in Hades], relating to the Styx; gloomy; infernal.

style, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *stilus*], a sharp-pointed instrument for writing or engraving; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; mode of address; fashion of dress; the pin of a sun-dial; the stalk in the middle of the pistil of a flower;—*v.*, to name or call; to address by a title.—*a.*,

sty'lish, showy; fashionable.—*ns.*, **sty'list**, one with a fine style; **stylograph** [-GRAPH], a fountain-pen with a point instead of an ordinary nib.

styptic (*stīp'tik*), *a.* [Fr., from Gk. *styptikos* (*stūphein*, to draw together)], contracting; that stops bleeding; astringent;—*n.*, a substance which stops bleeding.

sua'sion (*swā'zhōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *suasio* (*suadere*, to persuade)], power of persuading.—*a.*, **sua'sive** (*swā'siv*), having power to persuade; cogent.

suave (*swāv* or *swav*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *suavis*, sweet], pleasant or agreeable.—*n.*, **sua'vity**, sweetness of temper; mildness of manner.

sub-, *pref.* [L.], under; below; from under (as in **SUBMERGE**, **SUCCUMB**, **SUFFER**, **SUGGEST**, **SUMMON**, **SUPPOSE**, **SURREPTITIOUS**, **SUSPEND**).

sub'altern, *a.* [Fr., from L. *subalternus* (*SUB-*, *alternus*, another)], under another; inferior in position;—*n.*, an officer in the army below the rank of captain.

subaqueous (*sūb'a-kwē*), *a.* [L. *SUB-*, *aqua*, water], lying, living, or formed under water.

subdivide, *v.* [L. *SUB-*], to divide again or into smaller parts.—*n.*, **subdivision**, act of subdividing; one of the smaller parts.

subdue (*sūb'dū*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *subdere*], to bring under one's power; to become master of; to render mild.

subja'cent, *a.* [L. *SUB-*, *jacere*, to lie], lying under; in a lower place.

sub'ject, *a.* [O. Fr., from L. *subiectus* (*SUB-*, *jacere*, to throw)], under the power of another; lying open (to);—*n.*, one under another's power; one who owes obedience to a sovereign or government; that which is treated of or discussed; (grammar) that of which anything is affirmed.—*v.*, **subject**, to bring under the power of; to make liable; to cause to undergo.—*n.*, **subjection**, state of being

subject.—*a.*, **subjective**, pertaining to a subject; arising from consciousness; existing in the mind (opposed to OBJECTIVE).

subjoin', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *subjungere* (SUB-, *jungere*, to JOIN)], to add at the end; to annex.

subjugate, *v.* [L. SUB-, *jugum*, a yoke], to bring under one's power; to become master of; to force to submit.—*n.*, **subjugation**, state of being subdued.

subjunctive, *a.* [L. SUB-, *jungere*, to JOIN], subjoined or added;—*n.*, (grammar) a mood of the verb.

sublease', *n.* [SUB-], a lease granted by a tenant who himself holds by lease.—*v.*, **sublet'**, to let property already held by lease.—*pres. p.*, **subletting**; *p.p.*, **sublet**.

sub-lieutenant, *n.* [SUB-], a commissioned officer in the navy below the rank of lieutenant.

sublimate, *v.* [L. *sublimatus*, *p.p.* of *sublimare*], to raise aloft; to refine; to purify by heating into vapour without liquefying and solidifying again a substance so purified.—*n.* **sublimation**.

sublime, *a.* [L. *sublimis*, lofty], high or lofty; having noble qualities; giving rise to high or noble thoughts; awe-inspiring;—*v.*, to sublimate.—*n.*, **sublimity**, state of being sublime; loftiness of thought; nobleness of character.

sublu'nar (*subloo'när* or *süblü'när*) and **sublu'nary**, *as.*, under the moon; earthly; terrestrial.

submarine' (*-märën'*), *a.* [SUB-], under or in the sea.—*n.*, ship capable of being navigated under the surface of the sea.

submerge' (*-mërj'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *submergere* (SUB-, *mergere*, to dip)], to put under water; to cover with water; to drown; inundate.—*ns.*, **submergence** (*sübmër'jens*) and **submer'sion**, act of submerging; state of being under water.—*a.*, **submersed'**, put under water; covered with water; flooded.

submit', *v.* [L. SUB-, *mittere*, to send], to give in to the will of

another; to obey; to put before another for judgment or advice.—*pres. p.*, **submitting**; *p.p.*, **submitted**.—*n.*, **submission** (*-mish'ön*), a giving in or yielding obedience; humbleness; something submitted for judgment.—*a.*, **submissive**, ready to submit; humble; obedient; docile.

subordinate, *a.* [med. L., SUB-, *ordo*, ORDER], lower in order, rank, or importance;—*n.*, one of lower rank;—*v.*, to place in a lower rank; to make subject.—*n.*, **subordination**, subjection; inferiority of rank.

suborn', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subornare* (SUB-, *ornare*, to furnish)], to get in a secret or underhand manner; to induce to give false evidence.—*n.*, **subornation**, inducement to give false evidence.

subpoena (*sübpë'nä*), *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *poena*, punishment], the order by which a person is summoned to appear in court under a penalty;—*v.*, to call before a judge.

subscribe', *v.* [L. SUB-, *scribere*, to write], to sign one's name at the end of a document; to contribute (money, etc.) for a special cause; to enter one's name for anything.—*ns.*, **subscriber**, one who subscribes or gives money; **subscription**, a signing of one's name; signature; money given or promised.

sub'sequent, *a.* [L. SUB-, *sequi*, to follow], following or coming after.—*n.*, **sub'sequence**.—*adv.* **sub'sequentially**.

subserve', *v.* [L. SUB-, *servire*, to serve], to serve in some slight way; to help on.—*a.*, **sub'servient**, servile; tending to help on; acting as a means.—*ns.*, **sub'servience**, state of being subservient; willingness to serve; servility.

subside', *v.* [L. SUB-, *sistere*, to settle], to fall to the bottom; to sink to a lower level; to grow less; to become quiet.—*n.*, **subsidence** (*sub'sidens* or *sub'sidens*), process of sinking down.

sub'sidy, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *subsidium*, aid], aid in money, esp. to a king or government; money paid for help in war, commerce, etc.—*a.*, **subsid'iary**, aiding; supplementary; subordinate;—*n.*, one who or that which gives aid.—*adv.*, **subsid'iarily**.—*v.* **sub'sidize**, to give a subsidy to; to assist with money; to pay for the use of troops, etc.

subsist', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subsistere* (SUB-, *sistere*, to stand)], to be; to continue; to live or feed (on).—*n.*, **subsistence**, state of being; means of living.

sub'soil, *n.* [SUB-], the layer of earth immediately under the cultivated soil.

sub'stance, *n.* [Fr., from L. *substantia* (SUB-, *stāre*, to stand)], the real or main part of anything; that of which anything consists: matter; wealth.—*a.*, **substantial** (*substan'shāl*), really existing; firmly made or built; having enough and to spare.—*n.*, **substantiality**.—*v.*, **substantialize**.—*adv.*, **substantially**.—*v.*, **substantiate**, to make firm or sure; to prove; to confirm; to verify.—*a.*, **sub'stantive**, having real existence; independent;—*n.*, (grammar) a noun.—*a.*, **substantival**.

sub'stitute, *n.* [Fr., from L. *substitutus* (SUB-, *statuere*, to place)], a person or a thing in another's place;—*v.*, to put in place of another.—*n.*, **substitution**, a putting in place of another; state of being substituted.—*as.*, **substitutional** and **substitutionary**, standing in room of another.

substra'tum, *n.* [SUB-], an understratum; a layer of earth, etc., under another; that on which anything rests; (*pl.*) **substra'ta**.

substruc'ture, *n.* [SUB-], the lower or under part of a building; foundation; basement.

subten'ant, *n.* [SUB-], one who holds a lease from a tenant.

subtend', *v.* [L. SUB-, *tendere*, to stretch], to extend under or be opposite to.

subter-, *pref.* [L.], beneath; under (as in SUBTERFUGE, SUBTERRANEAN).

sub'terfuge (*süb'tér'fūj*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *subterfugium* (SUBTER-, *fugere*, to flee)], an underhand means of escaping a difficulty; an artifice to conceal and evade.

subterranean and **subterra'neous**, *as.* [L. SUB-, *terra*], under the earth or ground.

subtile, old form of SUBTLE.

subtle (*sütl*), *a.* [O.Fr. *sütl*, from L. *subtilis*, finely woven], sly or cunning; quick-witted; searching through and through; crafty.—*n.*, **subtlety**, quality of being subtle.

subtract', *v.* [L. SUB-, *tractus* (*trahere*, to draw)], to take away a part; to take one number from another.—*ns.*, **subtrac'tion**, act or process of taking away; the taking of one number from another; **sub'trahend**, the number or quantity to be subtracted.

sub'urb, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *suburbium* (SUB-, *urbs*, a city)], an outlying district of a town or city; (*often pl.*) outskirts.—*a.*, **sub'urban**, situated or living in the suburbs;—*n.*, one who so lives.

subven'tion (*sübven'shön*), *n.* [L. SUB-, *venire*, to come], act of coming to one's help; an aid given by government.

subvert', *v.* [Fr., from L. *subvertere* (SUB-, *vertere*, to turn)], to turn upside down; to overthrow; to turn from truth; to corrupt.—*n.*, **subver'sion**, act of overturning; complete ruin.—*a.*, **subver'sive**, tending to subvert; destructive.

succeed (*süksēd'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *succedere* (SUB-, *cedere*, to go)], to come next; to follow after; to come in the place of; (to) to get possession after another; to get what one has aimed at; to prosper.—*n.*, **success'**, a happy or favourable ending; the getting of what has been aimed at; prosperity; good fortune; one who succeeds.—*a.*, **success'ful**, prosperous; turning out well.—

- n., succes'sion**, act of succeeding or coming after; a series following each other; the right of taking possession; a line of descendants.—**a., succes'sive**, coming one after another in order.—**n., succes'sor**, one who succeeds or comes after; an heir.
- succinct** (*süksinkt'*), **a.** [L. *succinctus* (SUB-, *cingere*, to gird)], girt or tucked up; drawn closely together; in small space; brief.
- suc'cory**, **n.**, a form of CHICORY.
- succour** (*súk'ör*), **v.** [O.Fr., from L. *succurrere* (SUB-, *currere*, to run)], to come to the help of; to help in danger or difficulty; —**n.**, help, etc.; relief; support.
- suc'culent**, **a.** [L. *succulentus* (succus, juice)], full of juice or sap.
- succumb** (*-küm'*), **v.** [L. SUB-, *cumbere*, to lie down], to give way under; to yield without resistance.
- such**, **a.** [A.S. *swilc* (*swd*, so; *líc*, LIKE)], of the like kind; of the quality mentioned; so great.
- suck**, **v.** [A.S.], to draw in with the mouth; to drink from a mother's breast; —**n.**, act of drawing in with the mouth; that which is sucked.—**v.**, **suck'le**, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.—**ns.**, **suck'ling**, a young child or animal suckled by its mother; **suc'tion**, process of sucking into the mouth; a drawing in of fluids into a pipe by exhausting the air.
- su'cker**, **n.**, a N. American freshwater fish.
- Su'danese** (*soo'dánéz*), **a.**, pertaining to the Sudan in Africa; —**n.**, an inhabitant of the Sudan.
- sü'datory**, **n.** [L. *süddātorius* (*südor*, sweat)], sweating; —**n.**, a sweating bath.
- südd**, **n.** [Arab.], floating mass of vegetation in the White Nile.
- sud'den**, **a.** [Fr. *soudain*, from L. *subitus*, unexpected], happening without notice; planned or done with haste; unexpected. —**n.**, **sud'denness**, a coming or happening without notice.
- südorific**, **a.** [L. *südor*, sweat; -FY], causing sweat; —**n.**, a medicine that causes sweat.
- suds**, **n. pl.** [sodden things (see SEETHER)], hot water mixed with soap forming a lather.
- sue** (*sü*), **v.** [O.Fr., from L. *sequi*, to follow], to follow up or after; to seek to win; to woo; to seek one's rights by law; to make application.
- suede** (*swdd*), **n.** [Fr. *suede*, Sweden], leather with an unglazed surface.
- su'et**, **n.** [O. Fr., from L. *sebum*, fat], fat of an animal, esp. round the kidneys.—**a.**, **su'ety**.
- suf'fer**, **v.** [O.Fr., from L. *sufferre* (SUB-, *ferre*, to bear)], to bear pain, annoyance, or punishment; to be affected by; to be injured; to permit.—**a.**, **suf'ferable**, that may be suffered or allowed; bearable; tolerable.—**n.**, **sufferance**, state of suffering; pain endured; power of enduring; leave given.—**a.**, **suffering**, bearing pain or loss; —**n.**, state of pain; the pain felt; loss or injury.
- suffice** (*süf'si'*), **v.** [O.Fr., from L. *sufficere* (SUB-, *facere*, to make)], to be enough; to meet all wants; to be equal to the end wanted.—**a.**, **sufficient** (*süf'sh'-ént*), enough; able for what is required; adequate; competent. —**n.**, **sufficiency**, state of being sufficient; necessary supply; ability; self-confidence.
- suf'fix**, **n.** [L. SUB-, *figere*, to fix], a letter or syllable added to the end of a word.—**v.**, **suffix**, to add to the end.
- suf'focate**, **v.** [L. *suffocatus*], choked to kill by stopping the breath; to become choked.—**n.**, **suffoca'tion**, act of suffocating; death by choking.
- suf'fragan**, **a.** [Fr., from L. *suffragari*, to vote for], assisting; —**n.**, a bishop who acts as assistant to another bishop.
- suf'frage** (*süf'räj*), **n.** [Fr., from L. *suffragium*, a vote], a vote, esp. for approval; power or right of voting (for parliament etc.); the franchise.—**ns.**, **suffragist**;

f., suffragette, an agitator for woman suffrage.

suffuse (*sûfûz'*), *v.* [L. SUB-, *fusus fundere*, to pour], to spread over with moisture or colouring; to moisten; to blush.—*n.*, **suffusion**, state of being suffused; that which is spread over.

sugar (*shoo'gar*), *n.* [Fr., through Arab., from Skt.], a sweet substance obtained from the sugarcane, beet, maple, etc.;—*v.*, to sweeten with sugar.—*n.*, **sugarcane**, a tall plant from which sugar is obtained.—*a.*, **sugary**, tasting of sugar; sweet; fond of sugar.

suggest (*sûjest'*), *v.* [L. SUB-, *gerere* (to carry)], to cause to be thought of; to bring forward; to hint at.—*n.*, **suggestion** (*sûjes'tyôn*), that which is suggested; something that sets one thinking.—*a.*, **suggestive**, containing a suggestion; fitted to bring up ideas.

suicide, *n.* [L. *suî*, of oneself, -*cide*], one who kills himself; self-murder.—*a.*, **suicidal**.

suit (*sûit*), *n.* [Fr. *suite*, a following, from L. *secutus*, *p.p.* of *sequi*, to follow], a following after; a trial in court; courtship; a series of things used together or following in order, as clothes, cards, etc.;—*v.*, to fit; to be of use (to); to agree (with).—*a.*, **suitable**, fitted for a purpose; convenient.—*ns.*, **suitability**; **suitcase**, luggage case; **sui'tor** (*sû'tôr*), one who sues; a wooer; one who takes a case into court.

suite (*swêit*), *n.* [as above], followers or servants; a number of things used together, as rooms or furniture.

sulk, *v.* [A.S. *solcen*, lazy], to be silent, owing to anger or ill-temper.—*n.*, **sulks**, state of being sulky.—*a.*, **sulky**, silent and sullen.—*n.*, **sulkiness**, sullenness; moroseness.

sullen, *a.* [O.Fr. *selain*, from L. *solus*, alone], gloomily angry and silent; ill-natured.—*n.*, **sullenness**.

sul'y, *v.* [A.S. *sylian*, from *sol*, mire], to spot with mud; to stain; to tarnish.

sulphur (*sûl'fûr*), *n.* [L.], a yellow mineral that burns and gives off a choking smoke; brimstone.—*n.*, **sul'phate**, a salt from sulphur.—*as.*, **sulphur'eous**, consisting of or mixed with sulphur; like sulphur; **sulphur'ic** and **sulphur'ous**, pertaining to sulphur; got from or containing sulphur; **sulphuretted**, combined with sulphur.

sul'tan, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the chief ruler of a Mohammedan state, esp. of the Turks;—*f.*, **sulta'na**.

sul'try, *a.* [for *sweltry*, from SWELTER], close and oppressive, as air.—*n.*, **sul'triness**.

sum, *n.* [Fr., from L. *summa*, amount], several things added together; the full amount; the chief points; a quantity of money; a question in arithmetic;—*v.*, to add up; (up) to say all in a few words.—*pres. p.*, **summing**; *p.p.*, **summed**.—*a.*, **sum'mary**, expressed in few words; quickly done;—*n.*, a short statement of a fuller account.—*adv.*, **sum'marily**, in a summary manner; in a few words.—*v.*, **sum'marize**, to show in the form of a summary; to present briefly.—*n.*, **sum'mation**, an adding up; an amount.

su'mac, *n.*, a straggling bush common in Canada and the United States.

sum'mer, *n.* [A.S.], the warm season of the year;—*v.*, to pass the summer.

sum'merset. See SOMERSAULT.

sum'mit, *n.* [Fr., from L. *summus*, highest], the highest point or degree; the top.

sum'mon, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *summonere*, to give a hint (SUB-, *monere*, to warn)], to call, esp. as a witness in court; to rouse to action.—*n.*, **sum'mons**, a notice to appear, esp. in court; a call to surrender.

sumpter, *n.* [O.Fr. *sommelier*,

prob. from late L. *sagmārius* (Gk. *sagma*, a pack saddle), a horse for carrying packs or burdens.

sump'tuary, *a.* [L. *sumptuārius* (*sumēre*, to take)], pertaining to or regulating expense.—*a.*, **sump'tuous**, costly; splendid; magnificent.

sun, *n.* [A.S., akin to L. *sōl*], the body in the heavens that gives light and heat to the earth; anything like the sun; any heavenly body round which others revolve;—*v.*, to warm or dry in the sun.—*pres. p.*, **sunning**; *p.p.*, **sunned**.—*n.*, **sun'-beam**, a ray of sunlight.—*a.*, **sun'-burnt**, darkened by the rays of the sun.—*ns.* **sun'-dial** (see **DIAL**, first meaning); **Sun'-day** [A.S. *Sunnadæg*], the first day of the week, on which the sun used to be worshipped; the Lord's Day; **sun'-dew** (-*dū*), a bog-plant, the leaves of which catch and digest insects; **sun'-flower**, a plant having a large flower with yellow rays.—*as.*, **sun'less**, without sun; dark; gloomy; **sun'ny**, lying under the rays of the sun; bright; cheerful.—*ns.*, **sun'rise**, the rising of the sun; the time at which the sun rises; the east; **sun'-room**, a room with many windows to let in the sunlight; **sun'set** and **sun'setting**, the going down of the sun; the time at which the sun sets; the west; **sun'shine**, the light of the sun; great brightness of any kind; **sun-spot**, a dark patch sometimes seen on the surface of the sun; **sun'stroke**, an injury from the heat of the sun.

sun'dae, *n.* [U.S.], ice-cream mixed with fruit.

sun'der, *v.* [A.S., from *sundor*, apart], to draw apart; to put or to keep apart; to separate; to sever.—*a.*, **sun'dry**, more than one or two; several.—*n.*, **sun'dries**, many different small things.

sung, *v., p.p.* of **SING**.

sun'k, *v., p.p.* of **SINK**.—*a.*, **sun'ken**,

lying at the bottom of water; below the proper level.

sup, *v.* [A.S.], to take liquid into the mouth a little at a time; to take with a spoon; to take an evening meal;—*n.*, a small mouthful.—*pres. p.*, **supping**; *p.p.*, **supped**.

super-, *pref.* [L.], above; over; more than (as in **SUPERFLUOUS**, **SUPRAMUNDANE**, **SURNAM**).

superabound', *v.* [**SUPER-**], to be more than enough; to be very abundant.—*n.*, **superabun'-dance**, more than is needed.—*a.*, **superabun'dant**, being more than enough.

superadd', *v.*, to add over and above.

superan'nuate, *v.* [**SUPER-**, L. *annus*, a year], to give a pension to on account of old age or unfitness for work.—*n.*, **superan-nua'tion**, removal from office with a pension.

superb', *a.* [Fr., from L. *superbus*, proud], grand-looking; stately; rich; showy.

supercargo, *n.* [**SUPER-**], one who has charge of a cargo, and conducts the commercial concerns of a voyage.

supercil'iary, *a.* [L. *supercilium*, the eyelid], pertaining to the eyebrows; above the eyebrow.—*a.*, **supercil'ious**, haughty; overbearing; disdainful.

superem'inent, *a.* [**SUPER-**], eminent above many; having superior excellence.

supereroga'tion, *n.* [late L. *super-*, *e*, *EX-*, *rogāre*, to ask], a payment of more than is necessary; a doing more than is required or needed.—*a.*, **supereroga'tory**, more than duty requires.

superex'cellent, *a.* [**SUPER-**], excellent in a very high degree.

superficies (*sūpérfish'iez*), *n.* [L. *super-*, *facies*, the face], the outer surface.—*a.*, **superficial** (*sūpérfish'āl*), pertaining to the surface; lying on the surface; not deeper than the surface; understanding only what is

easily seen ; shallow.—*n.*, **superficiality** (*sūperfishial'iti*), slight knowledge ; shallowness.

superfine, *a.* [SUPER-], fine above others ; too nice or fine.

superfluous, *a.* [L. SUPER-, *fluere*, to flow], more than enough ; not needed ; useless.—*n.*, **superfluity**, more than is needed ; something only for show.

superheterodyne, *n.*, a wireless receiving set designed for clear reception of each wave-length without interference.

superhuman, *a.* [SUPER-], more than human ; above the power of man.

superimpose, *v.* [SUPER-], to lay upon something else.

superincumbent, *a.* [SUPER-], lying or resting above.

superinduce (*indūs*), *v.* [SUPER-], to bring as an addition.

superintend, *v.* [L. SUPER-, *intendere*, to INTEND], to look after ; to see that a thing is rightly done ; to have the charge of.—*n.*, **superintendence**, a looking after ; care and oversight.—*a.*, **superintendent**, having oversight ;—*n.*, one who has charge ; a curator.

superior, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. comp. deg. of *superus*, high], higher in place or rank ; better ; (to) too great or self-important to be affected by ;—*n.*, one of higher rank ; the head of a monastery or convent ; the person from whom lands are held.—*n.*, **superiority**, state or quality of being superior ; the right of a superior.

superlative, *a.* [L. SUPER-, *latus* (*ferre*, to bear)], above all others ; highest or best ; (grammar) expressing the highest degree.

superman, *n.* [SUPER-], a man with mental and physical powers far above the ordinary.

super'nal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *super-nus* (*super*, above)], relating to that which is above ; heavenly.

supernat'ural, *a.* [SUPER-], above the laws of nature ; miraculous ; divine.

supernumerary, *a.* [SUPER-],

above the necessary number ;—*n.*, a person or a thing over and above what is usual ; a silent actor.

superpose, *v.* [Fr. *superposer* [SUPER-]], to place one thing above another.—*n.*, **superposi'tion**, the placing of one thing above another ; state of being so placed.

superscribe, *v.* [SUPER-, L. *scribere*, to write], to write on the top or cover ; to write a name on the outside.—*n.*, **super-scrip'tion**, something written above or on the outside ; a title ; an address.

supersede, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *supersedere* (SUPER-, *sedere*, to sit)], to take the place of ; to set aside ; to pass over as useless.

superstition (*sūperstish'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *superstitio* (SUPER-, *stare*, to stand)], ignorant fear or reverence ; too great exactness in the forms of religion ; belief founded on ignorance.—*a.*, **superstitious**, pertaining to or full of superstition.

superstruc'ture, *n.* [SUPER-], the upper part of a building ; that which is built upon a foundation.

supervene, *v.* [L. SUPER-, *venire*, to come], to come over or upon ; to happen after ; to take place ; to pass.

supervise, *v.* [L. SUPER-, *visus* (*videre*, to see)], to look over ; to see that a thing is properly done.—*ns.*, **supervi'sal** and **supervi'sion**, careful watching ; superintendence ; control ; **supervi'sor**, a superintendent ; an inspector.

sūpine, *a.* [L. *supinus*], lying on one's back ; leaning backward ; careless or lazy.—*ns.*, **sū'pine**, a part of the Latin verb ; **sūpine'ness**, laziness ; indolence.

sup'per, *n.* [O.Fr., akin to SOUP and SUP], the last meal of the day.

supplant, *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *supplantare* (SUB-, *planta*, the sole)], to displace (a person) unfairly ; to undermine.

sup'ple, *a.* [Fr., from L. *supplex*

(SUB-, *pliere*, to fold), easily bent; pliant; flexible; yielding.

supplement, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplémentum* (SUB-, *plere*, to fill), that which fills up; something added.—*v.*, **supplement'**, to supply or fill up; to add to.—*as.*, **supplemental** and **supplemen'tary**, filling up; additional.

suppliant [Fr., *pres. p.* of *supplier*, to SUPPLY] and **sup'plicant** [*pres. p.* of L. *supplicare*, to SUPPLICATE], *as.*, asking humbly; seeking earnestly;—*n.*, one who asks humbly.—*v.*, **sup'plicate** [L. *supplicatus*, *as* SUP-**PLE**], to ask humbly or earnestly; to pray for; to address in prayer.—*n.*, **supplication**, a humble petition; an earnest prayer.—*a.*, **sup'plicatory**, using entreaty; humble.

supply, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplere* (SUB-, *plere*, to fill), to fill up; to give what is needed; to serve instead of;—*n.*, that which is supplied; food or money (*often in pl.*).

support, *v.* [Fr., from L. *supportare* (SUB-, *portare*, to carry), to bear up; to keep from falling; to endure; to give necessities to; to help on;—*n.*, he who or that which supports; sustenance—*a.*, **supportable**, that may be borne; tolerable; enduring.

suppose (*sûpôs'*), *v.* [Fr. *supposer* (SUB-, and root of **POSE**), to think of as true; to take for granted; to assume.—*n.*, **supposition**, act of supposing; that which is supposed; conjecture; assumption.

suppress, *v.* [L. SUB-, *premere*, PRESS], to press down or out of sight; to put an end to; to hold down or keep back.—*a.*, **suppres'sible**, that may be suppressed.—*n.*, **suppres'sion**, act of suppressing or keeping back; concealment.—*a.*, **suppres'sive**, tending to suppress.

sup'pûrate, *v.* [L. *suppûrdius* (SUB-, *pus*), to gather pus or

matter; to fester.—*n.*, **sup'puration**, a gathering of matter; a festering.

supra-, *pref.* See **SUPER**.

sûpramundane, *a.* [SUPRA-], above or superior to the world.

sûpreme', *a.* [Fr., from L. *supremus*, superlative of *super*], highest in power or rank; above all others.—*n.*, **sûprema'cy**, state of being supreme; highest power.

sur-, *pref.* [O.Fr., from L. *SUPER*], over as (**SURMOUNT**, **SURCHARGE**).

surcharge' (*sûrcharj'*), *n.* [Fr. SUR-], too heavy a charge or load; an additional charge;—*v.*, to overload; to overcharge; to charge in addition.

surd, *n.* [L. *surdus*, deaf];—*n.*, (algebra) a quantity which cannot be expressed by a rational number, as the $\sqrt{2}$.

sure (*shoor*), *a.* [O.Fr. *sur*, from L. *securus*, SECURE], confident; that can be trusted; standing firm; infallible.—*adv.*, **surely** and **sure**, without doubt; certainly; firmly.—*ns.*, **surety** (*shoor'ti*), state of being sure; that which makes sure; a pledge for payment; one who promises to pay if another cannot; **sure'tyship**, state of being surety.

surf, *n.* [etym. ?], the foam caused by the dashing of the waves.

sur'face (*sêr'fâs*), *n.* [Fr. SUR-], the outside of anything.—*n.*, **sur'-faceman**, a workman on a railway track.

surfeit (*sêr'fit*), *n.* [O.Fr. *sorfail* (SUR-, L. *facere*, to make)], too much eating or drinking; disgust from too much;—*v.*, to eat or drink too much or till one is sick.

surge (*sêrj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *urgere*, to rise], the rising and falling of the waves; a large wave; a great roll of water;—*v.*, to rise high and roll; to sway, as a crowd.

surgeon (*sêr'jôn*), *n.* [corrupted from *chirurgion* (Gk. *cheir*, the hand; *ergon*, to work)], one who performs operations on the human body for curing diseases or injuries.—*n.*, **sur'gery**, the

work of a surgeon; the place where a surgeon operates.—*a.*, **sur'gical**, pertaining to a surgeon or his work; done or used by a surgeon.

sur'y, *a.* [prob. from *sour*], sour in temper; cross and rude.—*a.*, **sur'liness**.

surmise, *n.* [O.Fr. *sur-*, *mettre*, to put, from *L. mittere*, to send], a thought without sure knowledge; a guess;—*v.*, to make a guess at; to suppose.

surmount, *v.* [Fr. *sur-*], to mount over or above; to get or climb over; to be higher than; to overcome. *a.*, **surmount'able**, that may be overcome.

sur'name, *n.* [Fr. *sur-*], the family name.

surpass, *v.* [Fr. *sur-*], to pass over or go beyond; to be better than; to outstrip; to exceed.—*a.*, **surpass'able**, that may be surpassed.

surplice (*scr'plis*), *n.* [Fr., from med. *L. superpellican*; *super*, *pellicanus*, made of skin (see *PELLE*)], the white gown or a clergyman or chorister.

sur'plus and **sur'plusage**, *ns.* [Fr. *sur-*, *L. plus*, more], something more than is needed; overplus; excess.

surprise, *n.* [O.Fr. *sur-*, *prendre*, from *L.prehendere*, to take], a taking unawares; something unexpected, or the feeling caused by it;—*v.*, to take unawares; to fill with astonishment.

surron'der, *v.* [O.Fr. *sur-*, and root of *RENDER*], to give up; to hand over to another; to give oneself up;—*n.*, a giving or a being given up.

sur'reptitious (*sür'éptli'ús*), *a.* [*L. surripere* (*SUB-*, *rapere*, to take)], done in an underhand manner or without proper authority.

sur'rogate, *n.* [*L. surrogatus*, elected in place of another (*SUB-*, *rogare*)], one selected to fill another's place; one who acts for another, esp. a bishop.

sur'round, *v.* [Fr. *surunder*, to overflow (*SUR-*, *L. undare*, to

flow)], to put round; to be or stand around.

sur'tax, *n.*, an additional income-tax levied on incomes over a certain sum.

sur'tout (*sür'too'*), *n.* [Fr. *sur tout*, over all], a closely-fitting frock-coat.

surveillance (*sürvél'áns*), *n.* [Fr. *surveiller* (*SUR-*, *veiller*, *L. vigi-lare*, to watch)], a looking after or over; a careful watching; supervision.

survey (*sürvè'*), *v.* [O.Fr. *surveier* (*SUR-*, *voir*, *L. videre*, to see)], to take a view of; to examine; to measure and value.—*ns.*, **sur'vey**, a general view; a measuring and valuing; examination; **survey'or**, one who surveys; a measurer and valuer; **survey'orship**.

survive, *v.* [Fr., from *L. super-vivere* (*SUPER-*, *vivere*, to live)], to live longer (than); to remain alive (after); to outlive.—*ns.*, **survi'val**, a living or continuing longer; **survi'vor**, one who survives.

susceptible and **susceptive** (*su-sép'ibl* and *suscep'tiv*), *as.* [Fr., from *L. susceptus*, undertaken], easily made to feel; impressible; easily influenced; **sensitive**.—*n.*, **susceptibility**.

suspect, *v.* [Fr., from *L. suspicatus* (*suspiciere*, to look under, to mistrust)], to think that something exists, though not sure of it; to think a person guilty; to have no faith in; to doubt; to mistrust;—*n.* (*sus'pekt*), a suspected person.—*n.*, **suspicion** (*suspish'ón*), a thought of something without certainty; a mis-giving.—*a.*, **suspicious** (*süs-pish'ús*), inclined to suspicion; giving cause for suspicion.

suspend, *v.* [Fr., from *L. suspendere* (*SUB-*, *pendere*, to hang)], to hang under or down from; to cause to stop for a time; to remove from work or office for a time; to hold undetermined.—*ns.*, **suspense**, a state of uncertainty or anxiety; hesitation; indecision; **suspension**, act

of suspending or hanging up; delay; removal from work or office for a time.—*a.*, **suspen'sory**, hanging or suspended; causing delay;—*n.*, that which suspends.

suspensers, *n.*, *pl.*, attachments to which tops of socks or stockings are hung; (in America) braces.

sustain', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *sustinere*, to uphold], to hold up; to keep from falling; to supply with food, clothes, etc.; to bear or endure; to give assent to; to sanction; to ratify.—*ns.*, **sus'tenance** and **sustenta'tion**, that which sustains; food; maintenance.

sut'ler, *n.* [Du.], one who follows an army and sells provisions, etc.

suttee, *n.* [Skt.], in India, the burning of a widow along with the dead body of her husband.

su'ture, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sūtūra* (*suere*, to sew)], a joining of the bones of the skull, or two edges of a wound.—*a.*, **su'tūral**.

suzerain (*sū'zerān*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *susum* or *sursum*, above], an overlord; a sovereign state.—*n.*, **su'zerainty**, right or power of a suzerain.

swab (*swob*), *n.* [Du.], a mop for cleaning decks; an absorbent pad used in surgery.—*v.*, to clean with a swab.—*pres. p.*, **swabbing**; *p.p.*, **swabbed**.

swaddle (*swodl*), *v.* [A.S., akin to *swath*], to wrap up an infant in clothing.—*ns.*, **swaddling-bands** and **swaddling-clothes**.

swag'ger, *v.* [Scand. ?], akin to *sway*, to swing the body in walking; to talk big or proudly; to act the bully.

swain, *n.* [Scand.], a young man; a country youth; a farm-servant.

swallow (1) (*swol'ō*), *n.* [A.S. *swalewe*], a small bird of passage with a forked tail and of very swift flight.

swal'low (2), *v.* [A.S. *swelgan*], to pass through the throat into the stomach; to absorb; to engulf; to accept without examination.

swamp (*swomp*), *n.* [Scand. ?], wet,

spongy land;—*v.*, to sink in, or as in, a swamp; to upset, as a boat; to overwhelm.—*a.*, **swam'py**, full of swamps or like a swamp; wet and spongy.

swan (*swon*), *n.* [A.S.], a large water-bird of the duck family, which swims very gracefully, and has a long arching neck.—*a.*, **swan'like**.

swap (*swop*), *v.* [M.E.], to exchange; to barter;—*n.*, an exchange.—*pres. p.*, **swapping**; *p.p.*, **swapped**.

sward (*swōrd*), *n.* [A.S.], green turf.

swarm (*swōrm*), *n.* [A.S.], a great number of insects; bees leaving an old and settling in a new hive; a crowd;—*v.*, to gather in a body, as bees; to appear or gather in great numbers.

swar'thy (*swōr'thi*), *a.* [A.S.], dark in colour; dark-skinned.

swat (*swot*), *v.*, to hit (fly, etc.) sharply.

swath (*swawth*), *n.* [A.S.], a line of grass or corn as it lies cut down; the sweep of a scythe.

swathe (*swāth*), *v.* [akin to above ?], to wrap tightly round; to roll in a bandage;—*n.*, a bandage; a swath of grass or corn.

sway, *v.* [Scand. ?], to swing from side to side; to lean to one side; to have influence over; to rule or govern;—*n.*, swaying; extent of influence; dominion.

swear (*swār*), *v.* [A.S.], to take an oath; to declare on oath; to administer an oath; to take the name of God in vain; to use profane language.—*past*, **swore**; *p.p.*, **sworn**.

sweat (*swet*), *n.* [A.S.], moisture coming out through the skin; state of one who sweats; toil;—*v.*, to give out moisture from the skin; to work hard, esp. for low wages.—*n.*, **sweater**, a woollen jersey.

Swede, *n.*, a native of Sweden; **swede**, a Swedish turnip.—*a.*, **Swē'dish**.

sweep, *v.* [E., akin to *swoop*], to brush; to pass with swiftness; to rub or trail over; to carry off

with a great rush ; to pass rapidly over with the eye ; to move in a stately manner ;—*n.*, space rapidly passed through ; the length of a stroke ; a long oar ; the direction of a curve ; one who sweeps chimneys.—*past* and *p.p.*, **swept**.—*a.*, **sweeping**, brushing over ; resistless.—*n. pl.*, **sweepings**, things gathered by sweeping.—*adv.*, **sweepingly**.

sweepstake, *n.*, a winning of all the stakes ; sums of money staked on a race, all of which fall to the person who wins.

sweet, *a.* [A.S.], pleasant to the senses ; tasting like sugar or honey ; pleasing to the mind ; winning ;—*n.*, anything sweet ; confectionery ; a term of affection.—*v.*, **sweeten**, to make or to become sweet ; to make pure and healthy.—*ns.*, **sweetbread**, the pancreas of an animal, used as food ; **sweetbrier**, a sweet-smelling wild rose ; **sweetheart**, a lover ; **sweetmeat**, an article of confectionery, usually of sugar or chocolate ; **sweetness**, quality of being sweet ; agreeableness of manners ; **sweetwilliam**, a kind of pink of many different colours and varieties.

swell, *v.* [A.S.], to make or to grow larger ; to rise into waves ; to be puffed up ; to bulge out ; to grow louder ; to become proud or angry ;—*n.*, an increase in sound or size ; gently rising ground ; a large wave or a number of large waves one after another ; a showily dressed person.—*p.p.*, **swelled** or **swollen**.—*n.*, **swelling**, something bulged out ; a rising, as of passion ; a tumour.

swelter, *v.* [A.S. *sweltan*, to die], to be overcome with heat.

swept, *p.p.* of **SWEEP**.

swerve, *v.* [A.S.], to leave the right path suddenly ; to break through a rule or custom ; to turn aside.

swift, *a.* [A.S.], moving very quickly ; coming suddenly ;—

n., a quickly flying bird very like a swallow.—*n.*, **swiftness**, quickness ; speed.

swill, *v.* [A.S.], to drink in great quantities ; to drink to excess ; to rinse ;—*n.*, liquid mixture given to pigs.

swim, *v.* [A.S.], to keep on the surface of water without sinking ; to move in or on water ; to be overflowed ; to be dizzy ;—*n.*, any action like swimming.—*pres. p.*, **swimming** ; *past*, **swam** ; *p.p.*, **swum**.—*n.*, **swimming**, act or art of floating or moving through the water ; a giddy feeling.—*adv.*, **swimmingly**, in a smooth or easy way ; with great success.

swindle, *v.* [Ger. *schwindeln*], to cheat ; to obtain goods or money by false statements ;—*n.* (and **swindling**), a plan to cheat.—*n.*, **swindler**, one who cheats ; an impostor.

swine, *n.* [A.S.], a hog ; (*pl.*) a number of pigs.—*a.*, **swinish**, like swine ; dirty ; brutish.

swing, *v.* [A.S.], to move or to cause to move to and fro ; to move from side to side, as a door ; to whirl in the air ; to turn with the tide, as a ship at anchor ;—*n.*, a contrivance for swinging in ; a moving to and fro ; space through which a body swings.—*past* and *p.p.*, **swung**.

swinge (*swing*), *v.* [A.S., causal of above], to chastise.—*pres. p.*, **swinging**, tremendous.

swingle-bar or **-tree** (*swing-gl-*), *n.*, the *swinging* bar of a plough or carriage to which the traces are fixed.

swirl, *v.* [Scand. ? , akin to WHIRL], to move forward with a twisting motion, as an eddy in a stream ;—*n.*, an eddy ; a twist or curl.

Swiss, *a.*, pertaining to *Switzerland* or its people ;—*n.*, an inhabitant of *Switzerland*.

switch, *n.* [Du., a whip], a thin twig or branch ; a movable section of rail for allowing a train to change rails ; a means of turning on a current of electricity ;—*v.*, to strike with a switch ; to

turn from one line of rails or from one electric wire to another.
swiv'el, *n.* [A.S. *swifan*, same root as **SWIFT**], a ring or link turning upon a pin.

swöl'en, *v.*, *p.p.* of **SWELL**.

swoon, *v.* [A.S. *swōgan*, to sigh, akin to **SOUGH**], to faint; —*n.*, a fainting fit.

swoop, *v.* [A.S., same root as **SWEEP**], to come down with a sweep or rush; to catch while on the wing; —*n.*, a seizure by rushing down upon.

swop. See **SWAP**.

sword (*sōrd*), *n.* [A.S.], a long, pointed blade for use in fighting; the emblem of authority or justice.—*ns.*, **sword'-bayonet**, a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword, and used as one; **sword'-fish**, a large fish having the upper jaw long and pointed like a sword; **swords'man**, a man skilled in the use of the sword; **swords'manship**, skill in the use of the sword.

swore, *past*; **sworn**, *p.p.* of **SWEAR**.

swum, *v.*, *p.p.* of **SWIM**.

swung, *v.*, *past tense* and *p.p.* of **SWING**.

Sybarite (*sib'arīt*), *n.*, a native of *Sybaris*, in ancient Italy, the inhabitants of which were noted for luxurious living; a person given up to luxury.

syc'amore (*sik'-*), *n.* [a form of **SYCOMORE**], the great maple (Britain); a plane-tree (America and Scotland).

syc'omore, *n.* [L., from Gk. *sukomoros*], a tree akin to the fig-tree.

syc'ophant (*sik'ofant*), *n.* [Gk. *sykōphanēs* (*sykon*, a fig; *phainēin*, to show)], originally a servile informer; a flatterer.—*n.*, **syc'ophancy**, the character of a sycophant; base flattery.—*a.*, **sychophan'tic**, pertaining to a sycophant.

syllable (*sil'abl*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *syllabē* (*SYN-*, *labein*, to take)], part of a word which can be sounded by itself.—*a.*, **syllab'ic**, consisting of a syllable or syllables.—*adv.*, **syllab'ically**.

syl'labus, *n.* [late L., as **SYLLABLE**], the heads of a subject; a table of contents; a list of what is to be done.

sylogism (*sil'ojizm*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sylogismos*, a reasoning (*SYN-*, *logos*, reason)], three statements (*major* and *minor premise*, and *conclusion*) showing the steps taken in forming a judgment.—*a.*, **sylogis'tic**, pertaining to or in the form of a syllogism.—*adv.*, **sylogist'ically**.—*v.*, **sylogize** (*sil'ojiz*), to use syllogisms.

sylyph (*silf*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *silphē*, a kind of beetle], a being living in the air; a fairy; a graceful woman.—*n.*, **sy'l'phid**, a little sylph.

syl'van, *a.* [L. *sylvanus* (*sylva*, a wood)], belonging to the woods; rural.

sym'bol, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *symbōlon*, a token], a sign or mark which represents something else; a token.—*as.*, **symbol'ic** and **symbol'ical**, pertaining to a symbol; expressed by signs.—*v.*, **sym'bolize**, to express by a symbol; to represent.—*n.*, **sym'bolism**, a system of symbols; the use of symbols; the science of creeds.

sym'metry, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *symmetria* (*SYN-*, *metron*, a measure)], the correct fitting of all the parts; harmony; proportion.—*a.*, **symmet'rical**, having all the parts of right size and form; harmonious; equally balanced.

sym'pathy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *sympatheia* (*SYN-*, *pathos*, suffering)], a feeling with or for another; fellow-feeling; compassion; pity.—*a.*, **sympathet'ic**.—*adv.*, **sympathet'ically**, showing sympathy; feeling for others; compassionate.—*v.*, **sym'pathize**, to feel with or for another.

symphony (*sin'font*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *symphonia* (*SYN-*, *phōnē*, a sound)], harmony of sound; the fitting of musical sounds to each other; a musical

composition for an orchestra.—*a.*, **symphon'ic**, agreeing in sound; harmonious.

sympo'sium, *n.* [L., from Gk. *symposion* (SYN-, *pōsis*, a drinking)], a drinking together; a merry feast with learned conversation; a discussion; (*pl.*) **sympo'sia**.

symp'tom, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *symp'tōma* (SYN-, *ptōma*, a fall)], a sign of something else, esp. a disease; an indication.—*a.*, **symptomat'ic**.

syn-, syl-, sym-, pref. [Gk.], with; together (as in SYNAGOGUE, SYLLABLE, SYMPATHY, SYSTEM).

synaer'esis (*sinēr'esis*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *hairein*, to take], the taking of two vowels into one syllable; opposed to **diaer'esis**, *n.* [*dia*, apart], a mark (·) to show that two vowels are to be pronounced separately.

synagogue (*sin'agog*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *synagōgē* (SYN-, *agein*, to bring)], a Jewish church.

synchronize (*sinkroniz'*), *v.* [Gk. SYN-, *chronos*, time, to happen at the same time; to be simultaneous.—*a.*, **synchronous**.

syn'copate (*sing'kópāt*), *v.* [late L. *syncopātus* (SYN-, Gk. *koptein*, to cut)], to cut letters out of the middle of a word; (music) to join an unaccented note to the accented one following.—*n.*, **syn'cope** (*sing'kópē*), a cutting of letters out of the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*; a faint or fit.

syn'dic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *syndikos* (SYN-, *dikē*, justice)], a magistrate; a public official.—*ns.*, **syndicalism** (*sin'dikalizm*), a labour movement favouring the control of industries by those who are employed in them; **syn'dicate**, a body of syndics; persons associated to carry on some undertaking.

syne'doche (*sinek'dōkē*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *ek*, out; *dechesthai*, to receive], a figure of speech in which a part is put for the whole or the whole for a part, as *bread* for *food*.

syn'ed, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *synodos*

(SYN-, *hōdos*, a way)], a meeting about church business; (among Presbyterians) a meeting of the members of several presbyteries.

—*as.*, **synod'ic** and **synod'ical**.

synonym (*sin'ōnim*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *ōnyma*, a name], a word having practically the same meaning as another.—*a.*, **synon'ymous**.

synop'sis, *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *opsis*, a sight], the gist of a matter; outline; summary.—*as.*, **synop'tic** and **synop'tical**.

syn'tax, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *syntaxis* (SYN-, *taxis*, order)], the correct grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence.—*a.*, **syn'tac'tic**, according to the rules of syntax.

synthesis (*sin'thesis*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *thesis*, a placing], a putting together; a making a whole out of parts (opposed to ANALYSIS); (*pl.*) **syn'theses**.—*as.*, **syn-thet'ic** and **synthet'ical**.

sy'phon, **sy'ren**. See SIPHON, SIREN.

Syr'iac and **Syr'ian**, *as.*, belonging to Syria or its people;—*n.*, the language of Syria.—*n.*, **Syrian**, a native of Syria.

syringe (*st'ing*), *n.* [Gk. *syrix*, a reed], a tube with a piston for squirting water, etc.—*v.*, to clean with a syringe.

syr'up, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], the juice of fruits boiled and sweetened; a thick liquid obtained from sugar-cane.

sys'tem, *n.* [L., from Gk. *systema* (SYN-, *histēmi*, to set up)], a number of things arranged with a view to some end or purpose; a plan or method; orderly arrangement; the different parts of a combination in working order.—*as.*, **systemat'ic** and **systemat'ical**, pertaining to a system; according to a regular plan; done in regular order.—*adv.*, **systemat'ically**.—*v.*, **sys'tematize**, to reduce to system; to arrange in order.

sys'tole (*sis'tō-le*), *n.* [Gk. SYN-, *stellēin*, to set], the regular contraction of the heart (opposed to DIASTOLE).—*a.*, **systol'ic**.

T

tab (1), *n.* [TAPE ?], a small bit of cloth, etc., forming a tag or flap.

tab (2), *n.*, (U.S. colloq.) a reckoning; a tally, e.g. to keep tab.

tab'ard, *n.* [O.Fr.], a kind of tunic or overmantle; the coat with the royal arms sewn upon it worn by heralds.

tab'by, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*, from Arab.], a kind of silk of a wavy appearance; a mixture of lime, water, and shells or gravel; a striped cat; a female cat;—*a.*, having a striped or wavy appearance;—*v.*, to cause to look wavy.—*ns.*, **tab'aret**, striped silk stuff used by upholsterers; **tab'inet**, a finer kind of *tabby*.

tab'ernacle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tabernaculum*], the tent used by the Hebrews as a temple in the desert; a place of worship; the box in which the bread used in the sacrament of the Mass is kept;—*v.*, to dwell for a time.

table (*tabl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tabula*, a plank], a piece of furniture, consisting of a flat piece of wood or stone set on legs; supply of food; the persons round the table; a surface on which something is written or painted; a list of names, etc.;—*v.*, to put forward for discussion; to make a list of.—*ns.*, **tab'lature**, a painting on a wall; **tableau** (*tab'lō*), a striking representation; (*pl.*) **tab'leaux** (*tab'lōz*); **tableau-vivant** (*tab'lō-vēvan'*) [Fr., living picture], one or more persons grouped to represent some picture or scene; **table-d'hôte** (*tabl-dōt*), dinner served in the public room of a hotel; **tā'ble-land**, level ground at some height above the sea; **tab'let**, a small table; a surface on which to write, draw, etc.; a kind of sweetmeat; **tā'ble-turning**, a moving of tables, supposed to be caused by spirits.

—*a.*, **tab'ular**, like a table: written or printed in rows; consisting of thin plates or layers.—*v.*, **tab'ulate**, to set in lists; to put in order.

taboo (*taboo'*), *n.* [Maori], a custom used in the South Sea Islands to make certain persons or things accursed or sacred;—*v.*, to forbid to be used; to ban.

ta'bor (*tābōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *tabour*], a small drum beaten with one stick;—*v.*, to play on a tabor; to strike lightly.—*n.*, **tab'oret**, a small tabor; a small seat; an embroidery frame.

tac'it (*tās'it*), *a.* [L. *tacēre*, to be silent], implied but not expressed in words; without sound.—*a.*, **tac'iturn**, silent and reserved; not fond of speaking.—*n.*, **taciturnity**.

tack, *n.* [O.Fr. *loque*, from Teut.], a small nail with a flat head; any fastening; a rope for fixing the corners of sails or the part to which it is fastened; the zigzag course of a ship; a lease;—*v.*, to fasten or stitch lightly; to sail in a zigzag manner.—*n.*, **tacks'man** (Sc.), a person having a tack or lease; a tenant.

tack'le, *n.* [Low Ger. or Du., akin to TACK ?], ropes and pulleys for lifting weights; instruments for fishing, etc.; tools; the ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship;—*v.*, to seize or lay hold of.—*n.*, **tack'ling**, the ropes, sails, etc., on the masts of a ship; harness.

tact, *n.* [L. *tactus* (*tangere*, to touch)], skill in managing; fineness of touch or feeling.—*as.*, **tac'tile**, that may be touched or felt; **tac'tual**, pertaining to touch.

tac'tics, *n.* [Gk. *taktikos* (*tassein*, to arrange)], the science of arranging and handling troops or warships when in touch with the enemy.—*a.*, **tac'tical**, pertain-

- ing to tactics; strategic;—*n.*, **tactician**, one skilled in tactics.
- tad'pole**, *n.* [TOAD, POLL, the head], a frog in its youngest state, when it is all head and tail, and has no legs.
- taf'feta**, *n.* [Fr., from Pers.], glossy silk with a wavy appearance.
- taf'frail**, *n.* [Du. *tüfereel*, dim. of *tafel*; L. *tabula*], the flat upper part of a ship's stern timbers.
- taffy**, *n.* [Amer.], a sweetmeat made from brown sugar or molasses; (*colloq.*) sweet words, flattery. See **TOFFEE**.
- tag**, *n.* [ety. ?], anything tacked on; the metal point of a lace; the last word of an actor's speech;—*v.*, to tack or fasten on; to fit with a tag.—*pres. p.*, **tagging**; *p.p.*, **tagged**.
- tail** (1), *n.* [A.S.], the hinder part of an animal, esp. when extending beyond the rest of the body; anything long and hanging; the hinder part; the followers of a chief.
- tail** (2), *n.* [Fr., as **TALLY**]. See **ENTAIL**.
- tailor**, *n.* [Fr., from *tailleur*, to cut], one who makes men's clothes;—*v.*, to work as a tailor;—*f.*, **tailoress**.
- taint**, *v.* [Fr. *teint*, *p.p.* of *teindre*, from L. *tingere*, to dye], to mix or stain with something hurtful; to be so touched; to infect; to dirty;—*n.*, a mixture with something hurtful; a blemish.
- take**, *v.* [A.S.], to lay hold of; to get under one's power; to gain the attention (of); to please; to turn (to); to use; to lead or carry; to accept; to think; to look upon; to move or run towards; to draw, as a picture; (off), to start an aeroplane from rest; to become airborne;—*n.*, the amount taken.—*a.*, **ta'king**, attracting; alluring.—*past*, **took**; *p.p.*, **taken**.
- talc**, *n.* [Fr., from Arab.], a mineral found in thin flakes, having a soapy feel.
- tale**, *n.* [A.S., root of **TELL**], number; amount; reckoning; a story.—*n.*, **tale'-bearer**, one

- who causes mischief by telling tales.—*a.*, **tale'-bearing**, carrying tales; giving hurtful information;—*n.*, act of telling tales.
- tal'ent**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *talentum*], a weight and a sum of money (at Athens 57 lb. avoirdupois, and about £230 sterling—among the Hebrews about 93½ lb., and from £340 to £396 sterling); power of mind; great ability.—*a.*, **tal'-ented**, possessing skill or ability.
- tal'isman**, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Arab. *tilsam*, Gk. *telēma*, a payment], an engraved stone or piece of metal, supposed to have the power to keep off evil; (*pl.*) **tal'ismans**.—*a.*, **talisman'ic**.
- talk** (*tauk*), *v.* [M.E., from root of **TALE**], to use words; to speak; to tell (about);—*n.*, use of words; that which is spoken or spoken about.—*a.*, **talkative**, fond of talking.
- tall** (*tauł*), *a.* [C. ?], high in stature; lofty; elevated.
- tallow** (*täl'ō*), *n.* [M.E., akin to Dan. *talg*], melted animal fat;—*v.*, to smear with tallow.
- tal'ly**, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, from *tailleur*, to cut], one of two pieces of wood similarly marked with scores or notches to check accounts; any account so kept; one thing made to suit another;—*v.*, to mark with similar notches; to fit; to correspond.—*n.*, **tal'ly system**, a method of trading by weekly or monthly payments, called the instalment system.
- tal'ly-hō**, *n.* and *int.* [Fr. *taiant* ?], the cry of a huntsman to urge the hounds after a fox.
- Tal'mud**, *n.* [Heb., instruction], a collection of Hebrew laws, etc., with notes and explanations.
- tal'on**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tālus*, a heel], the claw of a bird of prey.
- tām'arack**, *n.*, the American or black larch.
- tam'arind**, *n.* [Fr., from Sp., from Arab.], a lofty, spreading tree, with pods containing an acid pulp.
- tam'arisk**, *n.* [L.], an evergreen shrub with clusters of white or pink flowers.

tam'bour (*tām'bôr*), *n.* [Fr. (see **TABOR**)], a small drum; a frame on which cloth is stretched to be embroidered; work so done;—*v.*, to embroider on a tambour.—*n.*, **tambourine'**, a small drum with one end, and bells round its sides, played by the hand.

tame, *a.* [A.S.], with native wildness gone; taught to be obedient; wanting in vigour; crushed in spirit; depressed;—*v.*, to make gentle; to civilize.—*a.*, **tā'mable**, that may be tamed.—*n.*, **tame'ness**, state of being tame; want of spirit.

Tam'many, *n.*, a political organization in New York; implying bribery or corruption in politics.

tam'per, *v.* [form of **TEMPER**], to meddle without right; to deal in an underhand way.

tan, *n.* [Fr., from Teut.], bruised oak bark used in tanning; a yellowish-brown colour;—*v.*, to turn skins into leather by steeping them in tan; to brown.—*pres. p.*, **tanning**; *p.p.*, **tanned**.—*n.*, **tan'nery**, a place for tanning.

tan'dem, *adv.* [a pun on *L. tandem*, at length], one behind another;—*n.*, a pair of horses so yoked; a bicycle for two riders one behind the other.

tang (1), *n.* [Icel., akin to **TONGS**], the part of a knife, etc., that goes into the handle; a strong taste got from something else; a relish.

tang (2), *n.* [imit.], a sharp sound;—*v.*, to make such a noise.

tangent (*tān'jent*), *n.* [*L. tangere*, to touch], a line touching a curve but not cutting it when produced.—*a.*, **tangen'tial** (*-shāl*).

tangible (*tān'fibil*), *a.* [*L. tangibilis*], that may be touched; perceptible; real; that may be grasped by the mind.—*ns.*, **tangibil'ity** and **tangibleness**, state of being tangible.

tangle (*tang'gl*), *v.* [Scand. *tang*, seaweed], to twist in disorder; to put in confusion; to ensnare;

to entrap;—*n.*, a number of things confusedly twisted; perplexity; a large and edible seaweed.

tank, *n.* [Port. *tanque*, from *L. stagnum*, a pool], a large vessel or cistern; a reservoir; a steel-plated self-moving vehicle carrying guns, and used for attacking trenches, redoubts, and other small forts.—*n.*, **tan'ker**, a ship fitted with tanks for carrying oil.

tankard (*tāng'kărd*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Du.], a drinking-jug.

tan'nin, *n.* [see **TAN**], a substance found in oak bark, etc., used in tanning.

tansy (*tan'si*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *athanasia*, immortality], a bitter plant with yellow flowers, finely divided leaves, and a strong smell.

tan'talize, *v.* [Gk. *Tantalos*, who was so punished in Hades], to tease by offering something desirable and then snatching it away.

tan'tamount, *a.* [O.Fr. *tant* (*L. tantus*, so much), *amunter*, to amount], of the same amount; equal in meaning.

tap (1), *v.* [Fr.], to strike lightly;—*n.*, a light blow.—*pres. p.*, **tapping**; *p.p.*, **tapped**.

tap (2), *n.* [A.S.], a hole or pipe for drawing liquor; a stopper or plug; a tool for cutting the inside thread of a screw;—*v.*, to make a hole to let liquid out; to draw off; to cut the thread of a screw.—*pres. p.*, **tapping**; *p.p.*, **tapped**.—*ns.*, **tap'-room**, a room where drink is sold; **tap'-root**, a tapering root like a carrot; **tap'ster**, one who draws liquor.

tape, *n.* [A.S.], a narrow, woven band used for binding, or a band of paper for telegraphic printing.—*n.*, **tape'worm**, a worm of great length, found in the intestines.

ta'per, *n.* [A.S.], a small wax candle; a small light;—*a.* (and **ta'pering**), narrowing towards one end;—*v.*, to become narrower; to make to taper.

tap'etry, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, from

Gk. *tapés*, hangings), cloth with woven or sewed figures, for covering walls, etc.
tapio'ca, *n.* [Braz.], a food substance from the root of the cassava plant.
ta'pir, *n.* [Braz.], a pig-like animal with a short trunk, found mainly in South America.
tar, *n.* [A.S.], a black, sticky liquid got from pine trees and coal; a sailor;—*v.*, to cover with tar.—*pres. p.*, tarring; *p.p.*, tarred.—*a.*, tar'ry, covered with tar.
tarant'ula, *n.*, a poisonous spider found near *Tarentum*, Italy.
tar'dy, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*, from L. *tardus*, slow], moving slowly, behind time.—*n.*, tar'diness, slowness; reluctance.
tare (1), *n.* [E.], a weed injurious to corn; vetch, etc., grown as food for horses and cattle.
tare (2), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *tarah*, taken off], the weight of the package deducted before calculating the net weight.
target, *n.*, poetic form of target.
tar'get, *n.* [O.Fr. *tarquete*, dim. of *target*], a small shield; a mark for shooting at.
tar'iff, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *ta'rif*, giving information], a list of duties on goods imported or exported; a list of prices.
tarn, *n.* [Scand.], a mountain lake or pool.
tar'nish, *v.* [Fr., from Ger.], to dim the brightness of; to soil the colour of; to become dull.
tar'pau'lin, *n.* [TAR, *palling*, from FAL], coarse canvas covered with tar to keep out wet; a sailor's hat.
tar'ry (1), *a.* See TAR.
tar'ry (2), *v.* [M.E. *tarien* (A.S. *tergan*), to vex, confused with *targen*, to delay, from L. *tardus*], to be slow; to remain behind; to put off time.
tart (1), *a.* [A.S.], sharp to the taste; sour; ill-natured.—*a.*, tar'tish, somewhat tart.
tart (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted], fruit or jelly baked in paste.
tar'tan, *n.* [O.Fr., etym. ?], wool-

len cloth woven in checks, esp. for distinguishing Scottish clans.
Tar'tar (1), or **Ta'tar** (*ta'dr*), *n.* [Pers.], a native of Tartary; a person of a hard, troublesome temper.
tar'tar (2), *n.* [Fr., from Arab. *durd*, dregs], a crust formed in wine casks, or growing on the teeth.—*as.*, tartar'eous or tartarous, like or made up of tartar; tartar'ic, got from tartar.
Tar'tarus, *n.* [Gk. *Tartaros*], the place of punishment for the wicked.
task, *n.* [O.Fr. *tasque*, from late L. *tasca*, a TAX], work given to do; something that must be done;—*v.*, to give work to; to overburden.—*n.*, task'master, one who imposes tasks.
tas'sel, *n.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *tassellus*], a hanging bunch of threads or cords; a head of flowers like a tassel.
taste (*tdst*), *v.* [O.Fr. *taster*, from L. *tastare* (akin to *tangere*, to touch)], to try by the tongue or palate; to eat a small bit of; to have actual trial of; (of) to be like in taste;—*n.*, power of tasting; the feeling caused by food, etc., in the mouth; the quality which causes the feeling of taste; a small bit; the power of seeing and enjoying beauty, etc.; good style.—*as.*, taste'ful, showing good taste; refined; elegant; taste'less, without taste; having no love of beauty or order; tas'ty, tasting well; showing a good taste; palatable; refined.
tat'ter, *n.* [Scand. ?], a piece of cloth torn and hanging (*usually in pl.*);—*v.*, to tear into rags.
tat'tle, *v.* [imit.], to talk much with little meaning; to gossip;—*n.*, small or trifling talk.
tattoo (1), *n.* [Du. TAP (1), *toe*, closed], a signal for soldiers to return to their quarters; orig., closing of the drinking-shops.
tattoo (2), *v.* [Polynesian], to prick the skin and make coloured marks or figures;—*n.*, marks on the skin so made.

taught (*tawt*), *v.*, *past tense* of TEACH.

taunt, *v.* [Fr. *tanter*, from L. *ten-tāre*, to TEMPT], to find fault in bitter words; to reproach; to ridicule;—*n.*, bitter speech; insulting words.

taut, *a.* [M.E., *p.p.* of TOW?], tightly pulled; secure.

tautology, *n.* [Gk. *tauto*, the same; —*LOGY*], needless repetition of the same thing in different words.—*as.*, **tautolog'ic** and **tautolog'ical**.

tavern, *n.* [Fr., from L. *taberna*, booth], an inn; a public-house.

taw, *v.* [A.S., to prepare], to dress by beating; to dress skins into leather;—*n.*, a marble to be played with; (*pl.*) **taws** or **tawse**, a leather strap for punishing children.

tawdry, *a.* [St. *Audrey* (St. Etheldreda), at whose fair showy ornaments were sold], cheap and showy; gaudy; flashy; untidy.—*n.*, **taw'driness**, finery without taste; untidiness.

tawny, *n.* [Fr. *tauné*, same root as TAN], yellow or brown; sunburned; bronzed.

tax, *n.* [Fr., from L. *taxāre*, to value], money levied by the State to defray public expenses; any burdensome duty;—*v.*, to lay on taxes; to arrange the amount to be paid; to find fault with; to strain.—*n.*, **taxa'tion**, act of taxing; amount of tax.

taximeter (*tāksim'ēter*), *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, TAX, —*METER*], a device for registering the distances run by a cab and the fares due.—*ns.*, **taxicab**, **taxi**, a cab fitted with a taximeter.—*v.* **taxi**, to ride in such a cab or (of aircraft) to run along the ground or water before or after flying.

tea, *n.* [Chinese], the leaves of an evergreen shrub dried and prepared for use; a drink formed of infused tea leaves.

teach, *v.* [A.S.], to supply with knowledge; to show how to do or to understand a thing; to guide the studies of; to act as a teacher.—*past* and *p.p.*,

taught.—*a.*, **tea'chable**, that can be taught; quick to learn.—*ns.*, **tea'chableness**; **tea'cher**.

teak, *n.* [Port., from Malay], a hardwood tree found in the East Indies and in Africa, the wood of which is used in shipbuilding.

teal, *n.* [M.E.], a water-fowl like the duck, but smaller.

team, *n.* [A.S., a family], a number of horses, oxen or dogs working together; the players on one side of a game.—*n.*, **team'ster**, one who drives a team.

tear (1) (*tār*), *v.* [A.S.], to pull asunder by force; to rend; to come to pieces when pulled;—*n.*, something torn; a rent; a fissure.—*past*, **tore**; *p.p.*, **torn**.

tear (2) (*tēr*), *n.* [A.S.], a drop of water from the eye; anything like a tear.—*as.*, **tear'ful**, shedding tears; sad; **tear'less**, shedding no tears; unfeeling.

tease, *v.* [A.S., to pluck], to separate and straighten fibres; to comb; to raise a nap on cloth by scraping; to worry or annoy; to make fun of.—*n.*, **teas'el**, a plant the stiff and prickly flower-heads of which are used for teasing cloth.

teat, *n.* [O.Fr. *tete*, akin to A.S. *tīt*], the part of the breast or udder through which the young suck milk.

tech'nic (*tek'nik*) and **tech'nical**, *as.* [Gk. *technē*, art], pertaining to an art or a science; fitting for a particular art.—*ns.*, **techni'cal'ity**, knowledge, etc., peculiar to any trade, profession, etc.; **technique** (*teknēk'*), method or skill of performance; **technol'ogy**, the knowledge of the useful arts; terms used in art.—*a.*, **technolog'ical**.—*n.*, **technol'ogist**, a writer or lecturer on the useful arts.

ted, *v.* [A.S.], to spread to the sun, as new-mown grass.—*pres. p.*, **tedding**; *p.p.*, **tedded**.

te'dium, *n.* [L. *taedium*], that which wearies; weariness.—*a.*, **te'dious**, wearisome; monotonous.

tee, *n.* [etym. ?], a mark for playing to or from (esp. in golf); —*v.*, to place on the tee.

team (1), *v.* [E., akin to **TEAM**], to bring forth; to be fruitful; to appear in great numbers.

teem (2), *v.* [Icelandic], to empty; to pour out.

teeto'taler, *n.* [*teetotal*, a once popular form of **TOTAL**], one who takes no intoxicating drink. —*a.*, **teeto'tal**.

teetotum, *n.* [the letter **T**, and **L. totum**, all], a spinning top, with letters on the sides.

teg'ument, *n.* [L. *tegumentum* (*tegere*, to cover)], a covering; skin of a plant or an animal. —*a.*, **tegum'en'tary**, serving as a covering.

tel'nd (*tēnd*), *n.* [M.E., akin to **TITHE**], part of the produce of land set apart to pay the parish minister in Scotland; tithe.

tele-, *pref.* [Gk.], far off; working from a distance (as in **TELEGRAPH**).

tele'graph, *n.* [**TELE-**, **GRAPH**], a means of sending messages by signals; wires along which messages are sent by electricity; —*v.*, to signal in any way; to send a message along the wires. —*n.*, **tel'egram**, a message sent by telegraph. —*a.*, **telegraph'ic**, belonging to the telegraph; sent by telegraph. —*ns.*, **teleg'raphist**, one who works a telegraph; **teleg'raphy**, science or art of telegraphs.

teleol'ogy (*telēol'ōgī* or *tē-*), *n.* [Gk. *tēlos*, end; —**LOGY**], the doctrine that each part of nature has been designed to fulfil a purpose determined by God.

tel'ephone, *n.* [**TELE-**, **PHONE**], an electrical instrument which enables persons to talk to each other at a distance. —*a.*, **teleph'on'ic**, sent by telephone. —*ns.*, **teleph'ony** (*telef'ont*), **teleph'onist**.

tel'escope, *n.* [**TELE-**, **SCOPE**], a tube fitted with lenses for viewing things at a distance; —*v.*, to slide like the parts of a telescope. —*a.*, **telescop'ic**, per-

taining to a telescope; seen through a telescope.

televi'sion, *n.* [**TELE-**, **VISION**], the act of seeing on a screen by means of a special apparatus objects at a distance or out of sight.

tell, *v.* [A.S.], to count; to put in words; to make known; to have an effect. —*past* and *p.p.*, **told**. —*n.*, **tell'er**, one who counts; one who receives or pays out money in a bank; one who counts votes. —*a.*, **tell'ing**, having great effect. —*n.*, **tell'tale**, a person who talks about the affairs of others; one who cannot keep a secret; a gossip.

tem'er'ity, *n.* [L. *temeritas*, rashness], great rashness; needless running into danger; foolhardiness.

tem'per, *v.* [A.S., from L. *temperare*, to moderate], to mix things properly; to soften; to moderate; to fit; to bring to a proper state of hardness, as iron; —*n.*, the right mixing of things; state of body or mind; anger; disposition; mood; state of hardness, as of steel. —*ns.*, **tem'perament**, inner state or nature; disposition; balance of qualities; act or means of tempering or regulating; adjustment; **tem'perance**, use in proper form and measure; self-control; moderation in taking strong drink. —*as.*, **temperament'al**, unbalanced in temperament; **tem'perate**, using things in the right amount and for the right purpose; sober; neither too hot nor too cold. —*n.*, **tem'perature**, the amount or degree of heat or cold.

tem'pest, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tempestas*, weather], wind blowing with great speed and force; a heavy storm; a hurricane; an uproar of any kind; a commotion. —*a.*, **tempes'tious**, blowing with great violence; very stormy; angry and passionate.

tem'ple (1), *n.* [A.S., from L. *templum*], a building for public worship; a large church; **Temple**, the Inns of Court in London,

once belonging to the Knights Templars.—*n.*, **Tem'plar**, one of a body of knights who made a vow to protect the Holy Sepulchre; a student or a lawyer living in the Temple, London.

tem'ple (2), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tempora*, the temples], the part at each side of the forehead above the cheek-bone.

tem'poral, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *temporalis* (*tempus*, time)], lasting only for a time; belonging to this world; not spiritual; belonging to the temples of the head.—*n.*, **temporal'ity** (*usu. in pl.*), money got from land, etc., for the support of a church or minister; revenue.—*a.*, **tem'porary**, lasting only for a time; passing soon away.—*adv.*, **temp'orally**.—*v.*, **tem'porize**, to avoid coming to a decision; to be guided by opinions or fashions; to yield to circumstances.

tempt, *v.* [O.Fr. *tempter*, from L. *templare*, to try], to make trial of; to try to make a person do wrong.—*n.*, **tempta'tion**, act of tempting; state of being tempted; that which tempts or leads astray; an allurement; a bait; a bribe.—*a.*, **tempt'ing**, fitted to tempt; desirable or pleasing; enticing.

ten, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than nine.—*a.*, **ten'fold**, multiplied ten times; ten times as many.

tenable (*ten'abl*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], (an opinion or position) that can be held, kept, or defended.

tenacious (*tend'shús*), *a.* [L. *tenax* (*tenere*, to hold)], holding with a firm grip; that will not let go; not easily pulled asunder.—*n.*, **tenac'ity** (*ténás'ití*), quality of being tenacious; that quality in bodies which makes them stick together.

ten'ant, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], one who pays a rent for the use of property;—*v.*, to hold as a tenant.—*n.*, **ten'an'cy**, a holding as a tenant; occupancy.

—*a.*, **ten'antless**, without a tenant.—*n.*, **ten'an'try**, the tenants on an estate.

tench, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tinca*], a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

tend (1), *v.* [contracted from *AT-TEND*], to take care of; to wait on; to nurse.—*n.*, **ten'der**, a small ship attending on a larger one; the part of a railway engine which carries coals and water.

tend (2), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *tendere*, to stretch], to aim at or lead to; to move towards.—*n.*, **ten'dency**, inclination; bias; leaning.

ten'der (1), *v.* [Fr. from L. *tendere*, to stretch], to hold out; to offer for acceptance;—*n.*, an offer; the thing offered.

ten'der (2), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *tener*], easily hurt; having fine feelings; delicate, sensitive; kind or loving; not strong; young.—*n.*, **ten'derfoot**, (Amer.) one not yet hardened to the life of the plains or the mining camp; a novice; **ten'derloin**, (Amer.) the tenderest part of a loin of beef or pork; **ten'derness**, state of being tender; fine feelings; gentle treatment; sensitiveness; compassion.

ten'der (3). See **TEND** (1).

ten'don, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tendere*, to stretch], the fibrous band by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

ten'dril, *n.* [L. *tener*, **TENDER**?], the long, slender part of a plant by which it clings to a support.

ten'e'brous (*ten'ébrús*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *tenebræ*, darkness], dark or gloomy.

ten'e'ment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], block of flats, esp. in a poor district of a town.

ten'et, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds], that which one holds as true; a fixed opinion or belief; a rule for guidance.

ten'nis, *n.* [perhaps from Fr. *tenes*, hold ?], a game in which a ball is driven backwards and forwards over a net by means of rackets.

ten'on, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to

hold], the end of a piece of wood fitted into a hole in another to fasten the two ;—*v.*, to fit with a tenon.

ten'or, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], a continuous course; the usual manner or course; drift of meaning; (music) the highest part for a man's voice; one who sings tenor.

tense (1), *n.* [O.Fr. *tens* (Fr. *temps*, time)], the form of a verb showing the time of the action.

tense (2), *a.* [L. *tensus* (*tendere*, to stretch)], tightly stretched; stiff.—*as.*, **tensile** (*ten'sil* or *ten'sil*) and **ten'sible**, that may be stretched; elastic.—*ns.*, **ten'sion**, state of being stretched; the degree of tightness; strain of mind; **ten'sor**, a muscle that tightens some part.

tent, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tendere*, to stretch], a shelter of canvas stretched on poles; a roll of lint to keep a wound open ;—*v.*, to keep a wound open; to probe.—*ed.*, **ten'ted**, covered with tents.

tentacle (*ten'takl*), *n.* [L. *tendere*, to feel (see TEMPT)], a thread-like process issuing from the heads of some insects, by which they feel, grasp, or move.

tenta'tion, *n.* [L. *tendere*, to try], temptation.—*a.*, **ten'tative**, making a trial; experimental.

ten'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenlour*?, from L. *tendere*, to stretch], a means of stretching cloth by hooks while drying ;—*v.*, to stretch by hooks.—*ns.*, (on) **ten'ter-hooks**, (in) a state of anxiety or suspense.

tenu'ity, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tenuis*, thin], thinness.

ten'ure, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tenere*, to hold], condition or right of holding land, etc.

tep'id, *a.* [L. *tepere*, to be tepid; -*fy*], slightly warm; lukewarm.—*ns.*, **tep'id'ity** and **tep'idness**, moderate warmth.

ter'aphim, *n. pl.* [Heb.], household images among the Jews, used in magical rites.

tercen'tenary, (or *tersent'ndri*), *n.* [L. *ter*, three times; CENTE-

NARY], a three-hundredth anniversary.

teredo (*ter'edō*), *n.* [Gk. *terēdon*, from *teirein*, to bore], a kind of worm which bores into and destroys wood.

tergiversation (*ter'jiversd'shōn*), *n.* [L. *tergum*, the back; *vertere*, to turn], undue shifting of opinion; a shuffling or evasion; fickleness.

term, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *terminus*], end or boundary; a set time; a word expressing a name; a rent day; the time during which anything lasts; (*pl.*) conditions; money to be paid;—*v.*, to name or call.

ter'magant, *n.* [O.Fr. *Tervagant*, a god with a very violent temper, from It.], a noisy, scolding woman.

ter'minus, *n.* [L.], the end or boundary; the end of a railway line; (*pl.*) **ter'mini**.—*as.*, **ter'minable**, that may be put an end to; **ter'minal**, pertaining to an end or boundary; forming or marking the end; growing or placed at the end; happening every term ;—*n.*, screw, etc., for joining the open ends of an electric circuit.—*v.*, **ter'minate**, to put an end to; to come to an end.—*n.*, **termina'tion**, a bringing or coming to an end; the end.—*n.*, **terminol'ogy**, the terms, etc., used in any business, science, or art.

ter'mite, *n.* [L. *termes*, wood-worm], the white ant destructive to timber.

tern, *n.* [Scand. !], a sea-bird like a gull.

ter'nary, *a.* [L. *terni*, three each], proceeding by or consisting of threes ;—*n.*, the number three.—*a.*, **ter'nate**, threefold; having three parts.

terrace (*ter'ds*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a flat bank of earth; a raised walk; any street or row ;—*v.*, to make into a terrace.

ter'racot'ta, *n.* [L. *terra*, the earth; *cotta* (*coquere*, to bake)], baked earth or clay of a reddish-brown colour; a kind of pottery.

terra'queous, *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth; *aqua*, water], consisting of land and water.

terrene' (*têrên'*), *a.* [L. *terrēnus*], made of or pertaining to the earth.

terres'trial, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, earthly], belonging to the earth; living on the earth.

ter'rier, *n.* [Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a small dog that burrows after rabbits, etc.

ter'ritory, *n.* [L. *territōrium* (*terra*, the earth)], a large extent of land; land belonging to a city or a country; the land over which a sovereign rules.—*a.*, **territor'ial**, pertaining or limited to a territory; *n.*, a member of the volunteer Territorial Army.

ter'ror, *n.* [L.], great fear; fear and trembling; that which causes fear.—*a.*, **ter'rible**, causing terror; frightful; dreadful.—*v.*, **ter'rify**, to cause terror; to frighten; to scare.—*a.*, **terrific**, causing great terror; frightful; awful.—*n.*, **ter'rorism**, state of living under terror; intimidation.—*v.*, **ter'rorize**, to rule by terror; to intimidate; to threaten.

terse, *a.* [L. *tersus* (*tergere*, to wipe clean)], well and shortly expressed; short and to the point; concise; pithy.—*adv.*, **terse'ly**.—*n.*, **terse'ness**.

tertian (*têr'shân*), *a.* [L. *tertius*, third], recurring every third day;—*n.*, a fever or ague which returns every third day.

ter'tiary (*têr'shâri*), *a.* [L. *tertiarius*], third in time or importance; of the third degree.

tes'sellate, *v.* [L. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square], to lay with squares; to checker; to inlay.—*n.*, **tessella'tion**, process of laying with squares; mosaic work.

test, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *testa*, an earthen vessel], a strict examination; a means of trial; that with which anything is compared;—*v.*, to put to the proof.

testaceous (*testâ'shûs*), *a.* [L.

testa, a shell], pertaining to shells; having a hard shell.

testa'ment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *testamentum*, a will (*testis*, a witness)], a written instruction left for the disposition of property after death.—**Test'ament**, one or other of the two parts of the Bible.—*as.*, **testamen'tary**, pertaining to a will; left by will; done according to will;—**tes'tate**, having left a will.—*n.*, **testâ'tor**, one who leaves a will;—*f.*, **testâ'trix**.

tes'ter, *n.* [O.Fr. *testre*, the head [L. *testa*, a skull]], a flat covering raised above a four-post bed.

tes'tify, *v.* [L. *testis*, a witness; -FY], to bear witness (to); to make a statement for information, esp. on oath in court.—*ns.*, **tes'timony** [L. *testimonium*, evidence], that which a person has to say on a point; the statement of a witness in court; proof; the divine revelation; the two tables of the Law; **testimo'nial**, something said or written in favour of a person's character, etc.; a present as a mark of respect.

tes'ty, *a.* [O.Fr. *testif*, from *teste*, the head], easily fretted; peevish; irritable.

tet'anus, *n.* [Gk. *telânos* (*teinein*, to stretch)], a disease in which there is a contraction or stiffness of the muscles; lock-jaw.

teth'er (*teth'ér*), *n.* [M.E., from Teut.], a rope or band for keeping cattle within certain bounds while feeding;—*v.*, to fasten with a tether; to confine; to restrain.

tetra-, *pref.* [Gk.], four; having four parts, etc. (as in TETRAGON, TETRARCH).

tet'ragon, *n.* [Gk. TETRA-, *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with four angles.

tetrahe'dron, *n.* [Gk. TETRA-, *hedra*, a seat or base], a solid figure having four sides each of which is a triangle.

tetrarch (*tet'rark*), *n.* [Gk. TETRA-, *archein*, to rule], a ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province.

tetrasyllable, *n.* [TETRA-, SYLLABLE], a word of four syllables.

tetter', *n.* [A.S.], a disease of the skin.

Teutonic (*tū-*), *a.* [L. *Teutōnes*, a people of Germany], belonging to the Teutons, also to the modern Germans, English, Scandinavians, etc., or to their languages.

text, *n.* [Fr., from L. *textum* (*texere*, to weave)], a statement of which an explanation is given; the original words of an author; a verse of the Bible on which a sermon is preached.—*ns.*, **text-hand**, a large kind of handwriting; **text-book**, a book containing lessons on some subject.—*a.*, **tex'tual**, belonging to or contained in the text; serving for a text.

textile, *a.*, formed by weaving.—*n.*, **tex'ture**, anything woven; the manner of composition of a web.

than (*than*), *conj.* [A.S.], as compared with; a word implying comparison.

thane, *n.* [A.S. *thegn*, a soldier], a man of middle rank among the Anglo-Saxons.

thank, *v.* [A.S., akin to THINK], to express a sense of kindness received; (*usu. pl.*), acknowledgment of kindness.—*a.*, **thank'ful**, feeling thanks; grateful; indebted.—*n.*, **thank'fulness**, state of being thankful.—*a.*, **thank'less**, without a feeling of thanks; for which no thanks are given.—*ns.*, **thank-offering**, a sacrifice or offering expressing gratitude; **thanks giving**, an expression of thanks; a public acknowledgment of God's goodness; a day devoted to this purpose.

that (*that*), *a.* [A.S. *thæt*], pointing out a person or a thing at some distance; the farther off of two; (*pl.*) **those**;—*pron. rel.*, who, whom, or which;—*conj.*, introducing a noun-clause, a purpose, or a result; in order that; so that.

thatch, *n.* [A.S. *thæc*], straw, reeds,

or rushes for making a roof;—*v.*, to cover with thatch.

thaumaturgy (*thaw'matērji*), *n.* [Gk. *thauma*, a wonder; *ergon*, a work], the art of performing miracles or magic.—*ns.*, **thau'maturge**, **thau'maturgist**, one who performs miracles; **thau'maturgies**, **thau'maturgism**.—*as.*, **thaumatur'gie** and **thau'matur'gical**.

thaw, *v.* [A.S.], to melt or to cause to melt; to grow warm; to become gentle;—*n.*, the melting of ice or snow.

the (*thē*), *def. art.* [A.S. *thē*, earlier *sē*], a word put before nouns to limit their meaning;—*adv.* [A.S. *thy*, instrumental case of the article], by that amount, as the more, the better.

theatre (*thē'atēr*), *n.* [Gk. *theatron*, a place for seeing], a place where anything happens; a place where stage-plays are acted; any place used for lectures, surgical operations, etc.—*as.*, **theat'ric** and **theat'rical**, pertaining to a theatre; like an actor.—*n. pl.*, **theat'ricals**, dramatic performances.

theft. See under THIEF.

their (*thār*) and **theirs**, *poss. as.* and *prons.* [A.S. *thāra*, gen. *pl.* of the definite article], belonging to them.

the'ism, *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god], belief in the existence of a God.—*n.*, **the'ist**, one who believes in a God.—*as.*, **theis'tic** and **theis'tical**, pertaining to belief in a God.

theme, *n.* [L. *thēma* and Gk. *tithēmi*, to place], something written or spoken about; a subject; a topic.

then (*then*), *adv.* [A.S. *thanne*, akin to THAT], at that time; soon afterwards; at another time;—*conj.*, in that case; for this reason; therefore.

thence (*thence*), *adv.* [M.E., from A.S. *thanon*], from that time or place; for that reason; from that cause.—*adv.*, **thence'forth** and **thencefor'ward**, from that time; thereafter.

thēoc'raey, *n.* [Gk., from *theos*, a god; *kratein*, to rule], government by God or by the priesthood; the state so governed.—*as.*, **theocrat'ic** and **theocrat'ical**, pertaining to a theocracy.

thēod'olite, *n.* [etym. ?], a surveying instrument for measuring angles.

thēog'ony, *n.* [Gk. *thēogōnja* (*theos*, a god; *gēnos*, a race)], the birth and relationship of the gods, in mythology.

theol'ogy, *n.* (*thēol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god; *-logia*], the science which treats of God, or of man's duty to him.—*a.*, **theolog'ical**, pertaining to theology.—*n.*, **theo'logian**, one learned in theology.

the'orem, *n.* [Gk. *theōrema* (*theōrein*, to look at)], a statement to be proved.

the'ory, *n.* [Gk. *theōria*, a beholding], the explanation brought forward to account for how something exists; the principles of an art as distinguished from its practice.—*as.*, **thēoret'ic** and **thēoret'ical**, pertaining to theory; confined to theory.—*n.*, **the'orist**, one who forms theories.—*v.*, **the'orize**, to form a theory; to act or think solely according to theory.

Theos'ophy, *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god; *sōphia*, wisdom], a religious system which claims to have knowledge of God by direct communication from Himself.—*n.*, **Theos'ophist**.

therapeu'tic, *a.* [Gk. *therapeuein*, to heal], pertaining to medicine; curative.—*n. pl.*, **therapeu'tics**, the science of medicine.—*n.*, **ther'apy**, medical treatment.

there (*thār*), *adv.* [A.S.], in or at that place or point; to that place.—*adv.*, **thereabout'** or **thereabouts'**, near that place, number, etc.; **thereaf'ter**, after that; **thereat'**, at that time; on that account; **thereby'**, by that means; in consequence of that; **thereabout**; **therefore** (*thār'fōr*), for that or this reason; **consequently**; **in return for**;

therefrom', from this or that; **therein'** and **therein'to**, in or into this or that place; **thereof'**, of that or this; **thereon'** and **thereupon'**, immediately; on or in consequence of this or that; **thereto'** and **thereun'to**, in addition; to this or that; **therewith'** and **therewithal'**, with that or this.

therin, *n.* [Gk. *thermos*, hot], a unit of heat used in estimating the consumption of coal gas, equal to 100,000 British Thermal Units.—*a.*, **ther'mal**, pertaining to heat; warm; hot.

thermion'ic valve, *n.* [Gk. *thermos*, hot], an appliance used in wireless for amplifying the waves.

thermodynam'ics, *n.* [Gk. *thermos*, hot; *dynamics*], the science which treats of heat as a force.—*a.*, **thermodynam'ical**.

thermom'eter, *n.* [Gk. *thermos*, hot; *-meter*], an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or the changes of temperature.—*as.*, **thermomet'ric** and **thermomet'rical**.

ther'mos, *n.* [as *THERM*], a vacuum flask that keeps the temperature of its contents unchanged.

ther'mostat, *n.* [as *THERM*], a device for maintaining a steady temperature in a heating apparatus.

thesau'rūs (*thēsaw'rūs*), *n.* [Gk. *thēsaurus*], a treasury or storehouse; a book containing a store of knowledge; a dictionary of words and phrases.

the'sis, *n.* [Gk. from *tithēmi*, to place], something stated to be argued or written about; a subject; a study of a subject written to obtain a university doctorate.

thergy (*thē'arjī*), *n.* [Gk. *theos*, a god; *ergon*, a work], supernatural, as opposed to natural magic.

thew (*thū*), *n.* (*usu. in pl.*) [A.S. *thēaw*, habit; *pl.* manners], strength; muscle.

thick, *a.* [A.S.], having the parts close together; not flowing

freely; coming fast one after another; large through and through; not easily seen through; dull; indistinct;—*n.*, the thickest part;—*adv.*, closely; fast; to a great depth.—*v.*, **thick'en**, to make or become thick; to grow dark; to press close together; to come in greater numbers.—*n.*, **thick'et**, small trees or shrubs close together; a copse; a brake.—*a.*, **thick-skinned**, insensitive.

thief (*thēf*), *n.* [A.S.], one who takes what is not his own.—*n.*, **theft**, act of stealing.—*v.*, **thieve** (*thēv*), to steal.—*n.*, **thievery**, the habit of thieving.—*a.*, **thie'vish**, given to theft; acting like a thief.

thigh (*thī*), *n.* [A.S.], the part of the leg above the knee.

thim'ble, *n.* [A.S. *thymel*, from root of THUMB], a metal shield for the finger, used in sewing.—*n.*, **thim'ble-rig**, a clever trick with a pea and three thimbles.—*v.*, to cheat by this means.—*pres. p.*, **thimble-rigging**; *p.p.*, **thimble-rigged**.

thin, *a.* [A.S.], having little thickness; not close together; flowing freely; easily seen through; few in number;—*adv.*, not thickly or closely;—*v.*, to make thin; to make less crowded.—*a.*, **thin-skinned**, over-sensitive.—*pres. p.*, **thinning**; *p.p.*, **thinned**.

thing, *n.* [A.S.], whatever is thought of as existing; that which happens or is spoken of; a lifeless object; a part; (*pl.*) one's clothes, baggage, etc.

think, *v.* [A.S.], to use the mind; to form opinions; to try to understand; to reflect; to consider; to hold in the mind; to believe.—*past* and *p.p.*, **thought**.

third, *a.* [A.S., from root of THREE], next to the second;—*n.*, one of three equal parts of a thing.—*adv.*, **thirdly**.

thirst, *n.* [A.S.], discomfort from want of drink; a strong desire to drink; great desire for any-

thing;—*v.*, to feel thirst; (for) to desire greatly.—*a.*, **thirsty**, feeling thirst; without moisture.

this (*thīs*), *a.* and *pron.* [A.S. *thes*, akin to THE and THAT], pointing out as near at hand; (the person or thing) just mentioned or about to be; (*pl.*) **these**.

thistle (*thīsl*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant with very prickly stalk and leaves.—*a.*, **thistly**, covered with thistles.

thith'er (*thīth'er*), *adv.* [A.S.], to that place, point, etc.—*adv.*, **thith'erward**, in that direction.

thole (1) (*thōl*), *n.* [A.S.], a pin on a boat to keep the oar in its place.

thole (2), *v.* [A.S.], to suffer; to endure.

thong, *n.* [A.S.], a narrow strip of leather for fastening; a lace.

thor'ax, *n.* [Gk., a breast-plate], the front of the body between the neck and the waist; the chest.—*a.*, **thoracic** (*thoras'ic*).

thorn, *n.* [A.S.], a hard, sharp point on a plant; any plant with thorns; anything troublesome.—*n.*, **thorn'back**, a fish with thorns or prickly points on its back.—*a.*, **thor'ny**, full of thorns; troublesome.

thorough (*thū'rō*), *a.* [E.], a form of THROUGH, through and through; complete.—*a.*, **thor'oughbred**, bred from the best blood;—*n.*, an animal so bred.—*n.*, **thor'oughfare**, road through; a passage; a public street.—*a.*, **thor'oughgoing**, going through to the very end or bottom; complete.—*n.*, **thor'oughness**, completeness; perfectness.—*a.*, **thor'ough-paced** (*-pāst*), going the whole length; complete; perfect.

thorp or thorpe, *n.* [A.S.], a group of houses; a village; a hamlet.

thou (*thou*), *pron.* [A.S.], the second personal pronoun indicating the person spoken to; *obj.*, **thee**.

though (*thō*), *conj.* [M.E., from Scand., akin to A.S. *thēah*], even if; notwithstanding;—*adv.*, for all that; however.

thought (*thawt*), *n.* [A.S.], power of mind; that which one thinks; design or purpose; care; a small degree;—*v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of THINK.—*as.*, **thought'ful**, given to thinking; careful of others; using or requiring thought; **thought'less**, without thought or care; acting without thinking.

thou'sand, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], ten hundred.—*a.*, **thou'sandfold**, a thousand times as many.—*a.* and *n.*, **thou'sandth**.

thrall (*thrawl*), *n.* [Scand.], a slave; state of being a slave.—*n.*, **thral'dom**, slavery.

thrash or **thresh**, *v.* [A.S.], to beat out the grain from the ears of corn; to flog; to punish.—*ns.*, **thrash'ing**, process of beating out grain; a good beating; **thrash'ing-floor** (*-flör*), a floor where grain is thrashed.

thrash'er, *n.*, a N. Amer. bird; the mocking or brown thrush, with a lively pleasant song.

thread (*thred*), *n.* [A.S., akin to THROW], fibres of cotton, etc., twisted and drawn out; a fine cord; a line of gold or silver; anything like a thread; the chief thought of a speech, etc.; the sloping ridge of a screw;—*v.*, to put a thread through; to make one's way through.—*a.*, **thread'bare**, worn to the bare thread; having the nap worn off; worn out.

threat (*thret*), *n.* [A.S.], an intimation of an intention to injure or punish.—*v.*, **threat'en**, to use threats; to show indications of coming evil.—*a.*, **threat'ening**, using threats; indicating something unfortunate about to happen; black-looking.

three, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than two.—*a.*, **three'fold**, three times as many.—*ns.*, **threepence** (*thrip'ens*, *threpens*), the sum of three pennies; **threepenny**, **threepenny bit** (*thrip'ni*, *threp'ni*), a coin worth threepence.—*a.*, **three'ply**, of three strands or layers.—*a.* and *n.*, **three'score**, three times a score; sixty.

thran'ody, *n.* [Gk. *thrēnos*, a walling; *ōdē*, a song], an ode or song of lamentation or sorrow; a dirge; an elegy.

thresh. Same as THRASH.

thresh'old, *n.* [A.S. *threscan*, to thrash], the stone or beam under the entrance to a house; the point of beginning or entering.

threw (*throo*), *v.* *past tense* of THROW.

thrice, *adv.* [M.E. *thrics*], three times.

thrive, *v.* [Scand.], to get on well; to grow rich or strong; to succeed.—*past*, **throve** and **thrived**; *p.p.*, **thriv'en**.—*n.*, **thrift**, state of thriving; good management; habit of saving; the sea-pink.—*as.*, **thrift'less**, without thrift; wasteful; unprofitable; **thrift'y**, making the most of what one has; saving.

thrill, *v.* [A.S., akin to THROUGH], to cause a sharp tingling feeling of pleasure or excitement; to rouse the emotions;—*n.*, a sharp tingling feeling.—*a.*, **thrill'ing**, causing a thrill; affecting greatly full of adventure.

throat, *n.* [A.S.], the front part of the neck; the passage from the mouth to the stomach and lungs; any narrow passage.

throb, *v.* [M.E., imit. ?], to beat more strongly than usual, as the heart or pulse;—*n.*, a beat or stroke.—*pres. p.*, **throbbing**; *p.p.*, **throbb'd**.

throe (*thró*), *n.* [Scand.], great pain; (*pl.*) pains of childbirth; agony.

thromb'osis, *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, a clot], a clot of blood formed in a blood-vessel.

throne, *n.* [O.Fr. *trone*, from Gk. *thronos*, a seat], a chair of state for a king or queen, or for a bishop in a cathedral; sovereign power;—*v.*, to put on a throne; enthrone.

throng, *n.* [A.S.], a great crowd;—*v.*, to come in great numbers; to fill with a crowd.

throstle (*throstl*), *n.* [A.S.], the song-thrush or mavis.

throt'tle, *n.* [a small TROAT],

the throat or windpipe;—*v.*, to choke by squeezing the windpipe.—*n.*, **throt'tle-valve**, the valve that admits the steam to the cylinder of an engine.

through (*throo*), *prep.* [A.S.], from end to end of; all over; by means of; in consequence of; among;—*adv.*, from one end to the other; from beginning to end.—*prep.*, **throughout**, quite through; over; every part;—*adv.*, all over; at every time.

throve, *v.*, *past tense* of THRIVE.

throw (*thrō*), *v.* [A.S.], to send from the hand; to push with force; to cause to fall; to twist into a thread; to cast, as dice;—*n.*, the act of throwing; the distance thrown; a cast of dice; a fall in wrestling.—*past*, **threw**; *p.p.*, **thrown**.

thrum (1), *n.* [A.S. *tungethrum*], the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn;—*v.*, to weave with thrums; to put a fringe on.—*pres. p.*, **thrummying**; *p.p.*, **thrummyed**.

thrum (2), *v.* [imit.], to drum with the fingers.—*pres. p.*, **thrummying**; *p.p.*, **thrummyed**.

thrush (1), *n.* [A.S.], a British song-bird; a mavis.

thrush (2), *n.* [E., akin to THIRST], a soreness of the mouth and throat, common among very young children.

thrust, *v.* [Scand.], to push with force; to pierce; to make a lunge in fencing; to squeeze in; to shove forward;—*n.*, a push with a sharp instrument.—*past* and *p.p.*, **thrust**.

thud, *n.* [E., akin to A.S. *thyddan*, to strike], a dull sound, as from a blow.

thug, *n.* [Hind.], originally one of a religious sect in India who murdered travellers and lived by the spoil; ruffian.—*ns.*, **thuggee**, **thug'gery**, **thug'-gism**.

Thule (*thū'le*), *n.* [L., from Gk.], and **Ul'tima Thule**, the most northerly part of the inhabited

world, often identified with Shetland.

thumb (*thūm*), *n.* [A.S. *thuma*], the short, thick finger of the hand;—*v.*, to soil with the thumb or fingers.—*ns.*, **thumb'-screw** and **thumb'kins**, an instrument of torture for crushing the thumbs.

thump, *v.* [E., imit.], to strike with something heavy;—*n.*, a heavy blow.—*n.*, **thum'per**, one who thumps; anything big; a big lie.—*a.*, **thum'ping**.

thun'der, *n.* [A.S. *thunor*], the loud noise accompanying a flash of lightning; any very loud noise; an alarming threat;—*v.*, to make a loud noise; to speak very strongly.—*n.*, **thun'derbolt**, a flash of lightning; something strong and swift; an irresistible force.—*as.*, **thun'der-struck**, struck by lightning; greatly astonished; struck dumb; **thun'dery** and **thun'derous**, making a noise like thunder; close and sultry.

thu'rible, *n.* [L. *thūribulum* (Gk. *thyein*, to sacrifice)], an instrument for burning incense.

Thurs'day (*thērs'dā*), *n.* [A.S. *thunresdæg* (O. Norse, *thōrs-dagr*, day of Thor, the god of thunder)], the fifth day of the week.

thus (*thūs*), *adv.* [A.S.], in this way; to this extent.

thwack, *v.* [WHACK], to strike with something flat or heavy; to give a good thrashing to;—*n.*, a heavy blow.

thwart (*thwōrt*), *a.* [Scand.], lying across;—*adv.* and *prep.*, from side to side of; athwart;—*v.*, to cross a purpose; to spoil an aim;—*n.*, a seat across an open boat.

thy (*thī*) and **thine** (*thīn*), *poss. a.* and *pron.* [A.S.], belonging to thee.

thyme (*tīm*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *thymos*], a sweet-smelling plant.

thy'roid, *a.* [Gk. *thureos*, a shield], relating to a gland in the neck.

tia'ra (*tia'rā*), *n.* [Gk., from Pers. ?], an ancient Persian head-

dress; an ornament of jewels for the hair; the triple crown of the Pope.

tic and **tic-douloureux'** (*-doloroo'*), *ns.* [Fr.], neuralgia causing painful twitching of certain muscles of the face.

tick (1), *n.* [Gk. *thekē*, a case], the cover of a mattress.—*n.*, **tick'-ing**, cloth for making ticks.

tick (2), *v.* [imit.], to make a slight quick sound; to beat as a clock; to make a small mark;—*n.*, the beat of a watch or clock; a slight mark.

tick (3), *n.* [A.S. *ticca*], a small insect infecting dogs, etc.

tick (4), *n.* [contraction of TICKET], credit;—*v.*, to get or give credit.

tick'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *étiquet*, from Ger. *stech*, to stick], a marked card; a card showing a right or privilege; a list of candidates;—*v.*, to put a ticket on.

tickle, *v.* [E., freq. of TICK (2)], to touch part of the body lightly, usually causing laughter; to please the fancy.—*a.*, **tick'lish**, easily tickled; difficult; critical.

tide, *n.* [A.S., time], the ebb and flow of the sea; time or season; a turning point.—*a.*, **tī'dal**, belonging to tides; having tides; flowing and ebbing.—*ns.*, **tidē'-waiter**, a customs officer who watches the unloading of ships to secure the correct duties; **tidē'way**, the channel in which the tide flows.

tid'ings, *n. pl.* [Scand., akin to root of TIDE], news; intelligence; information.

tid'y, *a.* [from TIDE, in good time], in good order; neat; neatly dressed;—*n.*, a cover for the back of a chair;—*v.*, to put in good order; to make neat.—*past.* **tidied**.

tie (*tī*), *n.* [A.S. *tēag*], a bond or fastening; equality of score in a competition; a connecting piece of wood, etc.; a necktie.—*v.*, to fasten with a cord; to unite; to be equal.—*pres. p.*, **tying**; *p.p.*, **tied**.

tier (*tēr*), *n.* [O.Fr. *tire*, a sequence],

a row or rank, esp. when several are placed one above another.

tierce (*tērs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tertius*, third], a cask of forty-two gallons, or one-third of a pipe; a sequence of three cards.

tiff, *n.* [?], a slight quarrel.

tif'fin, *n.* [E., from *tiff*, a small drink], a name for lunch in India.

tī'ger, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tigris*], a large and fierce striped animal of the cat kind;—*f.*, **tī'gress**.

tight (*tīt*), *a.* [Scand.], held firmly, or packed closely together; not leaking; scarce of money; firmly stretched; fitting closely.

—*ns.*, **tight'ness**.—*v.*, **tighten**, to make or to become tight.

tile, *n.* [A.S. *tigele*, from L. *tegula*], a slab of baked clay, used in roofing and in making drains;—*v.*, to cover with tiles.

till (1), *prep.* [Scand.], to the time of;—*conj.*, to the time when; to the degree that.

till (2), *n.* [M.E. *tillen*, to draw, from A.S.], a drawer for holding money.

till (3), *v.* [A.S.], to make land ready for seed.—*a.*, **till'able**.—*n.*, **till'age**, the process of tilling; agriculture.

till (4), *n.* [etym. ?], stiff clay.

till'er, *n.* [E., from TILL (2)], the handle of a helm or rudder.

tilt (1), *n.* [A.S. *teld*, a tent], the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; the awning of a boat;—*v.*, to cover with an awning.

tilt (2), *v.* [A.S. *teall*, unsteady], to ride and make a thrust with a lance; to lean or cause to lean to one side;—*n.*, a thrust, as with a lance; a game in which knights rode against each other with lances; slant; inclination.

tim'ber, *n.* [A.S.], wood for building or making furniture, etc.; a supporting beam; growing trees;—*v.*, to furnish with timbers.

tim'bre (*tim'bēr*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *sympnūm*, a drum], the quality, tone, or character of a musical note.

tim'brel, *n.* [as above], a musical instrument beaten with the hand.

time, *n.* [A.S.], the idea of things happening together or coming one after another; the point when a thing happens or the period during which it continues; the length of a person's life; a proper season; the present life; the rate of movement in music; the state of affairs at any period (*usu. plural*);—*v.*, to do at the right time; to bring about in proper order.—*a.*, **time-honoured** (*-ón'èrd*), honoured for a long time.—*n.*, **time-keeper**, one who checks or marks time; a clock or a watch; one who beats time in music.—*a.*, **time'ly**, at the right time;—*adv.*, early; in good season.—*a.*, **timeous**, **timous** (*tim'us*), seasonable; timely.—*ns.*, **time'piece**, watch or clock; **time'server**, one who suits his opinions to the times for his own ends; **time'-table**, a list of the times of railway trains, etc.; the hours of classes or of work, etc.—*a.*, **time'worm**, worn by time; weakened by age.

tim'id, *a.* [Fr., from L. *timidus* (*timère*, to fear)], easily made afraid; wanting in courage; faint-hearted.—*ns.*, **timid'ity** and **tim'idness**, state of being timid.—*a.*, **tim'orous**, easily frightened; wanting in courage.

tim'pani, *n. pl.* [Gk. *lympanon*, drum], kettledrums.

tin, *n.* [A.S.], a white metal somewhat like silver, easily melted or beaten out;—*v.*, to cover with tin.—*pres. p.*, **tinning**; *p.p.*, **tinned**.—*n.*, **tin'foil** (see **FOIL**), tin beaten thin like a leaf.

tincture (*tingk'tür*), *n.* [L. *tinctura*, a dyeing (see **TINGE**)], a slight shade of colour; a slight taste or quality added to anything; a medicine dissolved in alcohol;—*v.*, to colour slightly; to give a taste to; to mix slightly; to affect.—*a.*, **tinctó'rial**, containing or giving colour.

tin'der, *n.* [A.S.], anything that easily catches fire; scorched

linen for catching sparks from a flint and steel.

tine, *n.* [A.S. *tind*, akin to **TOOTH**], a tooth of a fork or a harrow; a prong of an antler.—*a.*, **tined** (*tind*), furnished with tines.

tinge (*ting*), *v.* [L. *tingere*, to dye], to colour slightly; to impart a quality in a slight degree;—*n.*, a small amount added or mixed; a slight touch of colour.

tingle (*ting'gl*), *v.* [E., from *ting*, a sharp sound, *imit.*], to feel a thrill; to feel a sharp, thrilling sensation.

tink'er, *n.* [E., as **TINKLE**], one who goes wandering from place to place mending vessels of tin, brass, or other metals;—*v.*, to mend coarsely or badly.

tink'le, *v.* [*imit.* from *linken*, to make a sharp sound], to make sharp, quick sounds; to chime; to jingle;—*n.*, a sharp, quick sound.

tin'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *estincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark], thin cloth interwoven with gold or silver thread; thin glittering sheets of metal; anything with much show and little value;—*a.*, like tinsel; of little value;—*v.*, to adorn with tinsel; to deck with cheap ornaments.—*pres. p.*, **tin-selling**; *p.p.*, **tinselled**.

tint, *n.* [L. *tinctus* (*tingere*, to dye)], a delicate shade of colour; a slightly different shade from the surrounding colour;—*v.*, to colour slightly; to tinge.

tin'tinnabula'tion, *n.* [L. *tin'tinnabulum*, a bell (*tinnire*, to tinkle)], the ringing or jingling of bells.

ti'ny, *a.* [etym. ?], very small.

tip (1), *n.* [E.], the point of anything; an end piece;—*v.*, to put a point on; to cover the end of.—*pres. p.*, **tipping**; *p.p.*, **tipped**.—*ns.*, **tip staff**, a staff with a metal point; an officer who carries it; a constable; **tip toe**, the point or tip of the toe.

tip (2), *v.* [Scand. ?, akin to **TAP**], to strike lightly, to give a small gift of money to; to cause to

slant; (up) to upset;—*n.*, a light touch; a hint.—*pres. p.*, **tipping**; *p.p.*, **tipped**.

tip'pet, *n.* [A.S., from *L. tapēte*, cloth], a covering for the neck and shoulders.

tip'ple, *v.* [freq. of **TIP** (2)], to drink liquor often and in small quantities;—*n.*, liquor so taken.—*a.*, **tip'sy**, under the influence of strong drink.

tirāde', *n.* [Fr., from *tirer*, *L. tirāre*, to draw], loud and continuous abuse.

tire (1), *n.* [short form of **ATTIRE**], a covering for the head; a head-dress;—*v.*, to dress the head.

tire (2), or **tyre**, *n.* [etym. ?] the iron or rubber hoop round a wheel.

tire (3), *v.* [A.S.], to make or to become weary; to wear out; to lose strength.—*as.*, **tired** (*tīrd*), wearied out, exhausted; **tire'some**, tedious; wearisome; **tir'ing**, wearying.

tissue (*tish'ū*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *tisser*, *L. texere*, to weave], something woven; a fine kind of silk; cloth with figures in gold or silver thread; the simple material of the parts of plants and animals; a connected series.

tissue-paper, thin, soft, gauzy paper.

tī'tan and **titan'ic**, *as.* [Gk.], relating to the *Titans* or giants of ancient story; enormous in size or strength.

tīt'bit, *n.* [Scand., *tī*, small], a choice bit.

tithe (*tith*), *n.* [A.S. *tēodha*, TENTH], a tenth part; part of the profits of land and stock set apart for the support of the clergy;—*v.*, to tax to the amount of one-tenth.—*n.*, **tī'ther**, one who collects tithes.—*n.*, **tith'ing**, an old English division of the country; containing ten households; act of taking tithes; the amount taken.

tīt'illate, *v.* [*L. titillāre*], to tickle.—*n.*, **titilla'tion**, a pleasant feeling.

tī'tle, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. titulus*, an inscription], something written

on a thing by which it is known; the name, etc., of a book; a name marking rank or honour; a just claim; a written proof of right;—*v.*, to give a title to.—*a.*, **titled** (*tīld*), having a title of nobility.—*ns.*, **tī'tle-deed**, a document giving a right to property; **tī'tle-page** (*-pāj*), the page at the beginning of a book, containing its name, etc.—*a.*, **tīt'ular**, existing in name only; having the title without the duties; nominal.

tīt'mouse, *n.* [Scand. *tīt*, little; A.S. *mase*, a small bird], a small bird that feeds on insects.

tīt'ter, *v.* [imit.], to giggle; to laugh, but not fully out;—*n.*, a suppressed laugh.

tīt'tle, *n.* [M.E., as **TITLE**], a very small part; an iota.

tīt'tle-tāt'tle, *n.* [**TATTLE**], empty talk;—*v.*, to talk idly; to gossip.

to, *prep.* [A.S.], in the direction of; as far as.

to, *pref.* [A.S.], for; to; this (as in **TODAY**, **TONIGHT**, **TOWARD**).

toad, *n.* [A.S.], an animal like the frog, with a warty skin.—*ns.*, **toad-eater**, a low flatterer; **toad'stool**, a poisonous fungus somewhat like a mushroom; **toa'dy**, a low flatterer; a hanger-on;—*v.*, to flatter.—*n.*, **toa'dyism**, the practice of a toady.

toast, *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. tostus* (*torrere*, to scorch)], slices of bread browned before a fire; a person in whose honour a health is drunk; the drinking to the health of someone;—*v.*, to brown by heat; to drink a person's health.

tobac'co, *n.* [Sp., from N. Amer. Ind.], the dried leaves of the tobacco plant used for smoking.—*n.*, **tobac'conist**, one who sells tobacco.

tobog'gan, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a long low sledge.

toe'sin, *n.* [O.Fr. *toquer*, to **TOUCH**, *sign*, **SIGNAL**], an alarm-bell or its sound.

today', *adv.* [A.S. **TO**-, **DAY**], on this day;—*n.*, the present day.

tod'dle, *v.* [form of TOTTER], to walk with short, unsteady steps, as a child.

tod'dy, *n.* [Hind.], the fermented juice of certain palm-trees; a mixture of whisky, hot water, and sugar.

toe (*tō*), *n.* [A.S.], one of the five divisions at the end of the foot; —*v.*, to touch with the toes.—*pres. p.*, **toeing**; *p.p.*, **toed**.—*a.*, **toe** (*tōd*), having toes.

tof'fee or **toff'fy**, *n.* [Fr., from Malay *tafia* (see RATANIA)], a sweetmeat made of sugar and butter.

tō'ga, *n.* [L., akin to *tegēre*, to cover], the ancient Roman gown worn by men.

together (*tōgeth'er*), *adv.* [A.S. *tōgædere* (see GATHER)], at the same place or time; into one; in company.

toil (1), *n.* [O.Fr., perhaps from L. *tudiculāre*, from *tundere*, to heat], hard work; —*v.*, to work hard.—*a.*, **toil'some** (*-sōm*), full of toil; laborious; fatiguing.

toil (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tēla*, a web], a net or snare (*usu. pl.*).

toi'let, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, as TOIL (2)], a covering for a dressing-table; a dressing-table and its furniture; act or style of dressing; a lavatory.

token (*tōkn*), *n.* [A.S., akin to TEACH], a mark or sign of something; a sign of power, authority, etc.; a mark of friendship; a piece of stamped metal representing more than its real value.

tōld, *v.*, *past tense* of TELL.

tol'erate, *v.* [L. *tolerāre*, to endure], to allow to be or to be done; to put up with; to permit.—*a.*, **tol'erable**, that may be endured; fairly good or agreeable.—*n.*, **tol'erance**, power of enduring; willingness to bear with the differences of others.—*a.*, **tol'erant**, willing to bear with others; patient; broad-minded.—*n.*, **tolera'tion**, a respect for opinions and actions different from a person's own; freedom to worship God in one's own way.

tōll (1), *v.* [M.E. *tollen*, to pull],

to sound with low or regular strokes; to ring slowly, as at a death or funeral;—*n.*, the deep, slow sound of a large bell.

tōll (2), *n.* [A.S.], a payment for leave to pass; a tax for right to sell; a portion of grain taken as payment for grinding;—*v.*, to take or gather toll.—*ns.*, **toll'-bar** and **toll'-gate**, a gate to prevent people from passing without paying toll.

tom'ahawk, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], a light war-hatchet, used by the North American Indians;—*v.*, to strike or kill with a tomahawk.

tomat'o, *n.* [Sp., from Mex. *tomatl*], a round, fleshy fruit of a red or yellow colour; the plant on which it grows.

tomb (*toom*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tymbos*], a place for a dead body; a grave.—*n.*, **tomb'stone**, a memorial stone over a grave.

tome, *n.* [Gk. *tōmos*, a section], a volume, esp. a large one; a book.

tom'foolery, *n.* [*Tom*, proper name], fun; silly trifling; nonsense.

Tommy Atkins, *n.*, private soldier, so called because a specimen form issued by the War Office began with the name Thomas Atkins. Frequently shortened to 'Tommy.'

to'morrow (*tō-mor'ō*), *adv.* [TO-, MORROW], on the next day;—*n.*, the day after today.

tom'tit, *n.* [*Tom*, proper name], a small bird; a tit or titmouse.

ton (*tūn*), *n.* [A.S. *tunne*, a barrel], a weight of 20 hundredweights; a space of 40 cubic feet in a ship.—*n.*, **ton'nage**, the amount of space in a ship, measured in tons of 40 cubic feet each; a duty per ton on ships.

tone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tōnos* (*tein-ein*, to stretch)], a musical sound made by striking a tightly stretched string; the quality of a person's voice or of a musical sound; (music) an interval between two notes; vigour of body or mind; character or moral

effect; the general effect or look of a picture;—*v.*, to give vigour to; (down) to soften or modify.—*a.*, *ton'ic*, relating to tones; giving tone or strength;—*n.*, a medicine for toning the system; the key note.—*n.*, *ton'ic sol-fa'*, a musical notation by letters, dashes, etc.

tongs, *n. pl.* [A.S.], an instrument of two jointed metal bars for lifting hot coals, etc.

tongue (*túng*), *n.* [A.S.], the movable organ in the mouth used in tasting and speaking; the language of a people; power of speaking; anything like a tongue in shape or use.—*a.*, *tongue'-tied* (*-tid*), having a difficulty in speaking.

tonight' (*tó-nít'*), *adv.* [TO-, NIGHT], on this night;—*n.*, the night of this day.

tonneau (*ton'ô*), *n.* [Fr.], the part of a motor car containing the back seats.

ton'sil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsilla*], one of two glands at the root of the tongue.

ton'sure (*ton'shür*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsura*, a clipping], a shaving of the crown of the head; the shaven crown of a priest.

tontine (*tontén'*), *n.*, a life annuity scheme invented by Tonti of Naples, in which a number of persons share, the whole sum falling to the longest liver.

too, *adv.* [A.S., same as TO], more than enough; also; in addition.

tool, *n.* [A.S.], an instrument used by a workman; a person under another's orders.

tooth, *n.* [A.S.], one of the hard bodies in the jaws used for biting and chewing food; taste; anything like a tooth; the projecting part of a comb, saw, or rake, etc.; (*pl.*) *teeth*.—*n.*, *tooth'ache* (*-ák*), pain in a tooth.

—*as.*, *toothed* (*tootht*), having teeth; jagged on the edge; *tooth'some*, pleasing to the taste.

top (1), *n.* [A.S.], the highest part of anything; the highest place or rank; the crown of the head;

a platform round the top of the lower mast;—*v.*, to cover on the top; to rise above others; to cut off the top.—*pres. p.*, *top'ping*; *p.p.*, *topped*.—*ns.*, *top'-dressing*, a dressing of manure on the surface; *top'gallant*, the mast above the topmast, or the sail on it; *top-hat*, tall silk hat worn by men on formal occasions.—*a.*, *top'-heavy*, too heavy on the top.—*n.*, *top'-mast*, the mast fastened to the top of the lower mast.—*a.*, *top'-most*, highest.—*n.*, *top'-sail* (*top'sl*), a sail on the topmast.

top (2), *n.* [A.S.], a pear-shaped toy made to spin by means of a whip or a string.

tó'paz, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tópasos*], a precious stone, generally of a yellowish colour.

tó'per, *n.* [etym. ?], a hard drinker; a drunkard.

top'ic, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tópos*, a place], a subject of conversation or argument.—*a.*, *top'ical*, pertaining to a place or a topic dealing with things of local or current interest.

topog'raphy, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *topographia* (*topos*, place, and -GRAPHY)], a description of a particular district.—*as.*, *topog'raph'ic* and *topog'raph'ical*.

top'ple, *v.* [A.S., from root of TOP (1)], to fall over; to upset.

top'sy-tur'vy, *adv.* [formerly *top-so-terve*, overturned (TOP, so, and A.S. *tearflian*, to upset ?)], upside down.

tor, *n.* [A.S. *torr*, from Welsh], a bold hill or peak.

toreh, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted], resinous wood or twisted tow dipped in pitch and set on fire to give light; an electric hand-lamp.

tóre, *past*, **törn**, *p.p.* of TEAR.

tor'ment, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tormentum*, torture], that which causes pain or misery; the greatest pain of body or of mind.—*v.*, *tarment'*, to cause great pain to; to worry or annoy.—*n.*, **tormen'tor**.

torna'do, *n.* [Sp., from *tronar*, to thunder], a violent and destructive storm of wind.

torpé'do, *n.* [L. *torpēdo*, numbness (*torpēre*, to be numb)], a cigar-shaped shell filled with an explosive sent through the water to blow up an enemy's ship; a fish having the power of giving an electric shock.

tor'pid, *a.* [L. *torpidus* (*torpēre*, to be numb)], having lost the power of feeling or moving; dull or stupid.—*ns.*, **torpid'ity** and **tor'por**, loss of power to feel or move.

torque (*tōrk*), *n.* [L. *torques*, from *torquēre*, to twist], a collar of metal rings; in mechanics, force causing rotation.

tor'refy, *v.* [L. *torrēre*, to parch; -FY], to parch; to scorch.

tor'rent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *torrens*, a rapid stream], a great rush of water.

tor'rid, *a.* [L. *torridus* (*torrēre*, to parch)], dried up with heat; very hot.

tor'sion (*tōr'shōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *torzio* (*torquēre*, to twist)], act of twisting; amount of twist; twisting force.

tor'so, *n.* [It.], the trunk of the body or of a statue.

tor'toise (*tōr'tūs*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted], a creeping animal with a very hard shell (so called from its crooked feet), a freshwater turtle.—*n.*, **tor'toise-shell**, the shell of a kind of turtle, used for making combs, etc.

tor'tuous, *as.* [L. *tortus*], twisted; winding.

tor'ture, *n.* [L. *tortūra* (*torquēre*, to twist)], great pain of mind or body; pain inflicted to force a confession, or as a punishment;—*v.*, to cause great pain to; to worry or annoy.

Tōr'y, *n.* [Ir., a robber; a name first given in 1679 to the opponents of the Duke of York Exclusion Bill], an ultra-Conservative in politics.

to'ss, *v.* [Scand.], to throw quickly or with force; to throw into the air; to tumble about; (up) to

spin a coin for betting;—*n.*, a throwing upward; a fall.

tō'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tōtius*, whole], whole or complete;—*n.*, the whole; everything together;—*v.*, to add up.—*ns.*, **tōtal'ity**, the whole amount; **totaliza'tor**, machine used in betting which shows the total money staked.—*a.*, **totalita'rian**, (State) in which no opinion is allowed except that of the government.—*adv.*, **to'tally**.

tōte, *n.*, shortened form of **TOTALIZATOR**.

tō'tem, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], an animal or other object kept by primitive races as a badge of their family or tribe.

tot'ter, *v.* [E., akin to **TILT** (2)], to shake as if about to fall; to be unsteady; to stagger; to reel.

touch (*tūch*), *v.* [Fr., from It. *toc-care*, imit. ?], to be close to; with no space between; to put the hand on; to know by feeling; to reach to; (on) to speak of; to influence; to relate to or concern; to meddle with; to mark slightly with a pencil or brush;—*n.*, the sense of feeling; a single stroke on a picture; the manner of striking the keys of a musical instrument; proof or trial; a show of feeling.—*a.*, **touch'ing**, moving the feelings;—*prep.*, concerning; with regard to.—*ns.*, **touch'stone**, a stone for testing the purity of gold and silver; any test; **touch'wood**, decayed wood which is easily set on fire; tinder; fungus.—*a.*, **touch'y**, easily offended; over-sensitive.

tough (*tūf*), *a.* [A.S.], holding well together; not easily broken; bending without breaking; tenacious.

tour (*toor*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *torndre*, to TURN], a journey from place to place, esp. for pleasure.—*n.*, **tour'ist**, one who goes on a tour.

tour'nament and **tour'ney**, *ns.* [O.Fr., from root of **TURN**], a fight on horseback to show skill in arms; a contest; a joust.

tourniquet (*toor'niket* or *-kē*), *n.*

[Fr., from root of TURN], a bandage twisted tightly to stop a flow of blood; an instrument for this purpose.

tout, *v.* [M.E. *tūten*, from A.S. *tōttian*, to look out]; to try in an objectionable way to get customers;—*n.*, one who does so.

tow (1) (*tō*), *v.* [A.S. *togian*, drawn, same root as TUG], to pull through the water;—*n.*, a rope for towing.—*ns.*, **tow'age** (*tō'aj*), process of towing, or the price paid for it; **tow'-line**, a rope for towing.

tow (2) [etym. ?], the coarse part of dressed hemp or flax.

toward (*tōrd*) or **towards**, *prep.* [A.S.], in the direction of; with regard to;—*adv.*, in a state of in a state of readiness; at hand.

tow'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from a Ger. root], a cloth for drying anything wet.—*n.*, **tow'elling**, cloth for towels.

tow'er, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *turre*], a lofty structure standing by itself or rising above another; a steeple; a fortress;—*v.*, to rise high in the air.—*as.*, **tow'-ered** and **tow'ery**, adorned or defended by towers.

towhee (*tō-hwē'*), *n.*, a N. Amer. bird; also called **chewink**.

town, *n.* [A.S. *tūn*, an enclosure], a collection of houses larger than a village, but not the seat of a bishop; the people of a town.—*ns.*, **town clerk** (*klark*), the officer who keeps the records of a town; **town council**, the governing body in a town; **town cri'er**, one who makes public intimations; **town hall**, a hall or building for public business; **town house**, a house in town as alternative to one in the country; **towns'folk**, the people in a town; **town'ship**, the district belonging to a town; **towns'man**, an inhabitant of a town.

toxicol'ogy, *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; -LOGY], the science of poisons.—*n.*, **toxin**, a poison causing disease.—*a.*, **tox'ic**, poisonous.

toy, *n.* [etym. ?], a plaything; an article of no great value;—*v.*, to trifle; to play.

trace (*trās*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tractus*, *p.p.* of *trahere*, to draw], a mark left; a very small quantity; one of the bands by which a horse draws a vehicle;—*v.*, to mark out; to copy, as a drawing; to follow by means of marks; to walk over.—*a.*, **trace'able**, that may be traced.—*ns.*, **tra'cery**, ornamental lines cut in stone, esp. in windows and roofs; **tra'cing**, copying by means of fine lines; the copy so made.

trachea (*trākē'd* or *trā'kid*), *n.* [Gk. *tracheia*, rough], the windpipe (from the roughness of its rings).—*n.*, **tracheot'omy** [Gk. *tōmos*, a cutting], the operation of opening the windpipe.

track, *n.* [O.Fr.], a mark left; a footmark; a course; a beaten road;—*v.*, to follow by marks or footprints; to tow.—*a.*, **track'less**.

tract, *n.* [L. *tractus*, *p.p.* of *trahere*, to draw], a stretch of land or water; a short pamphlet, usually on a religious subject.—*a.*, **trac'-table**, easily led or managed.—*ns.*, **tractabil'ity** and **trac'table-ness**, quality of being tractable; docility.—*n.*, **trac'tion**, act of drawing; state of being drawn; power for drawing.—*n.*, **trac'tor**, a vehicle for pulling others, esp. in agriculture.

trade, *n.* [M.E., from root of TREAD], a person's business; practice of buying and selling; men in the same occupation;—*v.*, to buy and sell; (with) to have business dealings with.—*ns.*, **trade'mark**, a mark on goods to show who is the manufacturer; **trader** or **trades'man**, a man engaged in trade; a shopkeeper; a workman; **trades union** or **trade union**, a union of men of the same trade to protect their rights, etc.; **trade'wind**, a wind in the hot regions of the earth which blows constantly towards the equator.

tradition (*trădîsh'ôn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *trăditio* (*trădère*, to hand over)], a custom handed down from one generation to another; knowledge or information so handed down.—*a.*, **tradit'ional**, pertaining to or handed down by tradition.

traduce (*trădûs'*), *v.* [L. *trădūcere* (TRANS-, *dūcere*, to lead)], to blame without ground; to speak ill of a person; to defame.

traffic, *n.* [Fr., from It. *traffico*, etym. ?], exchange of goods; commerce;—*v.*, to deal in (some kind of goods).

tragedy (*trăj'êdi*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tragôdia*, goat-song ?], a play having a high purpose and a sad ending; an overwhelmingly sad event.—*n.*, **tragê'dian**, one who acts or writes tragedy.—*as.*, **trag'ic** and **trag'ical**, pertaining to tragedy; mournful; disastrous.

trail, *v.* [O.Fr. *trailler*, from L. *trahere*, to draw], to draw along the ground; to grow along the ground; to hunt by following the track or smell;—*n.*, a track or scent; a path across a wild region; anything drawn out to a great length.—*n.*, **trailer**, short extracts shown of a forthcoming film; a vehicle drawn behind another.

train, *v.* [Fr., from *trainer*, L. *trahere*, to draw], to teach by practice; to tame for use; to cause to grow aright;—*n.*, that which is drawn along; a part of a dress trailing behind; a number of followers; a line of vehicles; a line of railway carriages or trucks drawn by an engine; regular course or order; a line of gunpowder to fire a mine.—*ns.*, **train'-bearer**, one who holds up the train of a person's robe; **train'-oil**, oil got from the blubber of the whale.

trait (*tră*), *n.* [Fr., *p.p.* of *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw], a mark or feature distinguishing one from another.

traitor, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tra-*

ditor], one who is false to his trust; one who takes the side of an enemy; one who is guilty of treason;—*f.*, **trai'tress**.—*a.*, **trai'torous**, like a traitor.

trajec'tory (or *traj'-*), *n.* [L. *trajec'tus* (TRANS-, *jacere*, to throw)], the curved path of a projectile.

tram, *n.* [E. *tram*, a beam], a tramway car; a public passenger vehicle running on rails laid on the streets or roads.—*ns.*, **tram-car**; **tram-line**, -**way**.

tram'mel, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *tramacula*, a net (L. *tri-*, three; *macula*, a mesh)], a net for catching; a shackle to make a horse amble; anything that hinders;—*v.*, to catch in a net; to hinder.—*pres. p.*, **trammelling**; *p.p.*, **trammelled**.

tramp, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to go over on foot; to tread; to wander through;—*n.*, a wandering beggar; a journey on foot.

tram'ple, *v.* [freq. of TRAMP], to tramp over and over again; to tread under foot; to treat with scorn.

trance, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *transire*, to go across], a state in which the soul seems to have gone out of the body, or to be wholly taken up with visions of another world; catalepsy; a swoon.

tran'quil (*trăng'kwil*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *tranquillus*], at rest; peaceful; free from fear or disturbance.—*n.*, **tranquil'ity**, peace or rest; calmness; repose.—*v.*, **tran'quillize**, to make calm and peaceful; to soothe; to pacify.

trans-, **tran-**, **tra-**, **tres-**, *pref.* [L. *trans*], across; beyond (as in TRANSLATE, TRADITION, TRESPASS).

transac't, *v.* [L. *transactus* (TRANS-, *agere*, to push)], to carry through; to do work; to manage.—*n.*, **transac'tion**, a carrying through of business; the business carried through.

transal'pine (or *-pin*), *a.* [L. TRANS-], beyond the Alps (usu-

ally as from Rome); opposed to CISPINE.

transatlan'tic, *a.* [TRANS-, beyond or crossing the Atlantic.

transcend' (*trānsend'*), *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *transcendere* (TRANS-, *scandere*, to climb)], to rise above; to be much better than.—*as.*, **transcen'dent**, passing beyond; beyond human knowledge; pre-eminent; **transcenden'tal**, surpassing others; beyond human experience; not clear.

transcribe', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *scribere*, to write], to write over again; to copy out.—*ns.*, **transcript**, a written copy; **transcription**, act of copying out; a new copy; a rearranging.

tran'sept, *n.* [L. TRANS-, *septum*, an enclosure], the cross part of a church, at right angles to the nave.

transfer', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *ferre*, to carry], to remove from one place to another; to hand over.—*pres. p.*, **transferring**; *p.p.*, **transferred**.—*n.*, **transfer**, a changing from one to another; the thing so changed; a paper with a pattern or picture which can be transferred to another surface.—*a.*, **trans'ferable** (or *trānsfer'ābl*), that may be transferred from one person or place to another; negotiable.—*n.*, **trans'ference**, act of transferring; removal from one person or place to another; a handing over; conveyance.

transfig'ure, *v.* [Fr., from L. *transfigurāre* (TRANS-, *figūra*, FIGURE)], to change the appearance of; to transform.—*ns.*, **transfigūra'tion** and **transfig'urement**, a change of form or appearance; the **Transfiguration** (see Matt. xvii.).

transfix', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *figere*, to fix], to pierce through.

transform', *v.* [Fr., from L. *transformāre* (TRANS-, *forma*, FORM)], to change the form of; to change into something else.—*ns.*, **transforma'tion**, a change of form or nature. **transfor'**

mer, an apparatus which transforms an electric current from one voltage to another.

transfuse', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *fundere*, to pour], to pour out of one vessel into another; to cause to pass from one to another (as blood).—*a.*, **transfu'sible**.—*n.*, **transfu'sion**.

transgress', *v.* [L. TRANS-, *gressus* (*gradi*, to step)], to go beyond bounds; to break the law; to sin.—*ns.*, **transgres'sion**, a going beyond; a breaking of the law; a sin; **transgres'sor**. **transient** (*trāns'iēnt* or *trān'ziēnt*), *a.* [L. TRANS-, *ire*, to go], soon passing; not lasting; fleeting; short-lived.

tran'sit, *n.* [L. *transitus*, as above], a passing across; the act of conveying from one place to another; the passing of a planet in front of another heavenly body.—*n.*, **transi'tion**, a passing from one place, subject, or state to another; (music) a change of key.—*as.*, **tran'sitive**, passing beyond; (grammar), passing from the subject to an object; **tran'sitory**, soon passing; continuing for a short time; not lasting.

translate', *v.* [O.Fr., from L. *translatūs* (TRANS-, *lātus*, *p.p.* of *ferre*, to carry)], to remove to another place or position; to turn from one language into another.—*n.*, **transla'tion**, removal into another place or office; a turning into another language; that which is so produced.

translu'cent, *a.* [L. TRANS-, *lucere*, to shine], letting light pass, but not completely transparent.—*ns.*, **translu'cence** and **translu'cency**, state or quality of being translucent.

transmigrate, *v.* [L. TRANS-, *migrāre*, to MIGRATE], to remove into another country; (of the soul) to pass from one body into another.—*n.*, **transmigra'tion**, removal to another country; the passing of the soul, at death, into another body.

transmit', *v.* [L. *TRANS-*, *mittere*, to send], to send from one to another; to cause to pass through.—*pres. p.*, **transmitting**; *p.p.*, **transmitted**.—*a.*, **transmissible**, that may be transmitted or passed through.—*ns.*, **transmission** and **transmittal**, a sending from one to another; a passing through.

transmute', *v.* [L. *TRANS-*, *mutare*, to change], to change from one form or kind into another, esp. of base metals into gold.—*ns.*, **transmutation**, a changing into a different form.—*a.*, **transmutable**.

transom, *n.* [L. *transtrum*, a cross-beam], a cross-bar in a window; a lintel; a cross-beam to strengthen the after-part of a ship.

transparent (*-pārent* or *-pārent*), *a.* [Fr., from med. L. *transpārens* (*TRANS-*, *pātere*, to appear)], that can be seen through; easily understood.—*ns.*, **transparence** and **transparency**, state of being transparent; that which can be seen through; a picture seen by allowing the light to shine through it.

transpire', *v.* [*TRANS-*, L. *spīrāre*, to breathe], to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin; to become known; to come to pass.

transplant', *v.* [*TRANS-*], to dig up and plant in another place; to remove.

transport', *v.* [Fr., from L. *transportāre* (L. *TRANS-*, *portāre*, to carry)], to carry from one place to another; to send to a far-away land as a punishment; to fill with great joy, grief, or passion.—*ns.*, **transport**, carriage from one place to another; a troop-ship; passion; ecstasy; **transportation**, taken from one place to another; banishment.

transpose' (*trānsposē'*), *v.* [Fr., *TRANS-*, root of *POSE*], to put one in the other's place; to change the order of; (music) to change into another key.—*ns.*,

transposal and **transposition**, a putting of one in another's place; state of being transposed; a change in the order; a change into another key.

transubstantiation (*-shū'shōn*), *n.* [med. L. *TRANS-*, *substantia*, substance], a change into another substance; the belief that the bread and wine in the Mass are changed into the body and blood of Christ.

transverse' (or *trānsē'*) and **transverse'sal**, *as.* [L. *TRANS-*, *vertēre*, to turn], lying across;—*adv.*, in a cross direction.

trap (1), *n.* [A.S.], a contrivance for catching animals; a scheme or plot for catching a person unawares; a bend in a pipe or drain to exclude foul air; an uncovered carriage;—*v.*, to catch in a trap; to take unawares.—*pres. p.*, **trapping**; *p.p.*, **trapped**.—*ns.*, **trap-door**, a door in a floor or roof; **trapper**, one who traps animals; one who opens and shuts a trap-door in a mine.

trap (2), *n.* [Scand., from *trappa*, stair], a name given to some kinds of igneous rock, because often found in rows like steps.

trap (3), *v.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth], to deck gaily.—*pres. p.*, **trapping**; *p.p.*, **trapped**.—*ns.*, *pl.*, **trap-pings**, fine clothes; ornaments.

trapeze', *n.* [Fr. *trapèze*, L. *trapezium*, Gk. *tetrapēzos*, four-footed], a swinging bar on which acrobats perform; *ns.* **trapézium**, a four-sided figure with only two sides parallel; **trapézoid**, a four-sided figure having no sides parallel.

trash, *n.* [etym. ?], broken and torn pieces; stuff of no worth;—*v.*, to free from trash; to crop off leaves or branches.—*a.*, **trashy**, like trash; of little worth.

travail', *n.* [Fr.], hard work; pains of childbirth;—*v.*, to work hard; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

travel, *v.* [Fr., same word as *TRAVAIL*], to go on foot; to go

on a journey ;—*n.*, a going from place to place ; a journey ; (*pl.*) the story of a journey.—*pres. p.*, **travelling** ; *p.p.*, **travelled**.—*n.*, **traveller**, one who travels or visits distant countries ; one who collects orders for goods, etc.

traverse, *a.* [Fr., as TRANSVERSE], laid or lying across ;—*adv.*, cross-wise ;—*n.*, anything laid, dug, or built across ; a barrier across a trench to prevent it from being raked by fire ;—*v.*, to cross, as a purpose ; to wander across ; to turn on a pivot ; to deny.

travesty, *n.* [Fr., a disguise, *p.p.* of *travestir* (TRA-, TRANS-, *vestire*, to clothe)], a change which turns a thing into ridicule ; a misleading description ;—*v.*, to show or describe a thing so as to make a jest of it.

trawl, *n.* [etym. ?], a net like a bag for catching fish, by dragging it along the bottom of the sea ; a long line with many hooks ;—*v.*, to fish with such a net or line.—*n.*, **trawler**, one who trawls ; a vessel used for trawling.

tray, *n.* [A.S.], a flat, shallow vessel for carrying small things.

treachery (*trech'éri*), *n.* [Fr., prob. from L. root of TRICK], unfaithfulness ; a breaking of one's trust.—*a.*, **treacherous**, unfaithful ; false ; deceptive.

treacle (*trékl*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *thériaka*, healing the bite of a *thérion*, or wild beast], a thick, dark liquid got during the refining of sugar ; molasses.

tread (*tred*), *v.* [A.S.], to set down the foot ; to walk ; to crush under foot ;—*n.*, a setting down of the foot ; manner of walking ; the top surface of each step of a stair ; the part of a wheel that touches the ground.—*past*, **trod** ; *p.p.*, **trodden**.—*ns.*, **treadle**, part of a machine worked by the foot ; **treadmill**, a mill turned by treading on steps fixed to the rim of a wheel.

treason (*tré'zón*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *trāditiō* (*trādere*, to hand

over)], falseness to one's king or country ; a plot against the government or the life of the sovereign.—*a.*, **treasonable**, that may be punished as treason ; traitorous ; disloyal.

treasure (*trezh'úr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *thēsauros*], riches stored up ; anything valued or loved ;—*v.*, to set much value upon ; to take great care of.—*ns.*, **treasurer**, one who has charge of money ; **treasure-trove** [Fr. *trouver*, to find], anything of value found in the earth, the owner of which is not known ; **treasury**, a place where treasure is kept ; a department of government in charge of the public money.

treat, *v.* [Fr., from L. *tractāre*, to handle], to handle or use ; to act well or ill towards ; to speak or write about ; to negotiate ; to try to cure ; to give food or drink to ;—*n.*, a pleasant entertainment ; that which gives pleasure.—*ns.*, **treatise** (*tré'tiz*), a writing about some subject ; a composition ; **treatment**, manner of behaving towards a person ; manner of treating or curing ; **treaty**, an agreement, especially between countries or sovereigns.

treble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tripplus*, TRIPLE], threefold ;—*n.*, the highest part in music ;—*v.*, to multiply by three ; to make three times as much.

tree, *n.* [A.S.], a large plant with a woody trunk, branches, and leaves ; a list of one's ancestors ; a piece of timber, as in *axle-tree*, *cross-tree*, etc. ; a gibbet.

trefoil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *trifolium*, a leaf (TRI-, *folium*, leaf)], a three-leaved plant, as clover ; an ornament like trefoil.

trek, *v.* [Du.], to travel by ox-wagon ; to migrate in search of a new settlement ; to go on a walking tour.—*n.*, a journey by wagon or on foot.

trellis, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *trilix* (TRI-, *licium*, thread) and late L. *trichila*, an arbour], a kind of

network for supporting climbing plants, etc.—*a.*, **trellised** (*trell'ist*), having a trellis; growing on a trellis; like a trellis.

trem'ble, *v.* [Fr., from Low L. *tremuläre* (L. *tremulus*, TREMULOUS)], to shake, as with cold or fear; to shudder; to quake; to shake, as sound.

tremen'dous, *a.* [L. *tremendus* (*tremère*, to tremble)], causing astonishment owing to great size or force; terrible; dreadful.

trem'or, *n.* [L., from *tremère*, to tremble], a trembling; vibration; a shiver.

trem'ulous, *a.*, [L. *tremulus*], trembling like a leaf; shaking; quivering.

trench, *n.* [O.Fr., *trenche*], a long, narrow cut in the ground; *v.*, to dig a trench; to turn up the deep soil; to enter on what belongs to another.—*a.*, **tren'chant**, cutting; keen.—*ns.*, **tren'cher**, one who trenches; a large wooden platter for cutting meat on; the table, or what is on it;—**trench-warfare**, that kind of warfare carried on when the opposing armies face each other from parallel trenches.

trend, *v.* [A.S.], to have a particular direction; to turn away or bend.—*n.*, particular direction; tendency.

tren'tal, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *triginta*, thirty], a set of thirty Masses for the dead.

trepan' (1), *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *trypanon*, a borer], a kind of cylindrical saw for cutting out pieces of bone of the skull;—*v.*, to use a trepan.—*pres. p.*, **trepanning**; *p.p.*, **trepanned**.

trepan' (2), *v.* [formerly *trapan*, prob. from TRAP (1)], to entrap, to ensnare.

trephine' (trēsēn' or trīfīn'), *n.* [Fr., as above], a kind of trepan with a sharp central boring point;—*v.*, to use this instrument.

trepida'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *trepidäre*, to tremble], a trembling from fear, etc.; a state of fear or alarm.

tres'pass, *v.* [O.Fr., from med. L. *transpassäre* (TRANS-, *passäre*, to PASS)], to go beyond bounds; to go where one has no right; to commit sin;—*n.*, a going where one has no right; any injury to another; a doing wrong.

tress, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *tricha*, threefold], a braid or plait of hair; a lock or curl.—*a.*, **tressed** (*trest*), having tresses.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* [O.Fr. *trestel*, from L. *transtillum* (*transtrum*, see TRANBOM)], a frame of wood to support planks, etc.; anything like a trestle; the frame for a temporary table.

tret, *n.* [O.Fr. *traite*], an allowance of 4 lb. on every 104 to make up for waste.

tri, *pref.* [L. and Gk.], three; triple (as in TRIANGLE, TRI-FOLIATE).

tri'ad, *n.* [Gk. *trias*], three things of the same kind; a union of three; a trinity.

tri'al, tried, etc. See TRY.

tri'angle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *triangulum* (TRI-, ANGLE)], a figure with three sides and three angles; a musical instrument made of a rod of steel in the form of a triangle, and struck with a straight piece; a frame to which soldiers were tied when being flogged.—*as.*, **tri'angled** and **tri'an'gular** (*triang'gular*), made in the form of a triangle.—*v.*, **tri'an'gulate**, to measure land by dividing it into triangles.—*n.*, **triangula'tion**, the network of triangles by which a district is surveyed.

tribe, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tribus*, a tribe], people of the same family or race; a division of a nation; a group of plants or animals having similar qualities.—*a.*, **tri'bal**.

tri'brach (tri'bräk), *n.* [Gk. TRI-, *brachys*, short], a measure of three short syllables, marked () () () .

tribula'tion, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *tribulatio* (*tribulum*, a threshing instrument)], great affliction or sorrow; trial or suffering.

trib'üne, n. [O.Fr., from L. *tribūnus*, from *tribus*, TRIBE], a Roman magistrate elected by the people to defend their rights; a platform from which speeches are delivered.—*n.*, **tribū'nal**, the seat of a judge; a court of law.

trib'ute, n. [L. *tribūtus* (*tribuere*, to give, to pay)], money paid by a conquered nation for peace or protection; praise or thanks given.—*a.*, **trib'utary**, paying tribute; subject to another; paid as a tribute; giving supplies;—*n.*, one who pays tribute; a stream flowing into a larger one.

trice (1) (tris), v. [Du.], to haul or tie up by means of a rope.

trice (2) (tris), n. [from TRICE (1) ?], a moment.

tricen'tenary. See **TERCENTENARY**.

trichino'sis (trik-), n. [Gk., from *trichinos*, like a hair], a disease caused by very small worms in the intestines or muscles.

trick, n. [O.Fr. *triche*, prob. from L. root of **TREACHEROUS**], a clever action to deceive; a clever way of doing a thing; a piece of mischief; a habit or manner; the cards played in one round;—*v.*, to cheat or deceive; to dress up.—*ns.*, **trick'er** and **trick'ster**, one who cheats or plays tricks; **trick'ery**, practice of cheating.—*as.*, **trick'ish** and **trick'y**, given to cheating; fond of playing tricks; requiring skill.

trick'le, v. [M.E. *triklen*, *striklen*, from A.S. *strican*, to go forward, akin to **STRIKE**], to fall in drops; to run in a small stream.

tri'colour (tri- or tri-), n. [Fr., L. **TRI-, COLOUR**], the French national flag (blue, white, and red); any flag of three colours.

tricycle (tri'sikl), n. [**TRI-, CYCLE**], a cycle with three wheels.

tri'dent, n. [L. **TRI-, dens**, a tooth], a spear with three prongs; the sceptre of Neptune.

trien'nial, a. [L. *tricennium* (**TRI-, annus**, a year)], lasting for three

years; happening every third year.

tri'fle, n. [O.Fr. *trufle*, mockery], a thing of little value; a small price; a sweet composed of sponge-cake soaked in sherry and jam, etc.;—*v.*, to act or speak foolishly; (with) to treat as of no importance; (away) to waste.—*a.*, **trifling**, of small worth or value.

trifo'liate, a. [**TRI-, L. folium**, a leaf], three-leaved, as clover.

trig, a. [Scand.], safe; neat; trim.

trig'ger, n. [Du. *treken*, to draw], the part pulled by the finger when firing a gun; a catch to hold a wheel when driving down a hill.

triglyph (tri'glif or trig'lyf), n. [Gk. **TRI-, glyphein**, to carve], a rectangular piece of stone with three grooves, used as an ornament on Doric buildings.

trigonom'etry, n. [Gk. *trigōnon*, three-angled; **-METRY**], the branch of mathematics which deals with the properties of triangles.—*as.*, **trigonomet'ric** and **trigonomet'rical**.

trilat'eral, a. [**TRI-**], having three sides.

trilin'gual (tri'ling'gwəl), a. [**TRI-**], of or expressed in three tongues or languages; speaking three languages.

trill, v. [It. *trillare*, imit.], to sing or speak with a quavering sound;—*n.*, a shake in the sound.

trillion (tri'l'yən), n. [**TRI-**, formed like **MILLION**], the third power of a million; 1 with eighteen ciphers after it; (in Amer.) a million million.

trillium (tri'l-i-um), n., a low perennial herb common in the woodlands of N. Amer.; also called wake-robin.

trilogy (tri'l'jī), n. [Gk. **TRI-, -LOGY**], three plays, each complete in itself, forming one historical picture, as the three parts of *Henry VI.*

trim, v. [A.S.], to put in order; to make neat or pleasing; to dress, clip, or adorn; to make a ship

ready for sailing; to try to favour both sides;—*n.*, order; dress; adornment; readiness for sailing;—*a.*, in good order; ready for use; firm and neatly shaped.—*pres. p.*, **trimming**; *p.p.*, **trimmed**.—*ns.*, **trimmer**, one who trims; one who favours what seems the winning side; **trimming**, act of one who trims; ornaments on a dress or round a dish; **trimness**.

trim'eter (or *tri-*), *n.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *METER*], a line of verse of three feet.

Trin'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *trinitas* (*tres*, three)], the three persons in the God-head.—*n.*, **Trin'ity Sunday**, the Sunday after Whitsunday.—*a.*, **Trinitar'ian**, pertaining to the *Trinity*, or to belief in it;—*n.*, one who believes in the *Trinity*.—*n.*, **Trinitar'ianism**, the beliefs of the Trinitarians.

trink'et, *n.* [M.E. *trenket*, a knife?, perhaps worn as a toy], a small ornament, jewel, etc. of little value.

trinó'mial, *a.* [L. *TRI-*, *nómen*, a name], consisting of three terms;—*n.*, a quantity of three terms.

trio (*tré'd*), *n.* [It., from L. *trés*], three persons acting together; a piece of music for three performers.—*n.*, **trio'let**, a special kind of stanza, of eight lines, with two rhymes, and repetition of lines, etc.

trip, *v.* [M.E., from O. Fr. *treper*, from Du.], to take light, quick steps; to take a wrong step; to stumble or fall; to make a mistake; to cause to fall by striking the feet from under;—*n.*, a light, quick step; a wrong step; a short journey for pleasure; a twist by which a wrestler is thrown.—*pres. p.*, **tripping**; *p.p.*, **tripped**.

tri'partite (or *trip'-*), *a.* [*TRI-*, L. *partitus* (*partiri*, to divide)], divided into three parts; existing in three copies.

tripe, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], the stomach of a cud-chewing animal prepared for food.

trip'edal, *a.* [L. *TRI-*, *pés*, a foot], having three feet.

trip'le, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tripplus*, threefold], made up of three; three times as large;—*v.*, to multiply by three.—*n.*, **trip'let**, three of one kind united; three lines rhyming together; three notes sung or played in the time of two; (*pl.*) three children at one birth.—*a.*, **trip'licate**, made three times as much;—*n.*, three copies of a document; a third thing corresponding to two others.

tri'pod, *n.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *pous*, a foot], a vessel on three feet; the stool of the priestess in the temple at Delphi; a frame for supporting a camera, etc.

tri'pos, *n.* [L. *tripus*, as above], an examination for honours at Cambridge.

trip'tych (*-tik*), *n.* [Gk. *TRI-*, *ptyx*, a fold], a work of art consisting of three panels hinged together, with a picture on each.

tri'reme, *n.* [L. *TRI-*, *rémus*, an oar], a ship with three rows of oars at each side.

trise'ct, *v.* [*TRI-*, L. *secāre*, to cut], to divide into three equal parts.—*n.*, **trise'ction**.

trisyl'lable, *n.* [*TRI-*], a word of three syllables.—*a.*, **trisyl'lab'ic**, having three syllables.

trite, *a.* [L. *tritus* (*terere*, to rub)], threadbare; commonplace.

Tri'ton, *n.* [Gk.], a fabled demigod of the sea who used a trumpet made of a shell.

trit'urate, *v.* [late L. *triturdus* (*terere*, to rub)], to grind to a fine powder.—*n.*, **trituration**.

tri'umph, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *triumphus*], a Roman procession in honour of a victorious general; a rejoicing for victory; success;—*v.*, to rejoice because of victory; to gain a victory; to meet with success.—*as.*, **trium'phal**, pertaining to a triumph; **trium'phant**, rejoicing for a victory; victorious.

trium'vir, *n.* [L. *trium*, gen. *pl.* of *trés*, three; *vir*, a man], a man who holds office along with

other two; (*pl.*) **trium'virī** or **trium'virs.**—*n.*, **trium'virate**, an association of three men in office; a government by three men.

tri'une, *a.* [TRI-, *L.* *unus*, *A.S.* *trepet*, from *L.* *tripēs* (TRI-, one)], three in one.

triv'et, *n.* [*L.* *pēs*, a foot], a stand with three feet for a kettle near or over a fire.

triv'ial, *a.* [Fr., from *L.* *trivialis* (*trivia*, a place where three roads meet, hence, found almost anywhere)]; of little worth; trifling.—*ns.*, **trivial'ity** and **triv'ialness**, state of being trivial; a trivial thing.

trō'chee (*trō'ki*), *n.* [*L.*, from *Gk.* *trōchaios* (*trechein*, to run)], a measure in poetry consisting of a long and a short (—), or an accented and unaccented syllable.

trod, **trod'den**, *past tense* and *p.p.* of TREAD.

trog'lo-dyte, *n.* [*Gk.* *trōglē*, a cave; *dyein*, to enter], a cave-dweller.

Trō'jan, *a.* [*L.* *Trōjānus*, from *Trōja*, Troy], pertaining to ancient Troy;—*n.*, an inhabitant of Troy; a person showing courage and endurance.

trōll (1), *n.* [*Scand.*], in folk-lore; a friendly dwarf.

trōll (2), *n.* [*Ger.* *trollen*, to roll], a catch or glee.—*v.*, to sing merrily; to fish by drawing a baited hook through the water.

trol'ley or **trol'ly**, *n.* [TROLL?], a low, four-wheeled truck or wagon; a wheel on a pole for carrying electricity to a vehicle.

trol'lop, *n.* [TROLL?], a slovenly woman.

trom'bone, *n.* [*It.*, from *tromba*, a trumpet], a deep-toned brass musical instrument of three tubes, the middle one slips up and down on the ends of the other two, and so varies the notes.

troop, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*], a considerable number of people; a small band of cavalry; (*pl.*) soldiers;—*v.*, to come in great numbers.—*n.*, **troo'per**, a horse-soldier.

trope, *n.* [Fr., from *Gk.* *trōpos*

(*trepein*, to turn)], an expression used in a sense different from its ordinary meaning; a figure of speech.

trō'phy, *n.* [Fr., from *Gk.* *trōphaion* (*trepein*, to turn)], a sign of victory raised on the battlefield; a memorial of victory; a prize.

trop'ic, *n.* [Fr., from *Gk.* *tropikos*, from same root as TROPE], one of two parallels of latitude about 23½° N. and S. of the equator, at which on its journey north or south the sun seems to turn and go back; (*pl.*) the parts between these parallels; the torrid zone.—*as.*, **trop'ic** and **trop'ical**.

tro'posphere, *n.* [*Gk.* *tropos*, turning + *SPHERE*], the lowest layer of the atmosphere, extending upwards for about seven miles.

trot, *v.* [Fr. *trotten*, etym. ?], to run as a horse when it lifts one of its forefeet at the same time with the hind one of the opposite side; to run fast;—*n.*, the pace of a horse when trotting.—*pres.p.*, **trotting**; *p.p.*, **trotted**;—*n.*, **trot'ter**, foot of sheep or pig used as food.

trōth, *n.* [*A.S.*, *TRUTH*], faithfulness; promise;—*v.*, to plight.

troubadour (*trōo'badoor*), *n.* [Fr. from Provençal *trobar* (*trouver*), to find], one of a class of wandering poets in the south of France between the eleventh and the thirteenth century.

trouble (*trūbl*), *v.* [*O.Fr.*, from late *L.* *turbulāre* (*L.* *turba*, a crowd)], to put into confusion; to disturb; to give needless labour to; to annoy;—*n.*, confusion; uneasiness of mind; a cause of uneasiness or disturbance.—*as.*, **troub'lesome** and **troub'lous**, causing trouble.

trough (*trof*), *n.* [*A.S.* *trog*], a long vessel for holding liquid for animals; a narrow channel; an area of low atmospheric pressure.

trounce, *v.* [Fr. *trons* (see TRUNCHEON)], to beat severely; to flog.

trousers (*trou'zərz*), *n. pl.* [*O.Fr.* *trousses* (see TRUSS)], a two-

legged outer covering for the lower limbs.

trousseau' (or *trou'sō*), *n.* [Fr., as TRUSS], a bride's outfit.

trout, *n.* [A.S., from Gk. *trōktēs*, a gnawer], a fresh-water, speckled fish.

trou (*trō* or *trou*), *v.* [A.S., akin to TROTH and TRUE], to trust; to believe; to think.

trowel, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, from late L. *truella*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle], a tool for smoothing lime or dressing bricks; a tool for lifting plants.

troy weight, *n.* [Fr. *Troyes*, in France], a weight for gold and silver, in which the pound contains 5,760 grains as compared with the avoirdupois pound of 7,000.

tru'ant (*trou'ant*), *n.* [O.Fr., from C.], one who shirks duty; a child who stays away from school without leave;—*a.*, staying away from duty; lingering.—*n.*, **tru'ancy**.

truce (*troos*), *n.* [M.E. *trews*, pledges (see TRUE)], a stoppage of fighting for a time; any time of rest from pain or fighting.

truck (1), *n.* [L., from Gk. *trōchos*, a wheel], a low wagon on small wheels; a railway wagon; a cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff.—*v.*, **truck'le**, to submit to the will of another; to cringe (originally, to sleep in a truckle-bed).—*n.*, **truck'le-bed**, a low bed on wheels.

truck (2), *v.* [O.Fr. *troque*, from Flemish *trokken*, to barter], to trade by barter;—*n.*, exchange of goods; payment of wages in goods.—*n.*, **truck'age**, trade by barter; charge for conveyance on a truck.

truc'ulent, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *truculentus* (*trux*, fierce)], overbearing, aggressive.—*ns.*, **truc'ulence** and **truc'ulency**.

trudge (*trūj*), *v.* [Fr. *trucher*, to beg], to travel slowly; to walk heavily; to move wearily.

true (*trou*), *a.* [A.S. *trēowe*], agreeing with fact; right at every point; faithful; straight;

honest.—*ns.*, **truth**; **tru'ism**, a self-evident truth.—*adv.*, **tru'ly**, in a true manner; justly; honestly; in reality.

truff'le, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. TUBER], a fungus much esteemed in cookery, got from underground.

trull, *n.* [Ger., akin to TROLL (2)], a worthless woman.

trump (1), *n.* [Fr. *trionphe*, TRIUMPH], a winning card; a card of the favoured suit;—*v.*, to take by a trump card.

trump (2), *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, from Teut.], a trumpet; a Jew's harp;—*v.*, (up) to make up; fabricate.—*n.*, **trump'ery**, useless show or finery;—*a.*, worthless.

trum'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *trompette*, dim. of TRUMP (2)], a metal wind instrument with a clear and ringing tone;—*v.*, to make loudly known; to praise aloud.—*n.*, **trum'peter**, one who gives signals by trumpet; a long-legged bird; a kind of pigeon.—*a.*, **trum'pet-tongued**, having a powerful voice.

trunc'ate, *v.* [L. *truncare* (*truncus*, a TRUNK)], to cut off; to lop;—*as.* (and **trunc'ated**), having the point cut off.

trun'cheon (*trūn'shōn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from root of TRUNK], a short staff; a staff of authority;—*v.*, to strike with a truncheon.

trun'dle, *n.* [O. Fr. *trondeler*, akin to TREND], a cart on small wheels;—*v.*, to roll on small wheels; to run, as a hoop.—*n.*, **trun'dle-bed**, a bed on low wheels.

trunk, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, from L. *truncus*, a piece cut off], the thick part of a tree; the main body of an animal; an elephant's snout; a box for clothes, etc.—*ns.*, **trunk call**, a long-distance telephone call; **trunk'hose**, wide breeches, reaching nearly to the knees; **trunk'-line**, main line of a railway; **trunk-road**, a main road.

trunnion (*trūn'yōn*), *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, as above], one of the two pivots by which a gun rests on the gun-carriage.

truss, *n.* [O.Fr. *trousse*, a bundle, from *L. thyrsus*], a bundle of hay or straw; a bandage or support used in surgery; a number of connected beams for supporting a roof;—*v.*, to bind closely; to strengthen; to skewer.

trust, *n.* [Scand. ?, akin to *TRUE*], a resting on the truth of another; a firm belief; ground for hoping; a selling on credit; that which is entrusted; an estate managed for the benefit of another; a combination of business of a similar character;—*a.*, held in trust;—*v.*, to believe in the truth of another; to place confidence in; to commit to the care of; to hope or believe; to sell on credit.—*n.*, **trustee'**, a person to whom anything is entrusted; one who manages trust property.—*as.*, **trust'ful**, full of trust; **trust'worthy**, worthy of trust.—*n.*, **trust'-worthiness**, state of being trust-worthy.—*a.*, **trust'y**, that may be trusted; not likely to fail.

truth (*trooth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of *TRUE*], that which is true; a statement of fact; a fixed law; agreement with the will or nature of God.—*a.*, **truth'ful**, always true; honest; reliable.—*n.*, **truth'fulness**, state of being truthful.—*a.*, **truth'less**, false; unworthy of trust.

try, *v.* [Fr., from late *L. tritäre*, to triturate, from *L. terere*, to rub], to show the truth of; to prove or put to the test; to experiment; to examine in a court of law; to cause suffering to; to make an effort; to make pure, as by melting; to strain or hurt;—*n.*, a trial; an attempt; (in Rugby football) the right to try to kick a goal.—*n.*, **tri'al**, process of trying or testing; an endeavour; examination; a cause of suffering or sorrow; a case before a court.—*as.*, **tried** (*trid*), proved to be true and faithful; trusty; **try'ing**, hard to bear; causing pain.—*n.*, **try'-sail**, a storm-sail.

trÿst, *n.* [O.Fr. *triste*, same root as *TRUST*], an appointment to meet; time or place of meeting;—*v.*, to arrange to meet.

tsar (*tsar or zar*), *n.* [Russian, from *L. Caesar*], the Emperor of Russia.—*n.*, **tsari'na** (*rē'na*) or **tsarit'za**, his wife.

tset'sè, *n.* [native name], an African fly, of which the bite of one kind is fatal to horses and cattle, and of another gives sleeping-sickness to men.

tub, *n.* [O.Du.], an open vessel for washing clothes in; a small cask; anything like a tub;—*v.*, to put in a tub; to take or give a bath.—*pres. p.*, **tubbing**; *p.p.*, **tubbed**.

tûbe, *n.* [Fr., from *L. tubus*], a long pipe; a channel for fluid in animals or plants;—*v.*, to fit with a tube.—*n.*, **tû'bing**, a lot of tubes; a length of tube; stuff for tubes.—*as.*, **tû'bûlar**, like a tube; made of a tube or tubes; hollow; **tû'bûlated** and **tû'bûlous**, in the form of a tube; fitted with a tube or tubes.—*n.*, **tû'bule**, a small tube.

tu'ber, *n.* [L.], a swelling on the roots of plants; a fleshy underground stem, as in the potato.—*as.*, **tu'berous** and **tu'berose**, covered with knobs or warts; producing tubers; knotted.

tu'bercle, *n.*, a little *tuber*; a small knob on plants or on a bone; diseased matter in the lungs, etc.—*n.*, **tûbereôlo'sis**, a disease caused by tubercles in the tissues; consumption.—*as.*, **tûber'cûlar** and **tûber'cûlous**, suffering from tuberculosis; caused by tubercles.

tuck, *v.* [Low Ger.], to draw close together; to shorten by making a fold; to fold closely;—*n.*, a fold in a dress.—*n.*, **tuck'er**, a fold of muslin, lace, etc., worn on the breast by women and children.

Tues'day (*tûs'dâ*), *n.* [A.S. *Tiw*, the god of war], the third day of the week.

tuft, *n.* [Fr. *touffe*, from *Teut.*], a

number of small things in a bunch, such as grass, hair, etc.; a clump;—*v.*, to make a tuft; to decorate with tufts.—*as.*, **tufted** and **tufty**, growing in tufts; wearing a tuft; plumed.—*n.*, **tuft-hunter**, one who tries to gain the favour of people of rank; a sycophant; a flatterer.

tug, *v.* [M.E., from Scand. *?*, akin to *tow*], to pull with great effort; to drag along; to strive hard;—*n.*, a strong pull; a small steamboat for towing.—*pres. p.*, **tug'ging**; *p.p.*, **tugged**.

tuition (*tūish'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tuitio* (*tūtri*, to watch)], work of teaching.

tu'lip, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *dulband*, a TURBAN], a garden plant growing from a bulb.

tulle (*tool*), *n.* [Fr. *Tulle*, in France], thin silk netting used for veils, etc.

tum'ble, *v.* [freq. of A.S. *tumbian*], to toss or roll about; to throw down or into disorder; to fall suddenly; to turn heels over head;—*n.*, a fall.—*n.*, **tum'bler**, an acrobat who tumbles; a drinking-glass, so made that it could not be set down without tumbling over; a kind of pigeon which tumbles round while flying.

tum'brél, *n.* [O.Fr., from *tomber*, to fall], a cart for carrying tools, shot, etc.; a cart for conveying prisoners to execution.

tu'mefy, *v.* [Fr., from L. *tumēre*, to swell; -FY], to swell or cause to swell.—*n.*, **tumefac'tion**, state of being swollen.

tu'mid, *a.* [L. *tumidus* (*tumēre*, to swell)], swollen; high-sounding; inflated.—*n.*, **tu'mour** (*tū'mōr*), a diseased swelling.

tu'mult, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tumultus*], noise and uproar made by a crowd; great excitement or confusion; riot; disturbance.—*as.*, **tūmul'tuary** and **tūmul'tuous**, confused or disorderly; agitated or excited.

tu'mulus, *n.* [L., a mound], a mound of earth over an ancient grave; (*pl.*) **tu'muli**.

tun, *n.* [A.S. (see TON)], a large cask; a wine measure of 252 gallons.

tundra (*tōōn'dra*), *n.* [Russia], a mossy and often marshy plain in N. Russia.

tune, *n.* [O.Fr. *tun*, from L. *tonus* (Gk. *tōnos*, a TONE)], a succession of musical sounds in a pleasing order and according to some plan; an air or melody; correct relation of notes, etc., to each other in singing or in playing; agreement; a proper state or mood;—*v.*, to put in tune.—*a.*, **tune'ful**, musical in sound; melodious. *n.*, **tune'fulness**.—*a.*, **tune'less**, not musical; discordant.—*n.*, **tūning-fork**, a steel fork which, when struck, gives out a certain note.

tung'sten, *n.* [Swed., *tung*, heavy; *sten*, a stone], a heavy grey metal used for electric lamp filaments.

tu'nic, *n.* [A.S., from L. *tunica*], a Roman under-garment; a loose jacket; a soldier's coat; a covering as of a seed.

tun'nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *tonnel*, a vault, from *tonne*, TUN], a passage under ground;—*v.*, to make a tunnel in.—*pres. p.*, **tunnelling**; *p.p.*, **tunnelled**.

tun'ny, *n.* [L. *thunnus*, from Gk. *thynēin*, to dart along], a large fish of the mackerel kind.

tup, *n.* [M.E., etym. *?*], a ram.

tur'ban, *n.* [Fr., from Pers. *dulband*], a scarf of linen or cotton wound round a cap or the head; a kind of cap worn by women.—*a.*, **tur'baned** (*tēr'bānd*), wearing a turban.

tur'bary, *n.* [O.Fr., from late L. *turbāria* (O.Ger. *zurba*, TURF)], the right of digging peat on another person's land; the place where it is dug.

tur'bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba* a crowd], full of grounds; thick or muddy; out of order.

turbine (*tēr'bin* or *-bin*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *turbo*, a whirl], an engine in which steam pressure acts upon a series of vanes so as to turn a shaft.

tur'bot, *n.* [Fr., from L. *turbo*, a

whipping-top], a large, flat fish used for food.

tur'būlent, *a.* [L. *turbulentus* (*turba*, a crowd)], full of unrest or disorder; disinclined to obey or to be quiet; causing confusion or disorder.—*ns.*, **tur'būlence** and **tur'būlency**, a restless or disturbed state.

tur'een, *n.* [formerly *terreen*, Fr., from L. *terra*, the earth], a large dish for serving soup at table.

turf, *n.* [A.S.], soil matted with the roots of grass, etc.; such soil cut and dried for burning; thick, closely-cut grass; (the) horse-racing; (*pl.*) **turfs** or **turves**.—*a.*, **tur'fy**, made of or covered with turf; like turf.

tur'gent (*tēr'jént*), *a.* [L. *turgens* (*turgēre*, to swell)], swelling; high-sounding.—*a.*, **turgescent** (*tērjes'ént*), beginning to swell; swelling or growing big.—*n.*, **turgescence**, state of being swollen; loud talk without sense.—*a.*, **tur'gid** (*tēr'jid*), swollen; larger than usual; using big words; inflated; high-flown.

Turk, *n.* [Fr. *Turc*, Pers. *Turk*], a native of Turkey.—*a.*, **Tur'kish**, pertaining to the Turks or their language; (bath) a hot air or steam bath;—*n.*, the language of the Turks.—*ns.*, **Tur'key** (1), the country of the Turks; **tur'key-red**, a bright red dye got from the madder plant, first used in Turkey; **tur'key-stone**, a kind of oil-stone got from Turkey.

tur'key (2), *n.* [Fr. *Turquie*], a large domestic fowl supposed to have come from Turkey.

tur'moil, *n.* [etym. ?], bustle and confusion; disturbance.

turn, *v.* [A.S. *turnian*, from L. *tornāre*, to turn], to move round a centre or on a hinge; to change the direction, use, etc., of; to depend (on); (to) to result in; to shape in a turning-lathe; to translate; to make or to become sour; to sicken;—*n.*, change of direction, use, etc.; a bend; a round of a rope; a short walk; a chance or oppor-

tunity; an act of kindness or the opposite; need, purpose, or convenience; manner of acting or of expression.—*ns.*, **turn'-coat**, one who deserts his principles; **tur'nery**, process or place of using a turning-lathe; the things so shaped; **tur'ning**, a bending course; an angle of a road; the work of a turner; **tur'ning-point**, the point on which a question turns and is decided; a crisis; **turn'key** (*-kē*), one who has charge of the keys of a prison; a warder; **turn'over**, an upset; the value of goods sold during a season; **turn'pike**, crossbars turning on a post, to stop animals and allow persons to pass; a gate where toll is paid; **turns'tile**, a turnpike; a machine for counting the number of people who enter a place; **turn'table**, circular revolving platform for reversing railway engines.

tur'nip, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn?, and A.S. *næp*, turnip], a cultivated plant with a large, round tap-root.

tur'pentine, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *terebinthos*], the oily resin of the terebinth and some kinds of pine, larch, and fir.

tur'pitude, *n.* [Fr., from L. *turpītudo* (*turpis*, base)], shameful wickedness; baseness in heart; depravity.

turquoise (*tēr'koiz* or *-kwoiz*), *n.* [O.Fr., **TURKISH**], a precious stone of a bluish-green colour.

tur'ret, *n.* [Fr. *tourrette*, dim. of *tour*, from L. *turris*], a small tower often on the angle of a wall; steel tower containing guns on a warship.—*a.*, **tur'-reted**, built with a tower; made like a turret.

turtle and **tur'tle-dove**, *ns.* [A.S., from L. *turtur*, imit. ?], a kind of pigeon.

tur'tle, *n.* [corruption of Port. or Sp. word for TORTOISE], a sea-tortoise, much valued as a food.—*v.*, **turn turtle**, to upset.

Tus'can, *a.*, pertaining to *Tuscany*; denoting an order of architec-

ture, with no grooves or flutings on the pillars;—*n.*, a native of Tuscany.

tush, *int.* [E., instinctive sound], be silent; don't be foolish.

tusk, *n.* [A.S.], a long, pointed tooth found in certain animals; a tooth-like point or horn.

tus'sle, *n.* [from M.E. *tūsen*, to rumple], a struggle or fight, mostly in sport;—*v.*, to fight or struggle.

tut, *int.* [E.], same as TUSH.

tutelage (*tū'telij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *tutēla*, protection], state of being under a guardian; care or protection.—*as.*, **tu'telar** and **tu'telary**, having the care of; protecting.

tu'tor, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tutor*, a guardian (*tuēri*, to look after)], one who has charge of another's education; an instructor in a college; (law) a guardian of a minor;—*v.*, to teach privately.—*ns.*, **tu'torage** and **tu'torship**, the office and duties of a tutor.—*a.*, **tūtōr'ial**, pertaining to a tutor.

twaddle (*twodl*), *v.* [for *twattle*, from TATTLE], to talk in a silly manner;—*n.*, silly talk.

twain, *n.* [A.S. *twegen* (*masc.*)], two.

twang, *v.* [a variant of TANG], to give a sound like a very tight string pulled and suddenly let go; to sound a tight string;—*n.*, a sharp, quick sound, as from a tight string; an affected tone of the voice; a tone common to a neighbourhood.

tweak, *v.* [M.E., from A.S. *twician*, akin to TWITCH], to pull with a sudden twist and jerk;—*n.*, a sharp twist or jerk.

tweed, *n.* [a corruption of *twel*, TWILL], a kind of woollen cloth.

tweez'ers, *n.* [from *tweces*, pl. of *twese*, Fr. *étui*, a case for instruments], small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc.

Twelfth Night, the 5th Jan., eve of Twelfth Day (twelfth day after Christmas).

twelve, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], one more than eleven.—*a.* and *n.* **twelfth**.

twen'ty, *a.* and *n.* [A.S.], twice ten.—*as.* and *ns.*, **twen'tieth**; **twen'ty-fold**.

twice, *adv.* [A.S. *twiges*, gen. of *twā*, TWO], two times; doubly.

twig, *n.* [A.S., akin to TWO], a shoot or small branch of a tree or plant.

twilight (*twi'lit*), *n.* [A.S. *twi-*, double], the faint light before sunrise or after sunset; a dim light.

twill, *v.* [A.S. *twilic*, two-threaded], to weave cloth with raised diagonal lines or ridges;—*n.*, twilled cloth.

twin, *a.* [A.S., from root of TWO], being one of two born at a birth; twofold; working side by side;—*n.*, one of two born at a birth; one of two similar things.

twine, *v.* [A.S., from root of TWICE], to twist; to wrap round;—*n.*, cord of twisted threads.

twinge (*twinj*), *v.* [A.S. *twenjan*], to affect with or to feel a sharp, shooting pain; to pinch;—*n.*, a sharp shooting pain; a pinch.

twinkle (*twinkl*), *v.* [A.S., akin to TWITCH], to open and shut the eye quickly; to shine with a sparkling light.—*ns.*, **twinkle** and **twinkling**, a quick opening and shutting of the eye; a quick dancing light; an instant.

twirl, *v.* [freq. of A.S. *thweran*, to turn], to turn round rapidly with the fingers; to be turned round rapidly;—*n.*, a quick, round motion.

twist, *v.* [M.E., from A.S. *twist*, rope, akin to TWICE], to twine into a thread or rope; to form by winding together; to whirl round; to turn from the true meaning;—*n.*, a sudden turn; manner of twisting; form given by twisting; anything twisted.

twit, *v.* [A.S. *ætwtitan* (AT, and root of WIT), to remind a person of a fault, often playfully; to blame or reproach.—*prep. p.*, **twitting**; *p. p.*, **twitted**.

twitch, *v.* [M.E. *twicchen*, from A.S. *twikken*, to TWEAK], to pull

suddenly with a jerk;—*n.*, a quick and sudden pull; a sharp, shooting pain; a sudden muscular spasm.

twit'ter, *v.* [M.E., from *twit*, imit.], to chirp; to have a slight trembling of the nerves;—*n.*, a chirp; a slight trembling of the nerves.

two'-edged (*too'-ejd*), *a.* [Two], sharp on both edges.—*as.*, **two'-faced**, deceitful; insincere; **two'fold**, folded; double; **two'-ply**, consisting of two plies; **two'-sided**, having two sides or faces.

tȳcoon', *n.* [Japanese], the former name of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army; (Amer.) a magnate.

tym'panum, *n.* [Gk. *tympānon*], the drum of the ear; the space between a lintel and the arch above it; the triangular part of a gable wall, or at the side of an arch; (*pl.*) **tym'pani**.

type, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *typos*, the mark of a blow (*typlein*, to strike)], a mark or stamp; form or character; a figure of something to come; a form which shows the chief points common to a group; a letter cast or cut for printing.—*ns.*, **typewriter**, a machine for printing as sub-

stitute for handwriting; **ty'pist**, one who uses a typewriter.—*a.*, **typ'ical**, serving as a type; showing the chief points of a group.—*v.*, **typ'ify**, to represent by a model or likeness.—*n.*, **typog'raphy**, the art of printing with types.—*as.*, **typograph'ic** and **typograph'ical**.

tȳphoon', *n.* [Arab., from Gk. *tuphōn*], a violent hurricane in the China Seas.

tȳphus, *n.* [Gk. *typhos*, smoke, stupor], a very dangerous and contagious fever.—*a.*, **ty'phous**.—*a.*, **ty'phoid** [-om], like typhus;—*n.*, a fever once thought to be the same as typhus.

tȳrant, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *tyrannos*], one who rules without check; a cruel master.—*as.*, **tyran'nic**, **tyran'nical**, and **tyr'annous** (*tir-*), despotic; unjust.—*v.*, **tyr'annize** (*tir-*), to act as a tyrant; to rule oppressively.—*n.*, **tyr'anny** (*tir-*), the rule of a tyrant; despotism.

tyre. See **TIRE** (2).

Tyr'ian, *a.*, pertaining to *Tyre*, or to its people; of a deep purple.

tȳ'ro, *n.* [L. *tiro*], a recruit; a learner; a novice; one only slightly acquainted with a subject; (*pl.*) **tyrōs**.

U

[For words beginning with **un-** not found below, prefix not to the simple word, if an adjective, **want of**, if a noun; to **undo** or **reverse**, if a verb.]

ubiquity (*ūbik'witi*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ubique*, everywhere], existing in all places at the same time.—*a.*, **ubiq'uitous**.

u'dal or **o'dal**, *a.* [Scand.], denoting land held of no superior.—*n.*, **u'daller** or **o'daller**, one who holds land thus (in Orkney and Shetland).

ud'der, *n.* [A.S.], the organ from which the milk of animals is drawn; a teat.

ug'ly, *a.* [Scand., akin to **AWE**],

unpleasing to the eye; ill-looking; likely to cause trouble.—*n.*, **ug'liness**.

ūkase', *n.* [Fr., from Russian], an edict or order of the Tsar of Russia.

ukulele (*yookoolēlē*), *n.*, a four-stringed guitar introduced from Hawaii.

ul'cer, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ulcus*, a sore], a running or open sore; anything that corrupts.—*v.*, **ul'cerate**, to turn into an ulcer;

to gather matter.—*n.*, **ulcera'tion**.—*a.*, **ul'cerous**, affected with or like an ulcer.

ulter'ior, *a.* [L. *ulterior* (comp. of *ultra*, beyond)], beyond or on the farther side; more distant; beyond what is apparent or admitted.

ul'timate, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, last], last or farthest off.—*adv.*, **ul'timately**, last of all; finally.—*n.*, **ultimá'tum**, a final offer or demand; (*pl.*) **ultima'ta**.—*adv.*, **ul'timo**, in the past month (often **ult.**).

ultra-, *pref.* [L.], beyond; extremely (as in **ULTRAMONTANE**, **ULTRAMUNDANE**).

ultramarine' (*má-rén'*), *n.* [It. *oltra marino* (**ULTRA-**, *má-re*, the sea)], a deep blue colour.

ultramón'tane, *a.* [**ULTRA-**, L. *mons*, a mountain], beyond the Alps;—*n.*, one who upholds the Pope's claim of sovereignty.

ultramun'dane, *a.* [**ULTRA-**, **MUNDANE**], beyond this world.

um'bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, parasol, from *umbra*, a shade], a flower-head consisting of a number of stalks radiating from a central point, each bearing a flower or a smaller umbel.—*a.*, **umbellif'erous**, bearing umbels.

um'ber, *n.* [Fr., from L. *umbra*, a shade], a brown earth used in making paint; paint of this colour.

umbil'icus, *n.* [L.], the navel;—*a.*, **umbil'ical** (or *il'kal*).

umbrage (*úm'bráj*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *umbra*, a shade], sense of injury; offence.—*a.*, **umbra'geous** (*úmbrá'jús*), forming or giving a shade; leafy.

umbrel'la, *n.* [It., from L. *umbra*, a shade], a light folding frame covered with silk, etc., to protect from rain.

um'pire, *n.* [formerly *numpire*, from Fr. *nomper* (**NON-**, **PEER**)], one who settles a dispute; an arbiter; a referee.

un-, *pref.* [A.S.], (*a*) with adjectives, it is a simple negative, *not*; (*b*) with verbs it means to undo or reverse; (*c*) with nouns

it forms verbs meaning to deprive of.

unabashed', *a.*, having no feeling of shame.

unabá'ted, *a.*, in full strength or force.

unabridged', *a.*, not shortened.

unaccom'panied, *a.*, without attendants; alone.

unaccom'plished, *a.*, not performed; not finished; not refined in manners or education.

unaccoun'table, *a.*, that cannot be explained; not liable to answer.

unaccus'tomed, *a.*, unused; not in the habit (of); not usual.

unacknowl'edged (*únáknol'éjd*), *a.*, not owned or confessed; not noticed.

unadvised (*-víd'*), *a.*, done without due thought; rash; imprudent.—*adv.*, **unadvisedly**.—*a.*, **unadv'isable** or **inadv'isable**, not to be recommended.

unaffec'ted, *a.*, natural in manners; not touched in the feelings; sincere; unmoved.

unalloyed' (*-loid*), *a.*, without mixture; pure.

unanéled' (*únánēld'*), *a.*, (archaic) not having received extreme unction; unshriven.

únan'imous, *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *animus*, the mind], being all of one mind; agreeing in opinion.—*n.*, **únanim'ity**, agreement by all.

unannealed' (*únánēld'*), *a.*, not tempered by heat.

unanswerable, *a.*, that cannot be disproved or contradicted.

unapt', *a.*, not ready; not to the point; backward.

unassail'able, *a.*, that cannot be attacked.

unassó'ming, *a.*, not pushing oneself forward; modest; humble.

unau'thorized, *a.*, not supported by authority.

unavall'able, *a.*, not to be obtained.

unavai'ling, *a.*, not having the desired result.

unavoi'dable, *a.*, that cannot be avoided.

unawá're, *a.*, not expecting;

without knowledge.—*adv.*, **un-
awares'** (*ündawärz'*), unexpected-
ly; at a disadvantage.

unbar', *v.*, to undo the bar of; to
open.

unbear'able, *a.*, that cannot be
borne.

unbecom'ing, *a.*, not suitable;
indecent; improper.

unbegot' and **unbegot'ten**, *as.*,
not begotten; eternal; with-
out beginning.

un'belief (*-bêlêf*), *n.*, want of be-
lief.—*n.*, **unbelie'ver**, one who
does not believe, esp. in the
Bible; a sceptic.

unbend', *v.*, to free from a bend;
to make straight; to become
friendly;—*a.*, **unben'ding**, un-
yielding; firm.

unbi'ased (*-bi'ást*), *a.*, free from
bias; not leaning to one side
more than to another.

unbind', *v.*, to remove a band or
fastening from; to set free.

unblem'ished, *a.*, without stain
or flaw; pure; innocent.

unblush'ing, *a.*, without shame;
impudent; bold.

unbolt', *v.*, to undo a bolt; to
open.

unbos'om (*ünbuz'ôm*), *v.*, to tell
what is in the mind; to reveal
in confidence.

unboun'ded, *a.*, without bounds;
without check or control.

unbrace', *v.*, to loosen; to slacken.

unbrid'ded, *a.*, having no bridle;
without check; unrestrained.

unbuck'le, *v.*, to loosen; to un-
fasten.

unbur'den, *v.*, to take the burden
from; to free from care; to
ease one's mind.

uncer'tain, *a.*, not having sure
knowledge; not clearly known;
not to be relied on; not firmly
fixed.—*n.*, **uncer'tainty**, want
of clear knowledge; something
not clearly known.

unchar'itable, *a.*, not charitable;
severe or unfair in judging.—*n.*,
unchar'itableness.

unchurch', *v.*, to deprive of
church privileges; to excom-
municate.

uncial (*ün'shál*), *a.* [*L. uncia*, an

inch], denoting large or capital
letters used in old manuscripts;
—*n.*, a letter of this kind.

uncircumci'sion, *n.*, want of
circumcision; the people (Gen-
tiles) who are not circumcised.

unciv'il, *a.*, not kind or courteous.

uncivilized (*ünsiv'ilizd*), *a.*, in a
savage state; not trained or
refined.

unclasp', *v.*, to open the clasp of.

uncle (*ünkl*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. avun-
culus*], the brother of a father or
a mother.

unclean', *a.*, not clean; foul with
sin.

unclose', *v.*, to open; to reveal.

unclothe', *v.*, to strip the clothes
off; to make naked.

uncoil', *v.*, to open out a coil; to
unwind.

uncome'ly, *a.*, wanting grace and
beauty.—*n.*, **uncome'liness**.

uncom'promising, *a.*, not giving
in on any point; unyielding.

unconcern', *n.*, want of concern
or interest.—*a.*, **unconcerned'**.

unconditional (*-dish'ónál*), *a.*,
free from conditions; absolute.

uncon'scionable (*'shónábl*), *a.*, not
guided by conscience; unreason-
able.

uncon'scious (*ünkon'shüs*), *a.*, not
conscious; unable to perceive;
unaware.

unconstitu'tional, *a.*, not accord-
ing to the constitution.

unconstrained', *a.*, not forced or
compelled.

uncontes'ted, *a.*, not contested;
not disputed.

uncouple' (*ünküpl'*), *v.*, to set free;
to disjoin.—*a.*, **uncoupled**.

uncour'teous (*ünkur'tyüs*), *a.*, act-
ing unkindly; hurting one's
feelings.

uncouth (*ünkooth'*), *a.* [*A.S. UN-
cuth*, known], ungraceful; un-
gainly; unusual.

uncov'er, *v.*, to remove the cover
from; to take off one's hat.

uncrowned', *a.*, having lost one's
crown; not yet crowned.

unc'tion, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. unctio*
(*unguere*, to anoint)], act of
anointing; a rubbing with fat,
oil, or grease; anything that

softens ; that quality in language or manner which leads to devotion ; (extreme) sacrament administered to the dying.—*a.*, **unctuous**, fat ; oily ; greasy ; sanctimonious.

uncurl', *v.*, to take out of curl.

undaunted, *a.*, not afraid ; fearless.

undecagon, *n.* [L. *undēcim*, eleven ; Gk. *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with eleven sides.

undecieve' (*undēsēv'*), *v.*, to free from deception or mistake ; set aright.—*a.*, **undecieved'**, not deceived ; freed from error.

undeniable, *a.*, that cannot be denied.

un'der, *prep.* [A.S.], on the lower side of ; obeying the orders of ; less than ; lower in rank than ; by means of ; with respect to ; in the state of ; included in ;—*adv.*, in a lower place or degree ; beneath ;—*a.*, lower in place or degree ; inferior.

under-, *pref.* (as in **UNDERBID**, **UNDERNEATH**).

underbid', *v.*, to offer a lower price than.

un'derbrush, *n.*, undergrowth.

underdone' (*-dūn'*), *a.*, not cooked enough ; left slightly raw.

undergo', *v.*, to bear or suffer.

undergraduate, *n.*, a student who has not yet taken a degree.

undergrowth (*-grōth*), *n.*, the lower growth of trees and shrubs ; small shrubs growing among larger ones or among trees.

un'derhand, *a.*, done in secret or by unfair means ; sly ;—*adv.*, by secret means.

underlay, *v.*, to lay under for support.

underline', *v.*, to draw a line underneath for emphasis, etc.

un'derling, *n.* [-LING], an inferior servant ; a mean person.

undermine', *v.*, to dig away the foundations ; to ruin by unfair or secret means.

un'dermōst, *a.*, lowest ; at the very bottom.

underneath', *adv.*, in a lower place ; below ;—*prep.*, below ; under ; beneath.

underpaid', *a.*, not sufficiently paid.

underpin', *v.*, to support beneath by props.

underrate', *v.*, to rate or value below the real worth.

undersell', *v.*, to sell for a lower price.

undersign' (*-sin'*), *v.*, to write one's name beneath ; subscribe.

understand', *v.*, to know well and fully ; to be informed of ; to mean without expressing ; to have the use of the mind.—*p.p.*, **understood** ;—*a.*, known ; implied ; inferred.—*n.*, **understanding**, the power of knowing or understanding ; clear knowledge ; agreement.

un'derstudy, *n.*, one who studies a part in order to take the place of the usual actor if necessary ;—*v.*, to act as an understudy.

undertake', *v.*, to take in hand ; to agree to do ; to guarantee.—*ns.*, **undertak'ker**, one who undertakes ; one who manages funerals ; **undertak'ing**, that which is undertaken.

un'dertone, *n.*, a low, soft tone.

underval'ue, *v.*, to value under the true worth ; to esteem lightly ;—*n.*, too low a value or price.

un'derwood, *n.*, small shrubs growing among larger ones or among trees.

underwrite', *v.*, to write one's name under ; to insure others against loss.—*n.*, **un'derwriter**.

undesigned' (*-zind'*), *a.*, not intended ; unintentional.

undeter'mined (*-mind*), *a.*, not fixed or settled ; undecided ; not defined.

unde'viating, *a.*, keeping to the straight line ; steady ; consistent.

undiscer'nible (*ündizer'nibl*), *a.*, that cannot be seen.—*a.*, **undiscer'ning**, not seeing clearly.

undischarged', *a.*, not set free ; not fired off.

undis'ciplined, *a.*, not trained ; uncontrolled.

undo (*ündoo'*), *v.*, to unfasten ; to take to pieces ; to ruin.—*n.*, **undo'ing**, a taking to pieces ;

ruin.—*a.*, **undone** (*und'un*), ruined; **unfinished**; **unfastened**.

undoubted (*-dou'téd*), *a.*, not called in question; received as true.

undress', *v.*, to take off dress;—*n.*, ordinary dress.

undulate, *v.* [*late L. undulāre* (*unda*, a wave)], to move up and down like waves; to have the appearance of waves.—*n.*, **undulation**, a wavy motion or appearance.—*a.*, **undulatory**, rising and falling as waves.

unduly, *adv.*, improperly; unfairly.

unearth' (*ün'érth'*), *v.*, to bring out of concealment; to discover.—*a.*, **unearthly**, not of this world.

uneasy, *a.*, not at rest; painful; anxious in mind; ungraceful.

unequal, *a.*, different in size, strength, etc.; not fairly matched; unjust.

unequivocal, *a.*, not doubtful; clear.

uneven, *a.*, not level or smooth; rough; not divisible by two without a remainder; unequal.

uneventful, *a.*, with nothing to attract notice; quiet; ordinary.

unexam'pled (*-pld*), *a.*, different from anything before; quite new.

unexceptionable, *a.*, having nothing to be objected to; faultless; perfect.

unfeeling, *a.*, having no feeling; hard-hearted.

unfeigned (*ünfänd'*), *a.*, not pretended; real.

unflagging, *a.*, not flagging or drooping; keeping up strength and spirit.

unfledged (*ünflejd'*), *a.*, not yet furnished with feathers; not at full growth.

unflin'ching, *a.*, standing firm; not shrinking; resolute.

unfold', *v.*, to open the folds of; to expand; to reveal.

unfortunate, *a.*, unlucky; unhappy; not successful.

unfrequented, *a.*, not often visited.

unfurl', *v.*, to spread out; to unfold; to unroll.

ungain'ly, *a.* [*M.E. ungeniliche* (*UN-*, Scand. *gegn*, serviceable)], clumsy; awkward; ungraceful; uncouth.

ungird', *v.*, to remove the girdle.—*a.*, **ungirt'**, unbound; loosely dressed.

ungod'ly, *a.*, without the fear of God.

ungroun'ded, *a.*, without a firm basis; unreal; false.

unguarded (*ün'gar'déd*), *a.*, not guarded; careless; off one's guard.

unguent (*ung'went*), *n.* [*L. unguentum* (*unguere*, to anoint)], ointment.

unhand', *v.*, to take hands off; to let go.

unhand'y, *a.*, clumsy; awkward.

unhinge (*ün'hinj'*), *v.*, to remove from the hinges; to derange, as one's mind.

unhorse', *v.*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.

unhoused' (*ün'houzd'*), *a.*, having no house; homeless.

uni-, *pref.* [*L. unus*], one; single (as in **UNIFORM**, **UNANIMOUS**).

u'nicorn, *n.* [*O.Fr.*, from *L. unicornis* (*UNI-*, *cornu*, a horn)], a legendary animal having only one horn.

u'niform, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. uniformis* (*UNI-*, *-FORM*)], having the same form or plan; agreeing with itself;—*n.*, a dress marking rank or service.—*n.*, **uniformity**, state of being uniform; sameness; freedom from change.—*adv.*, **u'niformly**, in a uniform manner; regularly; consistently.

u'nify, *v.* [*med. L. unificare* (*UNI-*, *-FY*)], to make into one; to unite.—*n.*, **unification**.

unilateral, *a.* [*UNI-*], pertaining to one side.

union (*ü'nyón*), *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. unio*, from *unus*, one], joining into one; a whole, formed of parts; agreement of mind or of interests; a combination of workmen; a trades union; a number of parishes united for

poor-law purposes; a work-house.—*ns.*, the Union, the joining of the Parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707 and that of Ireland in 1801; **Union Jack**, the national flag of the United Kingdom, uniting the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.

unique (*ūnēk'*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *unicus*, as above], unlike anything else.

unison, *n.* [Fr., from med. L. *unisonus* (UNI-, *sonus*, SOUND)], agreement in sound or pitch; harmony; concord.

unit, *n.* [contraction of UNITY], a single person or thing; the number 1; a selected amount by which others are measured.—*n.*, **unity** [O.Fr., from L. *unitas*], state of being one; harmony.

Unitarian, *n.*, one who believes that only God the Father is divine;—*a.*, pertaining to Unitarians (opposed to TRINITARIAN).

unite, *v.* [L. *unire* (*unus*, one)], to join or come together.

univalve, *n.* [UNI-], a shell consisting of only one piece; a mollusc with a single shell;—*a.*, having a single piece in the shell.

universe, *n.* [Fr., from L. *universus* (UNI-, *versus*, *p.p.* of *vertere*, to turn)], the whole creation.—*a.*, **universal**, affecting all the parts; general; widespread.—*ns.*, **universal**ity, quality of being universal; **university**, an educational institution with a body of teachers, etc., united to teach the higher branches of literature, science, etc., with power to confer degrees.

unkempt, *a.*, unkempt; rough.

unlearn (*ūnlērn'*), *v.*, to forget what one has learned.—*a.*, **unlearned** (*-lērnēd*), ignorant.

unless, *conj.* [ON, LESS], if not; except; suppose that not.

unlettered, *a.*, without learning.

unlock, *v.*, to open a lock.

unloose (*ūnloos'*), *v.*, to untie; to set free; to loose.

unmake, *v.*, to undo the make,

form, or qualities of; to take to pieces.

unman, *v.*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to deprive of courage.

unmeaning, *a.*, having no meaning.

unmoor, *v.*, to unfasten, as a ship.

unmuzzle, *v.*, to take off a muzzle; to allow to speak freely.

unnerve, *v.*, to deprive of nerve, vigour, or courage.

unobserver, *a.*, not quick to notice.

unpack, *v.*, to empty a box, suitcase, etc.

unparalleled, *a.*, having no parallel; unexampled.

unpeople (*ūnpēpl'*), *v.*, to deprive of people.

unpick, *v.*, to take the stitches out of a seam.

unprecedented (*-unpres'-*), *a.*, never seen or heard of before.

unpretentious, *a.*, modest; not showy.

unprincipled, *a.*, not acting according to principle; immoral; wicked.

unquestionable, *a.*, that cannot be doubted; certain; indisputable.

unquestioned, *a.*, not disputed or doubted.

unravel, *v.*, to separate disordered parts; to undo confusion; to clear up a difficulty.

unrest, *n.*, want of rest; uneasiness of mind; anxiety.

unruly (*ūnroo'ly*), *a.*, not easily managed.

unsay, *v.*, to deny what has been said.

unscathed, *a.*, unhurt; uninjured.

unscrew (*ūnskroo'*), *v.*, to unfasten screws; to take to pieces something screwed.

unsearchable (*-sēr'chabl*), *a.*, that cannot be searched out; inscrutable; mysterious.

unseat, *v.*, to put off a seat; to deprive of a right to sit (in Parliament, etc.).

unsettle, *v.*, to unfix; to make uncertain; to throw into disorder.

unsheathe', *v.*, to take out of the sheath.

unship', *v.*, to take out of a ship ; to remove from its place, as an oar, etc.

unsightly (*ûnsit'li*), *a.*, not pleasant to the sight.

unspeakable, *a.*, too bad or too good to be spoken or uttered.

unstop', *v.*, to take out a stopping or a stopper ; uncork.

unstring', *v.*, to take the strings off ; to slacken the strings of.

untie', *v.*, to loosen a tie or knot.

until', *adv.* [corrupted from *UNTIL*], up to the time, point, or degree that ; —*prep.*, to the time, etc. ; as far as.

untimely, *a.*, happening before the proper time ; premature.

un'to, *prep.* [A.S. *und, to*], to.

untoward (*ûntô'drd*), *a.*, not easily guided or taught ; unlucky ; hindering.—*a.*, **untowardly**, in a troublesome manner.

untruth', *n.*, a false statement.

untwine' and **untwist'**, *vs.*, to undo what is twined or twisted.

unutterable, *a.*, unspeakable ; absolute.

unveil' (*ûnrêl'*), *v.*, to take off a veil from ; to uncover ; disclose to public view ; reveal.

unwept', *a.*, not mourned for.

unwieldy (*ûnwêl'di*), *a.*, not easily handled ; unmanageable ; clumsy.

unwind', *v.*, to wind off ; to become unwound.

unwittingly, *adv.*, without knowing ; unintentionally ; inadvertently.

unwrap' (*ûnrâp'*), *v.*, to take off a wrapping from ; to open out ; to unfold.

unyoke', *v.*, to loose from the yoke ; to free ; to disjoin.

up, *adv.* [A.S.], on high ; from a lower to a higher position ; completely ; —*prep.*, from a lower to a higher part of ; —*a.*, tending upward.

up, *pref.* (as in *UPLAND*, *UPRISING*, *UPWARD*).

up'as, *n.* [Malay, poison], a poison contained in the juice of the upas-tree.

upbear' (*upbâr'*), *v.*, to bear up ; to raise and keep aloft ; to support ; *p.p.*, **upborne**.

upbraid', *v.* [A.S. *upbregdan* (*UP*, *BRAID*)], to blame for something ; to reprove.—*n.*, **upbraiding**, reproach ; censure.

upheave', *v.*, to lift or heave up ; to force up from below.—*n.*, **upheaval**, a raising upward by force ; that which is raised up ; a violent change in condition.

uphold', *v.*, to hold up ; to keep from falling ; to defend.

uphold'sterer, *n.* [for *upholdsterer*, upholsterer], one who makes or sells furnishings, such as curtains, cushions ; *v.*, **uphold'ster**, to supply covers, etc., for furniture, etc.—*n.*, **uphold'stery**, goods of an upholsterer.

up'land, *n.*, land considerably above the level of the sea ; —*a.*, high in position ; belonging to hilly country.

up'most or **uppermost**, *a.* [sup. deg. of *UP*], furthest up ; highest in rank or authority.

upon', *prep.*, on ; on the top of.

up'per, *a.* [comp. deg. of *UP*], further up ; higher in position or rank.—*n.*, **upper hand**, superiority ; advantage.

up'right, *a.*, straight up ; not leaning to one side ; guided by what is right ; honest ; —*n.*, something standing straight up.—*n.*, **up'rightness**, honesty ; integrity.

up'roar, *n.* [Du.], a noisy disturbance.—*a.*, **uproarious**, noisy and troublesome.

uproot', *v.*, to tear up by the roots.

upset', *v.*, to turn upside down ; to overturn.—*ns.*, **up'set**, an overturn ; **up'set price**, the starting price at an auction sale.

up'shot, *n.*, the outcome or result.

up'start, *n.*, one who has suddenly risen to wealth, etc. : —*a.*, suddenly raised to wealth, etc.

up'ward, *a.*, and *adv.* (also **up'wards**), towards a higher place.

ûrâ'nium, *n.* [*URANUS*], a heavy white metal whose oxide is pitch-blende.

Ur'anus (or *Ur'd'nus*), *n.* [Gk. *ouranos*, heaven], the seventh planet in order of distance from the sun.

ur'ban, *a.* [L. *urbānus* (*urbs*, a city)], belonging to a city;—*a.* **ur'bane'**, having refined manners; courteous; polite.—*n.*, **urban'ity**, politeness; refinement.

ur'chin, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog], a hedgehog; a child or a small boy.

urge (*érj*), *v.* [L. *urgere*, to press], to press; to push onward.—*n.*, **ur'gency**, pressing nature or want; great importance; earnest asking.—*a.*, **ur'gent**, pressing; of great importance; asking earnestly; calling for instant action.

urine (*û'rin*), *n.* [L.], fluid formed by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.

urn (*érn*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *urna*], a vessel of a roundish form; a vase for holding the ashes of the dead.

Ur'sa, *n.* [L., she-bear], the Bear, a name given to two groups of stars near the north pole (*Ursa Major*, or Greater Bear, and *Ursa Minor*, or Lesser Bear).—*a.*, **ur'sine** (*ér'sin*).

use (*ûs*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *usus* (*ûti*, to use)], state of being employed; that which fits anything for a purpose; need; habit; custom.—*v.*, **use** (*ûz*), to apply to a purpose; to act by means of; to act towards; to make a practice of; to accustom or to be accustomed.—*n.*, **usage** (*û'zij*), manner of using; treatment; long-continued custom.—*a.*, **use'ful** (*ûs'fûl*), that can be employed for a purpose; serviceable; profitable.—*as.*, **use'less**, of no use; worthless; **u'sual** (*û'zhûd*), much in use; happening often; common.

ush'er, *n.* [O.Fr. *ussier*, from L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper], one who introduces strangers or runs before a person of rank; a person who shows people to their seats (in a theatre, etc.);—*f.*,

usherette; an under teacher;—*v.*, to lead in; to introduce; to run before.

usurp (*ûzêrp'*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *ûsurpare*], to take by force and without right.—*ns.*, **usurpa'tion** and **usur'per**.

usury (*û'zhûri*), *n.* [L. *ûsûra*, use (*ûti*, to use)], (formerly) interest of any kind; (now) excessive or illegal interest; a lending of money on interest.—*n.*, **u'surer**, one who lends money for usury.—*a.*, **usu'rious**, taking too high interest.

ûten'sil, *n.* [Fr., from L. *utensilis*, fit for use (*ûti*, to use)], a vessel or a tool for household or for trade purposes.

u'tilize, *v.* [Fr., from L. *utilis*, useful], to put to profitable use.—*n.*, **utility**, quality of being useful; usefulness;—*a.*, (clothing, etc.) mass-produced under government control;—*a.*, **utilitâr'ian**, pertaining to utility; judged by utility;—*n.*, one who makes utility the test of right and wrong.—*n.*, **utilitâr'ianism**, the belief that utility is the test of right and wrong.

ut'môst and **ut'termôst**, *as.* [A.S., double sup. *ûtemest* of *ûl*, OUT], at the farthest point; most distant; in the highest degree;—*n.*, the most that can be done.

Utô'pian, *a.* [*Utopia*, nowhere, an ideal place of perfection described by Sir T. More (Gk. *ou*, not; *tôpos*, a place)], fanciful; unreal; visionary.

ut'ter (1), *a.* [A.S. *uttera*, comp. of *ûl*, OUT], furthest out; complete; perfect.—*adv.*, **ut'terly**, fully; to the very last point.

ut'ter (2), *v.* [M.E. *uttren*, *outren*, to put out, as above], to speak; to make known; to publish.—*n.*, **ut'terance**, power of uttering; manner of speaking.

û'vûla, *n.* [L. *ûva*, grapes], the fleshy lobe hanging from the back of the mouth.

uxôr'ious, *a.* [L. *uxor*, a wife], foolishly fond of one's wife.—*n.*, **uxôr'iousness**.

V

va'cant, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vacare*, to be empty], having nothing within; free from business thought, or care; idle; unoccupied.—*n.*, **va'cancy**, state of being empty; leisure; unemployed time; an unfilled office.—*v.*, **vacate**, to leave empty; to give up possession of.—*n.*, **vacat'ion**, freedom from work; a holiday at school or college; a recess of law courts.

vaccinate (*vák'sindt*), *v.* [L. *vacca*, a cow], to inoculate with cowpox virus as a preventive against smallpox.—*ns.*, **vaccina'tion**; **vac'cine** (*-sin*), the virus of cowpox, or of other diseases used in the same way.

vacillate (*vás'ilát*), *v.* [L. *vacillare*, to waver], to sway from side to side; to be of changeful mind; to waver.—*n.*, **vacilla'tion**, a swaying from side to side; changeableness of mind.

vacu'ity, *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty], emptiness of mind; space unoccupied; void.—*a.*, **vac'uous**, empty; unfilled; unintelligent.

vac'uum, *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty], empty space; the inside of a vessel exhausted of air.—*ns.* **vac'uum-cleaner**, a machine for sucking up dirt from carpets, floors, etc.; **vacuum flask**, a thermos flask.

vag'abond, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagabundus*, wandering], wandering; with no fixed dwelling; driven to and fro;—*n.*, a beggar; a tramp.—*n.*, **vag'abondage**.

vaga'ry, *n.* [L. *vagari*, to wander], a wandering of the thoughts; a wild fancy; a freak.

vá'grant, *a.* [L. *vagans*, wandering, with *r* inserted], wandering; having no settled home;—*n.*, one who has no settled home; a beggar.—*n.*, **va'grancy**, state of being a vagrant.

vague (*vág*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagus*, wandering], not distinct; hazy; indefinite.—*n.*, **vague'ness**.

vain, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vānus*, empty], of no use; fruitless; worthless; proud; showy.—*n.*, **vainglor'y**, great pride in one's own doings; empty show or pride.—*a.*, **vainglor'ious**, boastful; conceited.

val'ance, *n.* [Fr. *Valence*, a town near Lyons], the hangings of a window or a bed;—*v.*, to furnish with a valance.

vale, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vallis*, a valley], low ground between hills; a valley.

valedic'tion, *n.* [L. *vale*, farewell; *dicere*, to say], a bidding farewell.—*a.*, **valedic'tory**, bidding farewell.

val'entine, *n.*, a lover chosen on St. Valentine's day, the 14th February; a love letter sent on St. Valentine's day.

vale'rian, *n.* [L. *valère*, to be strong], the plant all-heal, the root of which was used as a strengthening medicine.

val'et (*vál'et* or *-á*), *n.* [Fr. *VARLET*], a man-servant who attends to the person of his master and to his clothes.—*v.*, to act as a valet; *p.p.*, **val'eted**.

valetudiná'rian and **valetu'dinary**, *a.* [Fr., from L. *valétudo*, state of health], infirm in health; unduly careful about health.—*n.*, a person constantly in weak health.

Valhal'la or **Walhal'la**, *n.* [Scand.], the heaven or palace of immortality in Scandinavian mythology.

val'iant (*vál'yánt*), *a.* [O.Fr. *valant*, from L. *valère*, to be strong], brave in danger; bravely done.—*adv.*, **val'iantly**.

val'id, *a.* [Fr., from L. *validus*, strong], founded in truth; according to legal form; conclusive.—*ns.*, **valid'ity** and **val'idness**, state or quality of being valid.

valise (*válès'*), *n.* [Fr.], a travelling bag; a portmanteau.

val'ley, *n.* [Fr., from *L. vallis*], low land between hills; the land forming a river basin.

valour (*válor*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. valère*, to be strong], courage; ability to face danger; bravery.—*a.*, **val'orous**, brave; courageous.

value (*vál'a*), *n.* [Fr. *valu*, *p.p.* of *valoir*, to be worth, from *L. valère*], that which makes anything desirable or useful; worth as marked by price; importance; the exact meaning; the relative length of a musical note;—*v.*, to mark the price of; to think highly of; to prize.—*a.*, **val'uable**, of great value; worth a great price; of great use;—*n.*, a thing of value.—*ns.*, **valú'a'tion**, act of valuing; the value set; **val'ú'ator**, one who values; an appraiser.

valve (*válv*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. valva*, a folding door], a flap which opens only in one direction; a device to allow the passage of liquids, gas, etc., in one direction; one of the divisions of hinged shells.—*as.*, **valved** (*válvd*), furnished with valves; **val'vúlar**, acting as a valve; pertaining to valves, as of the heart.

vamp (1), *n.* [corrupted from Fr. *avant-pied*, the front foot], the upper leather of a boot or shoe;—*v.* to repair; to patch; to extemporize an accompaniment.

vamp (2), *n.* [abbreviated form of *VAMPIRE*], a woman who attracts men for her own ends.—*v.*, to act as a vamp.

vam'pire, *n.* [Fr., from magyar *vampir*], a ghost supposed to suck the blood of sleeping persons; one who preys upon others; a kind of bat.

van (1), *n.* [short for *VANGUARD*], the front, as of an army or a fleet.—*n.*, **van'guard** (*ván'gard*) [O.Fr. *avant-garde* (*avant*, before; *GUARD*)], the advance guard in front of an army; the front line.

van (2), *n.* [Fr., from *L. vannus*, a

sieve], a fan for winnowing corn; a wing.

van (3), *n.* [short for *CARAVAN*], a large covered wagon for goods.

Van'dal, *n.* [L., from Teut. a wanderer], one of the race of Teutons who destroyed Rome in the fifth century; one who wilfully destroys works of art, etc.—*n.*, **van'dalism**, the spirit or habits of the Vandals.

vane, *n.* [A.S. *fana*, a banner], a movable arm for showing the direction of the wind; an arm of a windmill or a blade of a ship's screw; the flat part of a feather.

vanil'la, *n.* [Sp. *vainilla*, a little pod, from *L. vagina*, a sheath], a sweet-scented plant of the orchid kind, whose essence is used for flavouring.

van'ish, *v.* [Fr., from *L. évanesce*, from *vānus*, *VAIN*], to pass out of sight; to disappear.

van'ity, *n.* [Fr., from *L. vanitas* (*vānus*, *VAIN*)], want of reality; great conceit of oneself; fruitless action; empty pleasure; idle show.

van'quish (*vāng'kwish*), *v.* [O.Fr., from *L. vincere*, to conquer], to get the better of; to defeat; to get over, as obstacles.

van'tage (*ván'tij*), *n.* [short for *ADVANTAGE*].

vapid', *a.* [L. *vapidus*, flat or sour], having lost life or spirit; flat or tasteless; dull.—*ns.*, **vapid'ity** and **vap'idness**, flatness; dullness.

vapour (*vā'pór*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. vapor*], the gas given off by a liquid or solid when sufficiently heated; particles of water floating in the air; anything passing quickly away; (*pl.*) a disease or weakness of the nerves;—*v.*, to rise in vapour; to give off steam; to boast or talk idly.—*v.*, **vā'porize** (or *vāp'*), to turn into vapour; to pass off in vapour.—*n.*, **vaporiza'tion**, process of turning into vapour or steam.—*a.*, **va'porous**, like vapour; imaginary; vain.—*n.*, **va'pou'rer**, one who boasts.—

- a., va'poury**, full of vapour ; full of whims or fancies ; peevish.
- var'icose**, *a.* [L. *varix*, a swollen vein, from *varus*, bent], (of veins) swollen or enlarged.
- var'let**, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *VASSAL*], a servant or groom ; a low fellow.
- var'nish**, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*], a liquid painted on a surface to give it a smooth, glossy look ; a glossy appearance ;—*v.*, to put on varnish ; to give a fine look to.
- vary** (*vā'ri*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *varius*, *VARIOUS*], to change in form or look ; to make or to become different ; to differ or disagree ; to modify.—*a.*, **va'riable**, that may vary or alter ; likely to change ; easily changed ;—*n.*, that which varies ; (math.) a quantity of unfixed value.—*ns.*, **variabil'ity** and **va'riableness**, fickleness ; inconstancy ; **va'riance**, a change of form or condition ; disagreement ; state of enmity.—*a.*, **va'riant**, varying ; different ;—*n.*, a different form or reading.—*n.*, **variation**, a slight change ; successive change ; the amount of change ; a tune played with various changes.—*a.*, **va'ried**, differing in form or appearance ; diversified.—*v.*, **variegate** (*vā'ri-gāt*), to mark with different colours.—*ns.*, **variega'tion** ; **vari'ety**, a difference between one thing and another ; a number of different things ; a subdivision of a species.—*a.*, **var'ious**, different ; unlike ; several or many.
- vas'cular**, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, dim. of *vas*], pertaining to the veins or vessels of an animal or a plant.
- vase** (*vaz*, Amer. *vās*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vasum*, akin to *vas*], a vessel for ornament ; a glass for holding flowers.
- vas'eline**, *n.* [Ger. *wasser*, water ; Gk. *elaion*, oil], greasy substance extracted from petroleum, used as an ointment.
- vas'sal**, *n.* [Fr., from C. *gwas* or *fas*, a servant], one who holds land from a superior ; one who is subject to a lord or master ; a slave ;—*a.*, servile.—*n.*, **vas'-salage** (*-ij*), state of being a vassal.
- vast**, *a* [Fr., from L. *vastus*, waste, wide], of very great size, number, or amount ; enormous.—*n.*, **vast'ness**, very great size etc.
- vat**, *n.* [A.S. *ǽt*], a large tub or other vessel for holding liquids ; the vessel into which the wine flows from the wine-press.
- Vat'ican**, *n.* [L. *Vaticānus*, the Vatican (hill)], the Pope's palace on the Vatican Hill at Rome ; the papal authority.
- vaticinate** (*vatis'indt*), *v.* [L. *vāticināri* (*vātes*, a prophet)], to foretell ; to predict.—*n.*, **vat-icination**, prophecy ; prediction ; soothsaying.
- vaudeville** (*vōd'vil*), *n.* [Fr.], a variety entertainment with songs and dances.
- vault**, *n.* [O.Fr. *voute*, *volt*, from L. *volūtus* (*volvere*, to roll)], an arched roof ; a room with an arched roof ; a high leap with the aid of the hands or of a pole ; the sky ;—*v.*, to cover with an arched roof ; to jump (over) with the aid of the hands or of a pole ; to leap, as a horse.—*a.*, **vaul'ted**, covered with an arch or a vault ; in the form of an arch.
- vaunt**, *v.* [Fr. *vanter* (see *VANITY*)], to boast of what one has done or can do ;—*n.*, a boasting or showing off.
- veal**, *n.* [O.Fr. *veël*, from L. *vitellus*, a little calf], the flesh of a calf used for food.
- Ve'da**, *n.* [Skt.], the general name given to the ancient sacred books of the Hindus.
- vedette** (*vēdet'*), *n.* [Fr., from It. *vedetta*, for *viduta*, a sentry-box (L. *vidēre*, to see)], a mounted sentry at an outpost.
- veer**, *v.* [Fr. *vīrer*], to turn round ; to change course or direction.
- vee'ry**, *n.*, a common N. Amer. bird of the thrush family ; the tawny or Wilson's thrush.
- veg'etable** (*vej'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vegetābilis* (*vegēre*, to quicken)], a

- plant, esp. one grown for food ; —*a.*, belonging to plants ; of the nature of a plant ; derived from plants.—*ns.*, **vegeta'rian**, one who eats only vegetables and fruits ; **vegeta'rianism**, the practice of a vegetarian.—*v.*, **veg'etate**, to grow, as a plant ; to lead a dull, idle life.—*n.*, **vegeta'tion**, the growth of plants ; plants growing.—*a.*, **veg'etative**, growing, as plants ; causing growth.
- vehement** (*vē'iment*), *a.* [L. *vehemens* (*vē-*, without ; *mens*, the mind)], carried away by one's feelings ; passionate ; impetuous.—*n.*, **ve'hemence**, eagerness of mind ; enthusiasm ; hot-headedness.
- vehicle** (*vē'ihl*), *n.* [L. *vehiculum* (*vehēre*, to carry)], a carriage ; that in which persons or goods are carried ; any means of conveying.—*a.*, **vēhic'ular** (*vēhic'ular*), belonging to or carried by a vehicle.
- veil** (*vāl*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vēlum*, a covering], that which screens or hides ; a piece of thin cloth as a covering for the face ;—*v.*, to put on a veil ; to cover or conceal.
- vein** (*vān*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vēna*], a vessel which carries the blood to the heart ; a small rib in a leaf ; a crack in a rock filled with a mineral of a different kind ; a streak of colour ; a state of mind ;—*v.*, to mark with streaks.—*a.*, **veined** (*vānd*), marked with veins.—*n.*, **vena'tion**, the arrangement of the veins on leaves or wings.—*a.*, **ve'nous**, contained in veins ; marked with veins.
- veldt** (*felt*), *n.* [Du.], S. African high, open, treeless, pasture land.
- vel'um**, *n.* [Fr. *velin*, from L. *vitulinus* (*vitulus*, a calf)], calf-skin prepared for writing on ; fine parchment.
- velocipede** (*vēlos'ipēd*), *n.* [L. *vēlox*, swift ; *pes*, *pēd-is*, the foot], a light carriage driven by the feet ; an early form of cycle.
- veloc'ity** (*vēlos'iti*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vēlōcitas* (*vēlox*, swift)], swiftness ; measured speed rate.
- vel'vet**, *n.* [O.Fr., from It. *velluto* (L. *villus*, shaggy hair)], silk cloth with a thick, glossy nap ;—*a.*, made of or soft like velvet.—*n.*, **velveteen'**, velvet made of cotton.—*a.*, **vel'vety**, like velvet, soft and glossy.
- ve'nal**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *venālis*], that may be bought ; ready to take a bribe.—*n.*, **vena'lity**, quality of being easily bribed or corrupted ; ready to supply principles for a reward.
- vena'tion**, **ve'nous**. See **VEIN**.
- vend**, *v.* [Fr., from L. *vendēre*], to sell or to offer for sale.—*n.*, **ven'dor** or **ven'der**, one who sells.
- vendet'ta**, *n.* [It., from L. *vindicta*, revenge], private revenge ; blood-feud.
- veneer'**, *v.* [Ger. *furniren*, from Fr. *fournir*, to FURNISH], to glue a thin slice of good quality wood on the surface of an inferior wood ; to give a fair appearance to ;—*n.*, a thin slice of wood so used ; outward show ; superficial polish.—*n.*, **veneer'ing**, the art of using veneer ; thin slice of wood so used.
- ven'erable**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *venerābilis* (*venerāri*, to reverence)], worthy of honour or reverence, often on account of age ;—*n.*, the title of an archdeacon.—*v.*, **ven'erate**, to treat with reverence ; to look on with great respect.—*n.*, **vena'ra'tion**, a strong feeling of reverence.
- ven'ery**, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vēnāri*, to hunt], hunting.
- Vene'tian**, *a.*, belonging to Venice ; made in Venice ;—*n.*, a native of Venice.—*n.*, **vene'tian blind**, a blind made of strips of wood hung on tapes.
- vengeance** (*ven'jāns-*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vindicāre*, to punish (see **VINDICATE**)], heavy punishment for injury ; revenge.—*a.*, **venge'ful**, having a strong desire to punish ; vindictive.
- ve'nial**, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *venia*, pardon], that may be pardoned ; light or trifling.

venison (*ven'zôn* or *ven'izôn*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vênatio*, a hunting], the flesh of the deer used as food.

ven'om, *n.* [O.Fr. *venim*, from L. *venenum*], poison; the poison of serpents, etc.; spite or malice.—*a.*, **ven'omous**, full of poison or spite; virulent.

vent, *n.* [earlier *sent*, Fr. *sente*, a slit, from L. *findere*, to cleave], a small opening; a passage for air, smoke, etc.; the touch-hole of a cannon; outlet;—*v.*, to make a vent in; to pour forth.

ven'tilate, *v.* [L. *ventilare*, to winnow (*ventus*, the wind)], to let the wind blow through; to fill with fresh air; to expel foul air, etc.; to discuss.—*ns.*, **ventila'tion**, a letting in of fresh air; the means by which it is let in; open discussion; **ven'tilator**, a means of connection with the fresh air.

ven'tral *a.* [L. *venter*, the belly], belonging to or on the belly.

ven'tricle, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ventriculus* (*venter*, the belly)], one of the two divisions of the heart which force the blood into the arteries; a division of the brain.

ventril'oquism and **ventril'oquy**, *ns.* [L. *venter*, the belly; *loqui*, to speak], the art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from somewhere else.—*n.*, **ventril'oquist**, one who is expert in so speaking.

ven'ture, *n.* [short form of **AD-VENTURE**], an undertaking attended with risk or danger; a risk on an uncertain chance; speculation; the thing risked;—*v.*, to be bold enough; to run a risk; to expose to danger; to send on chance.—*as.*, **ven'turous** and **ven'turesome**, willing to run a risk; not afraid of danger.

venue (*ven'û*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *venire*, to come], the place where a thing is said to have happened; the place where a case is to be tried; the district from which a jury is chosen.

Ve'nus, *n.* [L.], the Roman god-

dess of love; the planet second in order from the sun.

vera'cious (*ver'd'shûs*), *a.* [L. *vêrax* (*vêrus*, true)], speaking the truth; truthful; honest.—*n.*, **verac'ity**, habit of telling the truth; truthfulness.

veran'da, *n.* [Port.], a kind of covered gallery or balcony in front of a house; a portico.

verb, *n.* [Fr., from L. *verbum*, a word], the word that tells what exists or is done.—*a.*, **ver'bal**, spoken, not written; having to do with words only; word for word; derived from a verb;—*n.*, a verb used as a noun.—*ads.*, **ver'bally**, by word of mouth; **verbâ'tim**, word for word.—*n.*, **ver'biage**, the use of too many words.—*a.*, **verbose**, using too many words; long-winded.—*n.*, **verbos'ity**, wordiness; prolixity; verbiage.

verbé'na, *n.* [L. *verbénæ*, boughs of olive, myrtle, etc.], a class of plants cultivated for their beauty and perfume.

ver'dant, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *viridis*], green; flourishing; inexperienced.—*n.*, **ver'dure**, greenness; fresh growth.

ver'dict, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vêre dictum* (*vêre*, truly; *dicere*, to say)], the decision of a jury; the statement of an opinion.

verdigris (*ver'digrès*), *n.* [O.Fr., *vert de Grece*, green of Greece], poisonous green rust on brass and copper.

verge (1) (*verj*), *v.* [L. *vergère*], to turn or lean towards; to incline; to border on.

verge (2) (*verj*), *n.* [Fr., from *virga*, a twig], a rod of office; an edge or border.—*n.*, **ver'ger**, one who carries a rod of office; a mace; the officer of a cathedral or church.

ver'ify, *v.* [L. *vêrus*, true; -FY], to prove to be true; to examine and find correct.—*a.*, **ver'ifi-able**, that may be proved to be true.—*n.*, **verifica'tion**, act of verifying; state of being verified.

ver'ily. See under **VERY**.

verisimil'itude, *n.* [L. *verus*, true;

similis, like), the likeness or appearance of truth.

ver'ity, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *veritas*, truth], quality of being true; a true statement; truth.—*a.*, ver'itable, true; real; actual.

verjuice (*ver'joos*), *n.* [Fr. *ver*, vert, green; *juice*], sour juice from unripe fruit; vinegar made from unripe juice.

vermicelli (*-sel'i* or *-chel'i*), *n.* [It., *pl.*, from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm], dough of fine wheat-flour pressed into worm-like threads; fine macaroni.—*as.*, vermic'ular, like a worm; and vermic'ulated, marked with crooked lines; crawling.—*n.*, vermicula'tion, motion like a worm; ornamental lines like worm tracks; state of being worm-eaten.—*a.*, ver'miform, worm-like.

vermil'ion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm (*vermis*, a worm)], a bright scarlet colour got from the cochineal insect or from sulphur and mercury; any bright red colour;—*v.*, to dye red.

ver'min, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vermis*, a worm], small destructive animals, as rats, mice, noxious insects, etc.; base and mischievous persons.

vernac'ular, *n.* [L. *verna*, a home-born slave], language native to a country.

ver'nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis* (*ver*, the spring)], pertaining to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth;—*n.*, verna'tion, the arrangement of the young leaves in the bud.

ver'nier, *n.* [Pierre Vernier, the inventor], a small scale sliding along the edge of a larger one, for measuring very small spaces or angles.

ver'satile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *versatilis* (*vertère*, to turn)], turning easily from one subject to another; able to deal with many subjects; many-sided; easily turned.—*n.*, versatili'ty, quality of being versatile; readiness to turn; adaptability.

verse, *n.* [A.S. *fers*, from L. *versus* (*vertère*, to turn)], a line of poetry; a number of lines arranged according to metre; composition in poetry; a division of a chapter in the Bible;—*n.*, ver'sion, translation from one language to another; the thoughts of one language expressed in those of another; an account or description.

versed (*vérs't*), *a.* [L. *versutus*, engaged in (*vertère*, to turn)], (in) familiar with; skilled in.

versify, *v.* [L. *versus*, -IV], to make verses; to turn into verse.—*n.*, versifica'tion, the art or practice of making verses.

verst, *n.* [Russian], a Russian measure of length of 3,500 feet.

ver'tebra, *n.* [L., from *vertère*, to turn], one of the small bones making up the backbone; (*pl.*) ver'tebrae.—*a.*, ver'tebral, pertaining to the backbone.—*n.*, ver'tebrate, an animal with a backbone;—*as.* (and ver'te-brated), fitted with joints; having a backbone.

ver'tex, *n.* [L., the top (see VOR-TEX)], top or highest point; (*pl.*) ver'tices.—*a.*, ver'tical, pertaining to the vertex; right overhead; straight up and down;—*n.*, a vertical line.

ver'tigo (or *verti'go*), *n.* [L., from *vertère*, to turn], dizziness of the head; giddiness.

ver'tu. See VIRTU.

verve, *n.* [Fr., etym. ?], enthusiasm; energy.

ver'y, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *verus*, true], true; real; actual;—*adv.*, in a high degree.—*adv.*, ver'ily, in truth; beyond doubt.

ves'icle, *n.* [L. *vesicula* (*vesica*, a bladder)], a small bladder or blister; a small cavity in an animal body.—*as.*, vesic'ular and vesic'ulous.

ves'per, *n.* [L., akin to HESPERUS], the evening star; the evening; (*pl.*) evening service; evensong.

ves'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *vaissel*, from L. *vascellum* (*vas*, a vase)], anything hollow for holding food, liquids,

etc.; a ship; a tube in which blood or sap flows.

vest, *n.* [L. *vestis*, a garment], an undergarment; a waistcoat;—*v.*, to clothe; to give the right of possession to; (in) to commit to; to descend to, or take effect.

Ves'ta, *n.* [L.], the virgin goddess in whose temple the sacred fire was kept continually burning; **ves'ta**, a wax match; a taper.—*a.*, **ves'tal**, pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste;—*n.*, one of the maidens who tended the sacred fire.

ves'tibule, *n.* [L. *vestibulum*], a porch or entrance; a hall or lobby.

vestige (*ves'tij*), *n.* [L. *vestigium*, a footstep], the mark or print of a foot; a slight mark left by anything; a trace.

vest'ment, *n.* [L. *vestimentum* (*vestis*, a garment)], an official garment; a dress; (*pl.*) robes worn by the clergy.—*n.*, **ves'try**, a room in which the robes or vestments are kept; persons chosen to manage parish matters; a meeting of persons so chosen.—*ns.*, **ves'tryman**; **ves'ture**, a garment or covering; dress.

vetch, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vicia*], a class of plants of the bean family, some of which are used for feeding cattle, etc.

vet'eran, *a.* [L. *veterānus*], old and experienced;—*n.*, one who has seen much service; an old soldier or sailor.

vet'erinary, *a.* [L. *veterinārius*, pertaining to beasts of burden], pertaining to the diseases of the lower animals;—*n.*, one skilled in the diseases of animals.

ve'to, *n.* [L., I forbid], prohibition; right or power to forbid or prohibit;—*v.*, to forbid; to refuse assent to.

vex, *v.* [Fr., from L. *vexāre*, to torment], to disturb; to make sad or angry; to irritate; to annoy.—*n.*, **vexa'tion**, state of being vexed; that which vexes.—*as.*, **vexa'tious**, causing trouble or annoyance; **vexed** (*vekst*),

troubled; displeased; much debated.

vi'able, *a.* [Fr. *vie*, life], capable of continuing in life.

vi'aduct, *n.* [L. *viaducta* (*via*, a way; *dūcere*, to lead)], a bridge for carrying a road or railway.

vi'al, *n.* [O.Fr., as *PHIAL*], a small bottle or vase.

vi'and, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vivenda*, victuals (*vivere*, to live)], an article of food; (*pl.*) food.

viat'icum, *n.* [L., from *viaticus*, of a journey (*via*, a way)], provisions for the way; the communion given to the dying.

vi'brate, *v.* [L. *vibrāre*, to shake], to move backwards and forwards rapidly; to oscillate; to quiver.—*n.*, **vibra'tion**, rapid motion to and fro; a quivering sound.—*a.*, **vi'bratory**, consisting in or causing vibrations.

vic'ar, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vicārius*], one who acts as another's substitute; the minister of a parish in England.—*n.*, **vic'arage** (*vik'arij*), the living or the house of a vicar.—*as.*, **vicār'ial** and **vicār'iate**, of or belonging to a vicar.—*ns.*, **vicār'iate** and **vic'arship**, the office or rank of a vicar.—*a.*, **vicār'ious**, filling another's place; acting for another; done or suffered for another.

vice (1) (*vis*), *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, from L. *vitis*, vine], an instrument of two strong jaws closed by a screw, for holding things firmly when being filed, etc.

vice (2), *n.* [Fr., from L. *vitium*, vice], a fault or defect; any evil or immoral habit; depravity; wickedness.—*a.*, **vicious** (*vish'us*), given to vice; bad or impure; tricky, as a horse.

vice-, *pref.* [L. *vicis*, change], denoting one who acts for or is second in rank to another (as VICE-PRESIDENT, VICEROY).

vicegerent (*visjer'ent*), *a.* [Fr. VICE-, L. *gerere*, to act], acting for a superior; exercising the power of another;—*n.*, one who acts for a superior.

vice'roy, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi* (VICE-, *roi*,

king)], one who rules in the name and place of a sovereign.—*a.*, **viceregal**, belonging to a viceroy.—*n.*, **viceroyalty**, the office, rank, or power of a viceroy.

vicinage (*vis'ināj*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. vicinus*, near], places in the neighbourhood.—*n.*, **vicinity**, places near; nearness; neighbourhood.

vicissitude, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo* (see VICE-)], change from one thing to another; variation; revolution; alternation.

victim, *n.* [Fr., from *L. victima*], an animal offered in sacrifice; a person who suffers while trying to gain some end; a person ruined by another; a sufferer from some disaster.—*v.*, **victimize**, to make a victim of; to cheat.

victor, *n.* [L.], one who gains a battle; a winner; a conqueror.—*a.*, **victorious**, pertaining to victory; triumphant; successful.—*n.*, **victory**, defeat of an enemy; success in any contest or difficulty; triumph.

victoria, *n.*, a low four-wheeled carriage for two persons (named after Queen Victoria).

virtual (*vill*), *v.* [O.Fr. *virtuelle*, from *L. virtualis*, belonging to food (*vivere*, to live)], to supply with food; to lay in a stock of provisions.—*pres. p.*, **virtualizing**; *p.p.*, **virtualised**.—*n.*, **virtualiser** (*vil'ler*), one who supplies food; one who keeps an inn or hotel; (licensed) one who has a licence to sell liquor.—*n.*, *pl.* **virtuals** (*villz*), food for human beings; provisions.

videlicet (*vidé'liset*), *adv.* [L. *videre licet*, one may see], to wit; namely—usually written *viz.*, and read as 'namely.'

vidette. See VEDETTE.

vie (*vi*), *v.* [M.E. *vien*, Fr. *envier*, from *L. invitare*, to INVITE], (with) to strive to get the better, of; to contend; to rival.—*pres. p.*, **vying**; *p.p.*, **vied**.

view (*vū*), *n.* [Fr., from *videre*, to see], a sight of anything; prospect; landscape; a picture; manner of looking at things;

that which is kept in sight; aim or intention.—*v.*, to look at; to turn over in the mind.—*n.*, **viewer**, one who views, especially television.—*a.*, **viewless**, invisible.

vigil (*vi'jil*), *n.* [L. *vigil*, awake], a keeping from sleep; wakefulness; prayers during the night; the watch on the day and night before a feast.—*n.*, **vigilance**, watchfulness; care or caution.—*a.*, **vigilant**, watchful; on the look-out.

vignette (*vinjet'*), *n.* [Fr., from *vigne*, a VINE], an imitation of vine leaves, etc., on Gothic buildings; an engraving on a title-page or at the beginning of a chapter; a photograph or drawing shaded off at the edges.

vigour (*vi'gôr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from *L. vigor*], force of mind or body; energy.—*a.*, **vigorous**, full of strength or vigour; energetic; healthy.

Viking (*vi'- or vi'-*), *n.* [Scand. *vic*, a bay], one of the Northern pirates in the ninth and tenth centuries; a sea-robber.

vile, *a.* [O.Fr., from *L. vilis*, cheap], of little worth; low or mean; wicked.—*n.*, **vileness**, baseness; wickedness.

vil'ify, *v.* [L. *vilis*, -FY], to make vile; to speak ill of; to defame; to traduce.

vil'la, *n.* [L.], a country house; a house in the suburbs of a town, usually with a small garden.

village (*vil'ij*), *n.* [Fr., from *L. villaticus*, from VILLA], a collection of houses less than a town.—*n.*, **villager**, one who lives in a village.

villain (*vil'an*), *n.* [O.Fr., from late *L. villānus*, a farm-servant], a feudal tenant of the lowest class (also **vill'lein**); a thorough scoundrel.—*a.*, **villainous**, like a villain; very base or wicked.—*n.*, **villainy**, great wickedness; the act of a villain.

vinculum (*ving'kūlum*), *n.* [L., from *vincere*, to bind], that which binds; a bond; a link.

vindicate, *v.* [L. *vindicare*, to lay

- claim to], to prove to be right or just; to maintain by force.—*ns.*, **vindication**, act of vindicating; defence; justification; **vindicator**.—*a.*, **vindicative**, revengeful; malicious.
- vine**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vinea*, vineyard (*vinum*, WINE)], a climbing plant bearing grapes; any climbing or trailing plant.—*ns.*, **vi'ner**y, a hot-house for rearing vines; **vineyard** (*vin'yård*), a field planted with vines.—*a.*, **vi'nous**, belonging to wine; like wine.
- vin'egar**, *n.* [Fr. *vinagre*, *vin* (L. *vinum*, WINE, *agris*, L. *acer*, sour)], a sour liquid, used as a relish; anything sour.—*a.*, **vin'egary**, like vinegar; sour; unamiable; crabbed.
- vin'tage** (*vin'tij*), *n.* [*vindage*, from Fr. *vendange*, L. *vindemia*, a gathering of grapes], a year's crop of grapes; the season for gathering grapes; the wine from one season's grapes.
- vint'ner**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *vinetarius*, a wine-seller (*vinetum*, vineyard)], one who sells wine.
- vi'ol**, *n.* [Fr., from late L. *vitula*, akin to FIDDLE], a musical instrument with five or six strings, larger than a violin.
- viola** (1) (*vê'ô'la*), a large violin.
- viola** (2) (*vi'ô'la*), *n.*, a genus of plants including all kinds of pansies and violets.
- vi'olate**, *v.* [L. *violare*, to injure], to use force against; to treat shamefully; to break into; to profane.—*a.*, **vi'olable**, that may be violated or injured.—*ns.*, **viola'tion**, act of violating; unlawful usage; a breaking of a law; **vi'olâtor**.
- vi'olent**, *a.* [L. *violentus*], using or done with great force; excited by passion; very severe.—*ns.*, **vi'olence**, great force; unjust use of force; injury or hurt.
- vi'olet**, *n.*, [Fr., dim. of *viole*, L. *viola*], a plant with a small flower generally of a bluish colour; a bluish-purple colour;—*a.*, of a bluish-purple colour.
- violin'**, *n.* [Fr., as *viol*], a musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow.—*n.*, **violin'ist** (or *vi'*), one who plays on the violin.
- violoncello** (or *vê'olonchel'ô*), *n.* [It.], a large violin with a low note held between the knees while being played, usually abbreviated to 'cello.
- vi'per**, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vipera* (*vivipara*, bringing forth alive?)], a poisonous serpent, once thought to be viviparous; a dangerous, deceitful person.—*a.*, **vi'perous**, like a viper; full of spite or malice.
- vira'go**, *n.* [L., from *vir*, a man], a brawling, scolding woman; a termagant.
- vir'eo** (*vir'ê-ô*), *n.*, the name of several varieties of N. Amer. singing-birds.
- vir'gin** (*vêr'jin*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *virgo*], a young girl; an unmarried woman; a chaste woman; **The Virgin**, Mary, mother of Jesus;—*a.*, belonging to a virgin; modest; pure or fresh.—*a.*, **vir'ginal**, belonging to a virgin; pure;—*ns.*, a musical instrument of the piano type, not now in use.—*n.*, **virgin'ity**, state of being a virgin; maidenhood; chastity; pureness.
- virid'ity**, *n.* [L. *viridis*, green], the colour of grass; greenness; verdure.
- vir'ile** (or *vir'il*), *a.* [Fr., from L. *virilis* (*vir*, a man)], masculine; strong and vigorous.—*ns.*, **viril'ity**, manhood; manliness.
- virtu** (*virtoo'* or *vêrtoo'*), *n.* [It. from L. root of *VIRTUE*], a love of the fine arts; rare or curious works of art.
- vir'tue** (*vêr'tû*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *virtus*], goodness or purity of life; power of doing or producing.—*a.*, **vir'tual**, possible though not (as yet) actual.—*adv.*, **vir'tually**, in effect only; to all intents and purposes.—*a.*, **vir'tuous**, pure in thought and deed; living a good, upright life.

virtuoso, *n.* [It.], a lover of the fine arts; a collector of articles of virtue; a brilliant player on some instrument; (*pl.*) **virtuosi** (or **-sos**).

virus, *n.* [L.], poison; poisonous matter, as from a sore; that which causes disease; that which poisons or corrupts the mind.—*a.*, **virulent**, full of poison; dangerous to life; full of spite or bitterness.—*n.*, **virulence**, state of being virulent; great bitterness.

visage (*vis'ij*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *visus* (*videre*, to see)], the face; the look of a person.

vis'ard. See **visor**.

viscera (*vis'era*), *n. pl.* [L.], the inner parts of the body; entrails; intestines.

viscid (*vis'id*) and **vis'cous** (*vis'-kus*), *as.* [L. *viscum*, bird-lime], sticky; gluey; thick.—*ns.*, **viscid'ity** and **viscos'ity**.

viscount (*vi-kount*), *n.* [O.Fr. *vis-comte* (VICE-, COUNT)], a nobleman ranking next to an earl;—*f.*, **vis'countess**.

vis'ible, *a.* [Fr., from L. *visibilis* (*videre*, to see)], that can be seen; plain or apparent.—*ns.*, **vis'ibleness** and **visibil'ity**, capability of being seen.

vision (*vizh'on*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *visio* (*videre*, to see)], power of seeing; the thing seen; something seen in a dream; something unreal.—*as.*, **vis'ionary**, belonging to a vision; given to dreaming; not real;—*n.*, one who sees visions; one who forms impossible schemes.—*a.*, **visual** (*vizh'ual*), belonging to sight; used for seeing.—*v.* **vis'ualize**, to make visible; to give a picture of an idea formed in the mind.

vis'it (*vis'it*), *v.* [Fr., from L. *visitare* (*videre*, to see)], to go to see; to call upon; to make a short stay; to go to examine; to chastise; comfort;—*n.*, a going to see; a short stay; an examination.—*ns.*, **visita'tion**, a formal visit; process of examination; inspection; un-

pleasant occurrence; **vis'itor**, one who visits or inspects.

vis'or, *n.* [O.Fr. *visière*, from L. *visus* (*videre*, to see)], the part of a helmet, covering the face, which can be shut or opened; a mask.—*a.*, **vis'ored** (*vis'ord*), wearing a visor; masked.

vis'ita, *n.* [It., *fem. p.p.*, of *vedere*, L. *videre*, to see], a view seen through rows of objects, as trees; the trees, etc., through which the view is seen.

vis'ual. See under **VISION**.

vi'tal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vitālis* (*vita*, life)], belonging or necessary to life; having life; very necessary.—*v.*, **vi'talize**, to put life into.—*ns.*, **vital'ity**, living power; power of growth; liveliness of spirit; **vi'tals** (*pl.*), the vital parts of the body.

vi'tamin (or *vit-*), *n.* [L. *vita*, life + **AMMONIA**], constituent of food considered essential to health, found especially in such foods as fresh vegetables, butter, fruit, etc.

viti'ate (*vish'iat*), *v.* [L. *vitiare*, from *vitium*, VICE], to make bad or impure; to lower the quality or tone of; to taint; to pollute.
vit'reous, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass], of or like glass; got from glass; glassy.—*v.*, **vit'rify**, to make into glass; to become glassy.

vit'riol, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vitreo-lus*, of glass], sulphuric acid; a sulphate of a metal such as copper, zinc, etc. (from its glassy look).—*a.*, **vitriol'ic**, (of speech) very biting.

vituper'ate, *v.* [L. *vituperare*, to blame], to revile; to attack with abuse.—*n.*, **vitupera'tion**, a finding fault; censure; abuse.—*a.*, **vitup'erative**, finding fault or expressing abuse.

viva'cious (*vivā'shūs* or *vi-*), *a.* [L. *vivax* (*vivere*, to live)], full of life and spirit; lively.—*n.*, **vivac'ity**, liveliness; animation; cheerfulness.

viv'id, *a.* [L. *vividus* (*vivere*, to live)], true to the life; lifelike; very bright; graphic.—*v.*, **viv'ify**, to give life to; to animate; to quicken.

vivip'arous, *a.* [late L. *vivipārus* (*parēre*, to bring forth)], bringing forth live young (opposed to OVIPAROUS).

vivisection, *n.* [Fr. (L. *vivus*, living; *secāre*, to cut)], the practice of dissecting a living animal.

vix'en, *n.* [A.S. *flæen*, fem. of *fox*], a she-fox; a woman with a bad temper.

viz'ard, **viz'or**. See VISOR.

vizier (*vizēr'*), *n.* [Arab. *wazīr*, a porter], a minister of state in Turkey, etc.—*n.* **Grand Vizier'**, the Turkish prime minister.

vocab'le, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocabulum*, a word], a word or term.—*n.*, **vocab'ulary**, a list of words explained in alphabetical order; stock of words.

vo'cal, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocālis* (*vox*, voice)], belonging to the voice; having a voice; uttered with the voice.—*n.*, **vo'calist**, a singer.—*v.*, **vo'calize**, to make vocal; to utter with the voice.

voca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocātio* (*vocāre*, to call)], a calling; one's work; business.

voc'ative, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocātīvus* (*vocāre*, to call)], (grammar) used in addressing (a person);—*n.*, the name of the case so used.

vociferate (*vōsifērāt*), *v.* [L. *vōciferārī*, to lift up the voice], to cry with a loud voice; to shout out.—*n.*, **vocifera'tion**, loud shouting; a great noise with the voice.—*a.*, **vocif'erous**, shouting; making a great noise.

vogue (*vōg*), *n.* [Fr.], the fashion or custom of the time.

voice, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vox*], sound made by the mouth; power of speaking or singing; manner of speaking; words spoken; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; will or command; (grammar) the form given to a verb, as it is active or passive;—*v.*, to give utterance to;—*a.*, **voice'less**, having no voice; silent; mute.

void, *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *vacuus*, empty, or *viduus*, bereft], con-

taining nothing; empty; being without; of no effect; having no binding force;—*n.*, an empty space;—*v.*, to make empty; to pour out; to make of no effect.—*a.*, **voi'dable**, that may be made of no effect.

voile, *n.* [Fr.], a thin gauzy dress material.

vol'ant, *a.* [Fr., pres. *p.* of *voler*, from L. *volāre*, to fly], flying; light or quick; nimble; active.

vol'atile, *a.* [Fr., from L. *volātīlis*, flying], readily passing off in vapour; passing directly from the solid state to a gas; full of spirit; changing quickly; fickle.—*n.*, **volatil'ity**, state of being volatile.—*v.*, **vol'atilize**, to cause to pass off in vapour.

volca'no, *n.* [It., from L. *Vulcānus*, the god of fire], a mountain formed by the lava, ash, etc., erupted through an opening or vent in the crust of the earth.—*a.*, **volcan'ic**, belonging to a volcano; thrown up or caused by a volcano; violent.

vole, *n.* [E., short for *vole-mouse* or *WOLD* (field-) *MOUSE*], a short-tailed field-mouse.

volition (*vōlīsh'ōn*), *n.* [Fr., from late L. *volitio* (*velle*, to will)], act or power of willing or choosing; choice; determination.

vol'ley, *n.* [Fr. *volée*, flight, from L. *volāre*, to fly], a shower of stones or bullets; a number of guns fired at the same time; a burst of many words;—*v.*, to fire a volley.

vōlt (1), *n.* [Fr., from L. *volūtus* (see VAULT)], a turn or bound; a sudden movement to avoid a thrust; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

vōlt (2), *n.*, the unit of electromotive force (named from *Volta*, an Italian scientist).—*a.*, **vol-tā'ic**, pertaining to electric currents.—*ns.*, **volt'age**, the measurement in volts of electric force; **volt'meter**, an instrument for measuring voltage.

vol'uble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *volūbilis* (*volvère*, to roll)], having a great

flow of words.—*n.*, volubility, fluency ; loquacity.

vol'ume, *n.* [Fr., from L. *volūmen*, a roll], a single book ; a division of a work in book form ; amount of matter ; fullness ; space occupied ; a great amount.—*as.*, vol'umed (*vol'ūmd*), having many volumes ; rolled up ; of great size or bulk ; vol'uminous, having many rolls or folds ; of great size ; consisting of many books ; having written many books.

vol'untary, *a.* [L. *voluntārius* (*voluntas*, will)], acting of one's own free-will ; not forced by another ; regulated by the will ; done on purpose ; supported by free-will offerings ;—*n.*, a piece of music before or after the church service.—*ns.*, vol'untaryism, the upholding of a church by free-will offerings ; voluntee'r, one who undertakes military or other service of his own free-will ;—*v.*, to offer one's services.

volup'tuous, *a.* [Fr., from L. *voluptuosus*, delightful (*voluptas*, pleasure)], full of pleasure ; given up to pleasures ; exciting desire.—*n.*, volup'tuary, a voluptuous person.

volute (*vólát'*), *n.* [Fr., from L. *volūtus* (*volvère*, to roll)], an ornamental scroll on the tops of pillars.

vom'it, *v.* [L. *vomitus* (*vomère*, to vomit)], to cast out of the stomach through the mouth ; to throw forth with force ;—*n.*, stuff so thrown up.—*a.*, vom'itory, causing vomiting ;—*n.*, something given to cause vomiting.

vora'cious (*vórd'shūs*), *a.* [L. *vorax* (*vorare*, to devour)], ready to devour ; greedy in eating ; very hungry.—*n.*, vorac'ity, greediness in eating.

vor'tex, *n.* [L., from *vertère*, to turn], a whirling motion of air or water ; whirlwind ; whirlpool ; (*pl.*) vor'tices.

vo'tary, *a.* [med. L. *volārius*, from *vōtum* (see VOTE)], bound by a

vow ;—*n.*, one who is bound by a vow ; one wholly given up to some service ;—*f.*, vo'taress.—*a.*, vo'tive, promised by vow ; given by vow.

vote, *n.* [L. *vōtum*, a wish (*vōvère*, to vow)], the expression of a wish or desire with regard to some matter ; the means by which this is expressed ;—*v.*, to give a vote ; to choose by vote ; to pass by vote.—*n.*, vo'ter, one who has a right to vote.

vouch, *v.* [O.Fr., to call to one's aid, from L. *vocāre*], (for) to support with proof ; to warrant ; to bear witness.—*n.*, vou'cher, one who vouches ; a written proof of payment ; a receipt.

vouchsafe, *v.* [VOUCH, SAFE], to vouch for the safety of ; to deign or condescend to.

vow, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *vōtum* (see VOTE)], a promise made to or before God ; a solemn promise ;—*v.*, to promise to God ; to give a solemn promise.

vow'el, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. root of VOCAL], a sound uttered through the open throat ; a letter that can be sounded by itself, as *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*.

voyage (*vo'ij*), *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *VIATICUM*], a journey in a ship ;—*v.*, to travel by sea ; to go in a ship.

voyageur (*vo-o-ya-zher'*), *n.* [Fr. *voyager*, to travel]. In Canada a term applied to one employed by the fur companies for carrying goods and supplies by river and across land to and from distant stations.

Vul'can, *n.* [L. *Vulcānus*], the Roman god of fire.—*n.*, vul'canite, rubber hardened by heating with sulphur.—*v.*, vul'canize, to harden rubber by heating with sulphur.

vul'gar, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vulgāris*, common (*vulgus*, the common people)], used by the common people ; rough in manners ; rude ; uneducated.—*v.*, vul'garize, to make vulgar or common.—*ns.*, vul'garism, an unrefined phrase or expression ;

vulgar'ity, quality of being vulgar ; coarseness of manner ; want of refinement.

Vul'gate, *n.* [*L. vulgātus (vulgāre, to make common)*], the Latin translation of the Bible made in the 4th cent., so called from its common use in the Roman Catholic Church.

vul'nerable, *a.* [*L. vulnerābilis*

(*vulnus, a wound*)], that may be wounded ; apt to get hurt.—*n., vulnerabil'ity.*

vul'pine, *a.* [*L. vulpinus (vulpes, a fox)*], like a fox ; sly.

vul'ture, *n.* [*L. vultur*], a large bird that lives on dead flesh ; a rapacious person.—*as., vul'turine* and *vul'turish*, like a vulture.

vy'ing. See **VIE**.

W

wad (wod), *n.* [*Scand. ?*], a small mass of loose matter pressed together ; a ball of tow, paper, etc., for ramming into a gun ;—*v.*, to form into a small mass ; to ram a wad into ; to stuff with wad.—*pres. p., wadding ; p.p., wadded.*—*n., wad'ding.* stuff for wads ; a soft material for padding dresses, etc.

waddle (wod'l), *v.* [*E., freq. of WADE*], to walk with short steps, moving from side to side, as a duck ;—*n., a clumsy, rocking walk.*

wade, *v.* [*A.S.*], to walk through water or anything soft ; to pass slowly or with difficulty.—*n., wā'der*, a wading bird ; a long waterproof boot for wading.

wad'y or wad'i (wod'i), *n.* [*Arab.*], the dry bed of a stream or torrent ; a watercourse.

wa'fer, *n.* [*O.Fr., from Ger.*], a thin cake of paste for closing letters ; a thin biscuit ; the thin, round piece of bread used in the sacrifice of the Mass ;—*v.*, to seal with a wafer.—*a., wa'fery.*

waft, *v.* [*E., p.p. of WAVE ?*], to make a signal by hand or flag ; to cause to go through air or over water ; to float in the air ;—*n., a breath of air ; a signal made by waving.*

wag, *v.* [*A.S. to rock*], to move from side to side or up and down ;—*n., motion from side to side ; a person fond of jokes or tricks.*—*pres. p., wag'ging ; p.p., wagged.*—*ns., wag'gery*

and *wag'gishness*, fun or mischief ; a playful trick.—*a., wag'gish*, full of fun ; fond of tricks ; done in sport.—*n., wag'tail*, a small bird, so called from the constant wagging of its tail.

wage (wɔʃ), *v.* [*Fr., from same root as GAGE*], to stake, as money ; to run a risk ; to engage in, as war ;—*n., a pledge or stake ; (also wages) payment for service.*—*n., wa'ger (wā'jer)*, that which is waged or staked ; that on which something is staked ;—*v., to stake ; to make a bet.*

wag'gle, *v.* [*freq. of WAG*], to wag from side to side ; to walk with a rolling motion.

wag'on or wag'gon, *n.* [*Du.*], a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying goods.—*ns., wag'oner ; wa'gonette' (-net')*, an open carriage with four wheels and seats along the sides.

waif, *n.* [*O.Fr., from Scand., akin to WAIVE*], anything found astray or without an owner ; a poor, homeless person.

wail, *v.* [*Scand., akin to WOE*], to cry aloud from pain or sorrow ; to lament ; to grieve audibly over ;—*n. (and wai'ling)*, a cry of sorrow ; loud weeping ; lamentation.

wain, *n.* [*A.S., akin to WAGON*], a wagon.—**Charles's Wain**, the seven stars of the Plough.

wain'scot, *n.* [*Du.*], wooden paneling on the walls of rooms ;—*v., to line with boards or panels.*—

n., wain'scoting, the material so used.

waist, *n.* [M.E., from same root as *wax*], the body between the ribs and the hips; the part of a dress from the neck to the waist; the middle part of a ship.—*ns.*, **waistband**, the band round the waist; **waistcoat** or (*wes-küt*), a short coat without sleeves worn under the jacket.

wait, *v.* [O.Fr., akin to *WAKE*], to stay for something to happen; to stay behind; (on or upon) to attend, as a servant;—*n.*, delay; ambush; (*pl.*) **waits**, street musicians on Christmas Eve, etc.—*n.*, **waiter**, one who waits; a servant who waits at table; a tray for holding dishes, etc.; a customs officer;—*f.*, **waitress**.

waive, *v.* [O.Fr., from Scand. ?], to put off for the present; to give up, as a claim; not to insist on.

wake (1), *n.* [Scand.], the track left by a ship in the water.—**In the wake of**, immediately following.

wake (2), *v.* [A.S. *wacan*, to arise], to be awake; to be on the watch; to rouse from sleep; to rouse into action; to sit up late; to watch by a dead body;—*n.*, a watching by a dead body.—*a.*, **wakeful**, wide awake; not inclined to sleep; watchful.—*n.*, **wakefulness**.—*v.*, **waken**, to awake out of sleep; to rouse or be roused from sleep; to stir into action.—*n.*, **wakening**.

wake-robin, *n.*, a wild flower. See *TRILLIUM*.

wale. See *WEAL* (1).

walk (*wauk*), *v.* [A.S.], to go on foot; to go slowly; to conduct oneself; to cause to step slowly;—*n.*, manner of walking; the distance walked; a place for walking; way of living; one's work.

wall (*wawl*), *n.* [A.S., from L. *val-lum*, a rampart], a building for sheltering or fencing; a side of a house or of a room; anything like a wall; (*pl.*) **ramparts**;—

v., to surround with a wall; to fill up with a wall.—*ns.*, **wall'-flower**, a garden plant with sweet-smelling flowers; **wall'-fruit**, fruit growing on trees trained against a wall; **wall'-paper**, paper for covering walls of a house.

wallet (*wol'ët*), *n.* [corrupted from *WATTLE* ?], a bag for carrying provisions, etc., on a journey; a pocket-book; a tool-bag.

wall'-eye, *n.* [Scand. *vagl*, a beam in the eye], an eye in which the iris is of a whitish colour, usually through disease.—*a.*, **wall'-eyed** (*-id*), having large, glaring eyes.

Walloon, *n.* [O.Fr. *Wallon*, from L. *Gallus*, *GAUL*], a race of people inhabiting part of Belgium, or their language.

wallop (*wol'öp*), *v.* [O.Fr., same as *galoper*, to *GALLOP*], to thrash; to beat;—*n.*, a blow.—*p.p.*, **wall'oped**.

wallow (*wol'ö*), *v.* [A.S.], to roll about, as in mud; to live in filth or in great wickedness.

walnut (*wol'nüt*), *n.* [A.S. *wealh*, foreign (root of *WELSH*)], a tree, the wood of which is used in making tables, cabinets, etc., and its nut as a dessert.

walrus (*wol'rüs*), *n.* [Du., from Scand., the whale-horse], a very large animal of the seal kind, with two long downward-pointed tusks; the sea-horse.

waltz (*wawls*), *n.* [Ger., akin to *WELTER*], a dance performed by two persons gliding round with a whirling motion; the music for it;—*v.*, to dance a waltz.

wampum (*wom'püm*), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.], beads, made of shells, used as money or for ornamenting belts, etc.

wan (*won*), *a.* [A.S.], having a pale or sickly look; tired or worn out.

wand (*wond*), *n.* [Scand., akin to *WIND* (1) ?], a long, thin rod; a rod used by conjurers, etc.; a staff of authority.

wander (*won'dér*), *v.* [A.S.], to move about without fixed purpose; to go off the road; to go astray; to be delirious.—*n.*,

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wander (*won'dér*), *v.* [A.S.], to move about without fixed purpose; to go off the road; to go astray; to be delirious.—*n.*,

wanderer, one who wanders astray; an idle traveller.

wane, *v.* [A.S.], to grow less (opposed to *wax*); to fail in strength;—*n.*, a growing less; a failing in strength; decline.

want (*wont*), *n.* [Scand., akin to *WANE*], state of being without, esp. the necessities of life; absence of that which is needed or desired;—*v.*, to be without; to have need of; to wish for; to be lacking; to fail or come short.—*as.*, **wanted**, searched for; **wanting**, not present; lacking; deficient.

wanton, *a.* [A.S. *wan-*, wanting; *tēon*, to educate], not properly trained; unruly; licentious; given to playing tricks; reckless;—*v.*, to live loosely or carelessly.

wapentake (*wop'entāk*), *n.* [A.S., from Scand., weapon-touching or taking], one of the divisions of Yorkshire, so called because the men formerly came together to practise the use of arms.

wapinshaw (*wop-*), *n.* [Sc., *WEAPON, SHOW*], (formerly) an assembly in each district of Scotland to show that all were properly armed; (now) a shooting competition.

war (*wōr*), *n.* [O.Fr., from Teut.], a state of fighting; a contest in arms;—*v.*, to carry on war; to fight against.—*pres. p.*, **war-ring**; *p.p.*, **warred**.—*ns.*, **war'-cry**, a cry or signal in war; **war'fare**, a carrying on of war; service as a soldier; art of war.—*a.*, **war'like**, fit for or fond of war; like a soldier; unfriendly.—*ns.*, **war'-paint**, paint put on the face, etc., by savages to make them look more terrible in battle; **war'-path**, the path taken by a band of Red Indians on going to war; a war-like expedition; **war'rior**, one accustomed to war; a veteran; **war'ship**, a ship for use in war.

warble (*wōr'bl*), *v.* [etym. ?], to sing like a bird; to sing sweetly;—*n.*, a simple song.—*ns.*, **war'-bler**.

ward (*wōrd*), *n.* [A.S., akin to *GUARD*], act of guarding; one who or that which guards; one under the care of a guardian; a division of a town or of some counties; a large apartment in a hospital; a ridge in a lock to prevent its being opened by any but its own key;—*v.*, to take care of; (off) to keep at a distance.—*ns.*, **war'den**, one whose duty it is to ward or defend; a title given to the president of certain colleges; **war'der**, a jailer; a staff of office; **ward'robe**, a piece of furniture in which clothes are hung; clothing; **ward'ship**, the office of a ward or a guardian; state of being under a guardian.

ware (1), *a.* [A.S.], aware;—*v.*, take care.

ware (2), *n.* [A.S.], (*usu. in pl.*), manufactured material, esp. pottery; commodities; goods.—*n.*, **ware'house**, a building where goods are kept.

war'iness. See under *WARY*.

war'lock (*wōr'lok*), *n.* [A.S. *war*, agreement; *loga*, a liar], a male witch; a sorcerer.

warm (*wōrm*), *a.* [A.S.], moderately hot; subject to heat; having zeal or affection;—*v.*, to make or become warm; to excite.—*a.*, **warm'-hearted**, having a kind heart.—*ns.*, **warm'-ness** and **warmth**, moderate heat; kindness; ardour or zeal.

warn (*wōrn*), *v.* [A.S., akin to *WARY*], to make aware; to put on one's guard; to caution against; to put in mind.—*n.*, **war'ning**, notice of danger; notice beforehand; admonition.

warp (*wōrp*), *v.* [A.S.], to twist out of shape; to turn from the right way; to move from place to place with ropes attached to buoys, etc.;—*n.*, the threads running the long way of a piece of cloth; a towing rope.

warrant (*wor'ánt*), *n.* [O.Fr., same root as *GUARANTEE*], that which gives right or authority; proof of the truth of some statement; a written order to seize a per-

son's goods or himself;—*v.*, to give a right to; to give assurance against harm; to prove to be true; to vouch for.—*a.*, **war'rantable**, that can be warranted; lawful; right.—*ns.*, **war'rantor** or **war'ranter**, one who guarantees; a guarantor; **war'ranty**, a pledge or legal security.

warren (*wor'én*), *n.* [O.Fr., a preserve], ground containing many rabbit burrows.

war'rior. See under **WAR**.

wart (*wórt*), *n.* [A.S., akin to **WORT**, a plant], a small, hard growth on the skin, or on the bark of trees.—*a.*, **war'ty**, like a wart; having warts.

war'y, *a.* [from **WARE** (1)], guarding against danger; on the look-out; not easily deceived.—*ns.*, **war'iness**.

wash (*wosh*), *v.* [A.S.], to make clean, as with water; to overflow or dash against; to sweep or wear away by water; to separate from earthy matter; to cover with a thin coat of colour or of metal;—*ns.*, a washing; the rush of water; a shallow part of a river; soil, etc., washed down by a stream; the wave made by a passing ship; a liquid for the face, hair, etc.; liquid refuse; a thin coating.—*ns.*, **wash'er**, one who washes; a machine for washing; a ring of metal or of leather under the head of a screw; **wash'-leather**, an imitation of chamois leather; buff leather for soldiers' belts; **wash'-stand**, a stand for a basin, ewer, etc.—*a.*, **wash'y**, damp or watery; thin; weak.

wasp (*wosp*), *n.* [A.S.], an insect like the bee with a very sharp sting.—*a.*, **was'pish**, like a wasp; having a slender waist; snappish; ill-natured.

wassail (*wosl*), *n.* [A.S. *wes hál*, be hale], a merry-making or a drinking bout; ale flavoured with spices, etc.;—*v.*, to drink healths.—*ns.*, **was'sail-bowl**, a large bowl in which the wassail was mixed; **was'sailer**.

waste (*wást*), *a.* [O.Fr., from L. *vastus* (see **VAST**)], stripped of everything; bare; wild; uncultivated or unfit for use; unused.—*v.*, to lay waste; to wear away gradually; to spend foolishly.—*ns.*, **waste**, act of wasting; foolish spending; a desert; refuse; **waste'-basket**, a basket for holding scraps and other refuse.—*a.*, **waste'-ful**, spending too much; thriftless.—*ns.*, **waste'-pipe**, a pipe for carrying off waste water, etc.; **wás'ter**, one who spends foolishly; prodigal.—*a.*, **wás'ting**, causing waste; wearing away.—*ns.*, **wás'trel**, a ne'er-do-well; a profligate.

watch (*woch*), *n.* [A.S., akin to **WAKE**], a keeping guard; the person or persons who watch; the place where a guard is posted; time of keeping guard; a division of the night-time; a pocket timepiece; a division of time on board ship, usually four hours; the section of the ship's crew on duty;—*v.*, to be on guard; to keep a look-out; to lie in wait; to attend.—*a.*, **watch'ful**, on the look-out; vigilant.—*ns.*, **watch'man**, a person set to watch, esp. by night; **watch'-tower**, a high building for a look-out; **watch'word**, a word by which one is allowed to pass; a motto.

wa'ter (*waw'ter*), *n.* [A.S., akin to **WET**], the fluid which forms seas, lakes, and rivers, or falls in rain; any body of water; the brilliance of a diamond, etc.; a wavy appearance on cloth;—*v.*, to supply with water; to give a wavy appearance to.—*ns.*, **wa'ter bailiff**, a custom-house officer who searches ships; one who watches a river to prevent poaching; **wa'ter-butt**, a large barrel to catch rain water; **wa'ter-carriage**, carrying goods by water; **wa'ter-cart**, watering-cart, a cart for carrying or sprinkling water; **wa'ter-clock**, a means of measuring time by the fall or flow of water; **wa'ter-**

closet, a private closet for bodily relief, flushed by water; a W.C.; **wa'ter-colour**, colour mixed with water and gum instead of oil; **wa'tercourse**, a running stream; any channel for water; **wa'ter-cress**, a plant growing in running water, used in salads, etc.; **wa'terfall**, the fall of water over a high rock; **wa'ter-fowl**, any bird that frequents open water; **wa'tering-place**, a place where cattle, etc., are watered; a place frequented for mineral waters or sea-bathing; **wa'ter-level**, the level of the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is used; **wa'ter-lily**, a water plant with large leaves and beautiful flowers floating on the surface of ponds, etc.; **wa'ter-line**, a line on a ship's side to show its depth in the water.—*a.*, **wa'ter-logged**, so filled with water as to float like a log, and be almost submerged.—*ns.*, **wa'terman**, a man who piles a boat for hire; **wa'ter-mark**, a mark showing the height to which water has risen; a mark wrought into paper during manufacture to show size, etc.; **wa'ter-melon**, a juicy kind of melon; **wa'ter-mill**, a mill driven by water; **wa'ter-power**, the power of water used in moving machinery.—*a.*, **wa'terproof**, that will not let water pass through;—*ns.*, cloth so made; a coat or cloak of waterproof.—*ns.*, **wa'terproofing**, process of making cloth waterproof; the material so treated; **wa'ter-shed**, the high ground from which streams flow in opposite directions; **wa'ter-spout**, a pillar of water raised by a whirlwind.—*a.*, **wa'tertight**, that will not let water pass; not leaking.—*ns.*, **wa'ter-wheel**, a wheel turned by water; a wheel for raising water; **wa'ter-works**, works for supplying water.—*a.*, **wa'tery**, wet; mixed with water; like water.

watt (*wot*), *n.* [after James Watt],

the practical unit for measuring electric power (746 watts = 1 horse-power).

wattle (*woll*), *n.* [A.S.], a twig easily bent; a hurdle made of twigs; the red, fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey; an Australian acacia;—*v.*, to weave with twigs; to make a network of twigs.

waul, *v.* [imit.], to cry, as a cat.

wave, *n.* [A.S.], a moving ridge of water; a vibration passing from one particle to another; unevenness of surface; a ridge on the hair; a signal made with the hand; a wave-like mark on cloth;—*v.*, to move like a wave; to float in the wind; to make a signal; to give a wavy form to.—*a.*, **wave'less**, without waves.—*ns.*, **wave'let**, a little wave; **wave'-offering**, an offering made by the Jews by waving towards the four points of the compass.—*a.*, **wā'vy**, marked with waves; like a wave.—*v.*, **wā'ver**, to move to and fro; to go unsteadily; to be undecided; to be in danger of falling.

wax (1), *v.* [A.S.], to grow or increase; to pass from one state to another.

wax (2), *n.* [A.S.], the substance produced by bees to form their cells; anything like wax;—*v.*, to rub with wax.—*ns.*, **wax'-cloth**, cloth coated with wax; floor-cloth; a thin kind of linoleum.—*a.*, **wax'en**, made of wax; like wax; soft or yielding.—*ns.*, **wax'wing**, a bird, so called because some of its wing feathers have horny tips, resembling red or yellow wax; another name for the cedar-bird; **wax-works**, a collection of figures modelled in wax.—*a.*, **wax'y**, soft like wax.

way, *n.* [A.S.], that along which one passes; a road; distance gone over; the means of reaching or doing anything; motion, as of a ship.—*ns.*, **way'-bill**, a list of passengers or goods carried by a coach; **way'farer**, a trav-

eller; 'a pilgrim.—*a.*, way'-
faring, travelling; passing.—
v., way'lay, to lie in wait for;
to attack by the way.—*as.*, way'-
ward, taking one's own way;
wilful; disobedient: way'-
worn, tired with travelling.
wé, *pron.* [A.S. *wé*], *nom. pl.* of I.
weak, *a.* [A.S. *wæcan*, to give
way], delicate; without strength
or force; easily overcome;
feeble in mind; in bad health;
not convincing.—*v.*, **wea'ken**,
to make or to become weak; to
deprive of strength; to lessen
the quality of.—*n.*, **weak'ling**,
a person weak in body or char-
acter.—*a.*, **weak'ly**, having little
strength;—*adv.*, in a weak
manner.—*n.*, **weak'ness**, want
of strength; feebleness of mind
or body; defect; fault.
weal (1), *n.* [A.S., same root as
WELL], state of being well;
health; prosperity.
weal (2), *n.* [A.S.], a mark on the
skin made by a cane or whip;—
v., to mark with stripes.
weald, *n.*, [a form of WOLD?], a
wooded district; an open coun-
try.
wealth (*welth*), *n.* [WEAL, -TH], large
possessions; riches.—*a.*, **weal'-
thy**, having wealth; possessed
of much money; rich; abun-
dant.
wean, *v.* [A.S., to accustom], to
accustom a child to feed other-
wise than from its mother's
breast; (from) to draw away the
desires or affections.
weapon (*wep'on*), *n.* [A.S.], any
instrument for attacking or de-
fending.—*a.*, **weap'oned**, hav-
ing weapons; armed.
wear (*wár*), *v.* [A.S., to carry], to
carry on the body; to have an
appearance of; to use or to be
used up; to last long; (away) to
waste slowly;—*n.*, state of being
worn; injury or loss by rubbing
or wearing.—*past*, **wore**; *p.p.*,
worn.
wear'y, *a.* [A.S.], worn out; tired;
causing weariness;—*v.*, to wear
out one's strength or patience;
to make weary; to tire.—*n.*,

wear'iness, state of being
weary; exhaustion.—*a.*, **wear'-
isome**, causing weariness; tire-
some; irksome.
weasel (*wé'zél*), *n.* [A.S.], a small
animal with a long, reddish-
brown, slender body, that preys
on rats, mice, poultry, etc.
weath'er (*weth'é*), *n.* [A.S.], the
state of the air as to moisture,
sunshine, cold, wind, etc.;—*v.*,
to expose to the air; to wear
away by exposure to the weather;
to pass through without harm;
to bear up against; to sail to the
windward of.—*as.*, **weath'er-
beaten**, exposed to the weather;
worn or hardened by weather;
weath'er-bound, kept from
sailing by bad weather.—*ns.*,
weath'er-cock, a wind-vane,
often in the form of a cock; a
person who changes opinion
easily or often; **weath'er-glass**,
an instrument for indicating
changes of the weather; a barom-
eter.
weave (*wév*), *v.* [A.S.], to twine to-
gether; to form threads into
cloth; to make into a web.—
past, **wove**; *p.p.*, **woven** or
wove.—*ns.*, **wea'ving**, process
of making cloth; **web**, that
which is woven; a piece of cloth
as taken from the loom; a
spider's net; the skin between
the toes of water-birds; any-
thing like a web.—*as.*, **webbed**
(*webd*) and **web'-footed**, having
the toes joined by a membrane
or web.
wed, *v.* [A.S. *weddian*, akin to
WAGE and WAGER], to take as
husband or wife; to join close-
ly; (to) to fix one's affections
on.—*pres. p.*, **wedding**; *p.p.*,
wedded or **wed**.—*ns.*, **wed'-
ding**, a marriage; **wed'lock**,
[A.S., *lác*, a gift], marriage.
wedge (*wef*), *n.* [A.S.], a piece of
wood or metal, thick at one end
and thin at the other, for split-
ting; anything used or shaped
like a wedge;—*v.*, to split with
a wedge; to force one's way
through; to fix like a wedge;
to fasten by a wedge.—*a.*,

wedged (*wedj*), shaped or fixed like a wedge.

Wednesday (*wenz'dd*), *n.* [A.S. *Wōdnes*, of the god Woden; *dæg*, a day], the fourth day of the week.

weed, *n.* [A.S. *wēod*], a troublesome or useless plant; an unprofitable person;—*v.*, to pull out weeds; to take away what is useless or hurtful.—*a.*, **wee'dy**, overgrown with weeds.

weeds, *n. pl.* [A.S. *wæde*, a garment], clothing worn by widows in token of mourning.

week, *n.* [A.S.], a period of seven days.—*n.*, **week'day**, any day except Sunday.—*a.*, **week'ly**, pertaining to a week; happening once every week;—*adv.*, once a week;—*n.*, a newspaper appearing once a week.

ween, *v.* [A.S. *wēnan*], to think; to suppose.

weep, *v.* [A.S.], to shed tears; to let fall in drops.—*past* and *p.p.* **wept**.—*n.*, **wee'per**, one who weeps; a mourning band.

weev'il, *n.* [A.S.], a small kind of beetle which feeds on and destroys grains, etc.

weft, *n.* [A.S., from *wefan*, to WEAVE], (in weaving) the cross threads of a web.

weigh (*wā*), *v.* [A.S., to bear], to find out how heavy a thing is; to be heavy; to press hard; to lift up, as an anchor; to think deeply over; to be of importance.—*n.*, **weight** (*wāt*), that quality which makes matter press continually downwards; the amount of this pressure; a heavy mass; a burden; importance; a stamped piece of metal used for weighing goods;—*v.*, to add weights to.—*a.*, **weigh'ty**, having weight; important; influential.

weir (*wēr*), *n.* [A.S., defence, hindrance], a bank across a stream, to form a pond or supply a mill-stream; a fence for catching fish.

weird (*wērd*), *n.* [A.S. *wyrđ*], fate; destiny;—*a.*, caused by witchcraft; unearthly; wild.

wel'come (*-kūm*), *a.* [A.S. *wil*, pleasure; *cuma*, comer], received with gladness; causing joy by coming; free to use;—*n.*, a kind or hearty reception;—*v.*, to receive with kindness.

weld, *v.* [form of WFL (1), to boil up], to hammer pieces of iron together while softened by heat; to unite closely.

wel'fare, *n.* [WELL, FARE, to go], state of being well; enjoyment of health or other good; freedom from evil or misfortune.

wel'kin, *n.* [A.S. *wolcen*, a cloud], the sky or the place where the clouds are.

well (1), *n.* [A.S., akin to Ger. *welle*, a wave], a cavity constructed to collect water flowing from the earth; any source of supply; the open space of a staircase; an enclosure round a ship's pump;—*v.*, to spring or flow out or up.

well (2), *a.* [A.S., akin to WILL], in good health or condition;—*adv.*, in a good or proper manner; suitably; considerably;—*int.*, so be it.—*int.*, **welladay** and **wellaway** [A.S. *wā lā wā*, woe lo woe!], alas.—*n.*, **well'-being**, state of being well; welfare.—*as.*, **well'-born**, born of a good family; **well'-bred**, well-trained; refined in manners; **well'-favoured**, pleasing to the eye; in good condition.—*adv.*, **well'-nigh** (*-nt*), almost; nearly.

Wellinto'nia, *n.* [Duke of *Wellington*], the name of a tree found in California, the largest in the world; the sequoia.

Welsh (1), *a.* [A.S. *wælse*, foreign], pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants;—*n.*, the language or the people of Wales.—*n.*, **welsh-rab'bit** (*rarebit*), toasted cheese laid on toasted bread.

welsh (2), *v.* [?], to decamp from a racecourse without paying betters their winnings.

welt, *n.* [M.E., akin to WEAL], a hem or cord round an edge or border; a strip between the upper leather and the sole of a boot;—*v.*, to put on a welt.

welt'er, *v.* [M.E. *walten*], to roll about; to tumble about in anything dirty.

wen, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of tumour, esp. on the head.

wench, *n.* [A.S. *wencel*, weak], a girl or young woman.

wend, *v.* [A.S.], to go; to betake oneself.

Wes'leyan (or *weslē'dn*), *a.*, pertaining to the teaching or the followers of John Wesley;—*n.*, a member of the church denomination founded by Wesley.

west, *n.* [A.S.], the part of the sky where the sun sets; the lands west from Europe;—*a.*, towards the sunset.—*a.*, **west'erly**, coming from the west; looking towards the west;—*adv.*, in or towards the west.—*as.*, **west'ern** and **west'ward**, towards the west; on the west side; dwelling in or coming from the west.

wet, *a.* [A.S., same root as WATER], containing water; not dry; covered with water; rainy;—*n.*, water or wetness;—*v.*, to cover or sprinkle with any liquid.—*pres. p.*, **wetting**; *p.p.*, **wetted** or **wet**.—*n.*, **wet'ness**, state of being wet; a watery state of the air.—*a.*, **wet'tish**, rather wet; moist.

wey (*wā*), *n.* [A.S., WEIGH], a varying measure of weight: 182 lb. of wool, 40 bushels of salt, 48 of oats and barley, 40 of wheat, 2 to 3 cwt. of butter.

whack, *v.* [imit.], to strike with a heavy blow;—*n.*, a heavy blow.

whale, *n.* [A.S.], one of several kinds of mammals that live in the sea and are shaped like fishes.—*ns.*, **whale'bone**, an elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale; **wha'ler**, a person or a ship engaged in catching whales; **wha'ling**, the business of catching whales.

wharf (*hwōrf*), *n.* [A.S., a turning], a platform alongside of which vessels can load or unload; (*pl.*) **wharves**.—*ns.*, **whar'fage**, money paid for the use of a

wharf; a series of wharfs; **wharf'finger** (*-inger*), a person who owns or has charge of a wharf.

what (*hwot*), *pron. interrog.* [A.S. *hwæt*, *neut.* of *hwā*, WHO], asking questions as to persons or things; *rel.*, that which;—*a.*, the... which; the kind of... which.—*pron.*, **whatev'er** and **what-soev'er**, anything which; anything that may be; the whole that.—*n.*, **what'not**, a piece of furniture with shelves for holding ornaments, books, etc.

whaup, *n.* [Sc. imit.], the curlew.

wheat, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of grain, the seed of which when ground gives a white flour for making bread.—*a.*, **whea'ten**, made of wheat.—*n.*, **wheat'-pit**, (Amer.) that part of the floor of an exchange where wheat is bought and sold.

wheatear, *n.*, small bird with a white tail.

wheed'le, *v.* [A.S. *wædlian*, to beg], to obtain by soft words or flattery.

wheel, *n.* [A.S.], a round frame turning on a pin or shaft; anything round like a wheel; an instrument of torture of former times;—*v.*, to turn or to cause to turn like a wheel; to move on wheels; to roll forward; to change direction of march.—*a.*, **wheeled**, having wheels.—*ns.*, **wheeler**, the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage; **wheel'-window**, a round window; **wheel'wright**, a person who makes wheels, etc.

wheeze, *v.* [A.S.], to breathe with a whistling sound;—*n.* (and **whee'zing**), a rustling breath.

whelk, *n.* [for *welk* or *wilk*, A.S. *weoloc*], a shell-fish with a spiral shell.

whelm, *v.* [M.E. *whelmen* (A.S. *āhwylfan*, to overturn)], to cover with water or other fluid; to cover all over; to overwhelm.

whelp, *n.* [A.S.], a young dog or beast of prey; a youth (in contempt).—*v.*, to give birth to pups or cubs.

when, *adv. interrog.* [A.S. *hwanne*, acc. case of *whā*, WHO], at what time; *rel.*, at the time that; while; although. — *advs.*, **whence**, *interrog.* and *rel.*, from what place, source, origin, etc.? wherefore; **whencesoev'er**, from whatever place; **when-ev'er** and **whensoev'er**, at whatever time.

where (*whār*), *adv. interrog.* and *rel.* [A.S.], at what place? to what place? — *advs.*, **whereas**, it being so; when in fact; while; since; **whereby**, *rel.*, by which; **wherefore**, *rel.*, for which reason; *interrog.*, for what reason? why? **wherein**, *rel.*, in which place, thing, time, etc.; *interrog.*, in what? **whereof**, *rel.*, of whom; of which? *interrog.*, of what? **whereon**, *rel.*, on which; **wheresoev'er** and **wherev'er**, at or in whatever place; **whereto** and **whereunto**, *rel.*, to which; *interrog.*, to what; to what end? **whereupon**, upon which; in consequence of which; immediately after; **wherewith** and **wherewithal**, *rel.*, with which; *interrog.*, with what?

wher'ry, *n.* [etym. ?], a light boat, long and narrow.

whet, *v.* [A.S.], to sharpen by rubbing; to make sharp or keen; to stimulate. — *pres. p.*, **whetting**; *p.p.*, **whetted**. — *n.*, **whet-stone**, a stone used for sharpening edged tools.

wheth'er, *pron. interrog.* [A.S.], which (of two); — *conj.*, which of two possible ways; if.

whew (*hwā*), *n.* [A.S.], the watery part of milk separated from the curd.

which, *pron.* [A.S. *hwille* (*hwyl*, WHY; *lic*, LIKE)], *interrog.*, used of persons and things; *rel.*, not used of persons. — *prons.*, **whichever** and **whichever**, whether one or other.

whiff, *n.* [imit.], a slight puff, as of air or smoke; — *v.*, to send out in whiffs; to blow away. — *v.*, **whiffle**, to shift or shake; to charge; to be fickle.

whig, *n.* [originally *whiggamor*, a nickname, perhaps from Sc. *whig*, to jog on], the name of one of the great parties of the state in England, which grew up during the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. (opposed to TORY). — *ns.*, **whig'gery** and **whig'gism**. — *a.*, **whig'gish**, pertaining to the Whigs.

while, *n.* [A.S., a time], a space or continuance of time; — *v.*, (away) to cause time to pass; — *adv.* and *conj.* (and whilst), during the time that; as long as; at the same time that. — *adv.*, **whiles** (*hwila*) [gen. case of WHILE], during the time that; while.

whim and **whim'sy**, *ns.* [Scand.], a sudden fancy; a fanciful and short-lived thought. — *a.*, **whim'sical**, full of whims; fanciful.

whim'per, *v.* [perhaps from root of WHINE], to cry with a low, complaining voice; — *n.*, a low, peevish cry.

whin, *n.* [Scand. ?], a prickly shrub with yellow flowers; gorse. — *a.*, **whin'ny**.

whine, *v.* [A.S.], to utter a peevish cry of pain; to complain in an unmanly way; — *n.*, an unmanly complaint.

whin'ny, *v.* [freq. of above], to cry, as a horse; — *n.*, the cry of a horse.

whin'stone, *n.* [etym. ?], a hard, dark-coloured rock that will not split.

whip, *v.* [E., from Teut.], to drive or strike with a lash; to beat eggs, etc., into a froth; to sew slightly; to wrap round and round with a cord; (away, off, or up), to take up with a quick motion; — *n.*, a plaited cord for striking horses, etc.; a driver of a carriage; a member of Parliament who conducts the business affairs of his party and is responsible for the attendance of members and their votes; a call to attend. — *pres. p.*, **whipping**; *p.p.*, **whipped** or **whipt**. — *ns.*, **whip'-hand**, the hand in which the whip is held; mas-

tery; advantage; **whip** or **whip'per-in**, one who keeps the hounds from wandering; **whip'ping**, punishment by being whipped; **whip'ping-post**, a post to which persons were tied to be whipped.

whip'pet, *n.* [etym. ?], a dog akin to the greyhound used for racing, coursing, etc.

whip'poorwill, *n.*, a small N. Amer. bird, noted for its nocturnal cry, which its name closely imitates.

whir, *v.* [imit.], to fly rapidly with a buzzing sound;—*n.*, a buzzing sound caused by rapid or whirling motion.—*pres. p.*, **whirring**; *p.p.*, **whirred**.

whirl, *v.* [for *whirle*, from Scand.], to turn or to cause to turn rapidly round; to spin;—*n.*, a turning round with speed; a continued round, as of excitement or pleasure.—*n.*, **whirl'igig**, a child's toy which is spun or whirled round; anything which whirls.—*ns.*, **whirl'pool**, a body of water whirling round in a circle; **whirl'wind**, a violent whirling motion of the air.

whisk, *v.* [Scand. ?], to sweep over, with a light, quick motion; to stir rapidly, as eggs;—*n.*, a quick, sweeping motion; a bunch of anything used as a brush; an instrument for stirring eggs.—*n.*, **whisk'er**, hair growing on a man's cheek; the long hairs at the side of the mouth in cats, etc.—*a.*, **whisk'ered**, having whiskers.

whisk'y, *n.* [Gael. *uisge-beatha*, water of life], a spirit distilled from barley, etc.

whis'per, *v.* [A.S., imit.], to speak softly under the breath; to make a low, hissing sound;—*n.*, a low, soft sound; cautious or timid voice.—*n.*, **whis'perer**, one who tells secrets; a tell tale.

whist, *n.* [originally **WHISK**], a game at cards for four, in which two and two are partners.

whistle, (*hwis'l*), *v.* [A.S., imit.], to make a sharp sound by forcing

the breath through the lips when almost closed; to make a similar sound in any way; to call by a whistle;—*n.*, the sound made through the almost closed lips; the note of a bird; an instrument for producing a whistle; a shrill tone.

whit, *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, a person, a bit], the very smallest bit.

white, *a.* [A.S.], of the colour of snow or of the sun's light; pale; pure;—*n.*, the colour of snow; a person or a thing of a white colour;—*v.*, to make white.—*ns.*, **white'ness**, quality of being white; white colour; freedom from stain; **white'bait**, the fry of herring, sprats, etc., served for the table; **White Friar**, one of the Carmelite order of monks, who wore white cloaks; **white heat**, the degree of heat which causes bodies to become white; **white lead** (*led*), a lead compound used for making white paint.—*a.*, **white'-livered** (*liv'erd*), having a pale look; cowardly.—*v.*, **whit'en**, to make or to become white.—*ns.*, **white'ning** or **whit'ing** (1), chalk ground and cleared of flint, for whitewashing or for cleaning metal; **white'wash**, a mixture of water with lime or whiting;—*v.*, to cover with whitewash; to give a clean appearance to; to give a good name of by covering up faults.—*a.*, **whit'ish**, somewhat white.

whith'er, *adv.* [A.S.], *interrog.*, to what place, point, or degree? *rel.*, to which place.

whitherso'ever, *adv.*, to whatever place.

whit'ing (2), *n.*, a small fish of a white colour, akin to the cod.

whit'low (*hwit'lō*), *n.* [for *quick-flaw*, quicksore], a painful suppurating swelling of the finger.

Whit'sunday and **Whit'suntide**, *ns.* [WHITE, TIDE, time], the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorative of Pentecost (when the newly baptized appeared in white robes).

whittle, *v.* [A.E. *thwitel*, A.S.

thwitan, to cut], to pare with a knife.

whiz, *v.* [imit.], to make a humming sound, like a bullet through the air; —*n.*, a hissing or buzzing sound.—*pres. p.*, **whizzing**; *p.p.*, **whizzed**.

who (*hoo*), *pron. interrog. and rel.* [A.S. *hwā*], used only of persons; *acc. case*, **whom** (*hoom*) and *poss. case* **whose** (*hooz*).—*prons.*, **whoever**, **who'so**, and **whosoever**, anyone who; everyone who.

whole (*hōl*), *a.* [A.S. *hāl*], with nothing wanting; unbroken; unhurt; sound in health; —*n.*, the full number, size, etc., of anything.—*ns.*, **wholeness**, state of being whole; **whole-sale**, sale of goods in large quantities to retailers; —*a.*, trading in large quantities; widely spread; —*adv.*, in large quantities.—*as.*, **whole'some**, favourable to health; **whole-souled** (*hōl'-sōld*), thoroughly imbued with a noble spirit.—*adv.*, **wholly**, entirely; completely; in every part.

whoop (*hoop*), *n.* [Fr. *houper*, to cry aloud], a loud shout; a war cry; the cry of an owl; —*v.*, to give a loud and clear shout; to utter a war cry.—*n.*, **whooping-cough** (*-kof*), a cough accompanied by a *whoop*.

whorl, *n.* [from root of **WHIRL**], a number of leaves, etc., growing round the stem of a plant; a turn of a spiral shell.

whortle-berry (*hwērtl'beri*), *n.* [formerly *hurtleberr* (A.S. *horta*, and *BERRY*)], a low plant which grows abundantly in heaths and woods, and bears a blue berry which can be eaten.

why, *adv. interrog.* [A.S. *hwý*, instrumental case of *hwā*, **who**], for what reason, cause, or purpose? *rel.*, on account of which.

wick, *n.* [A.S.], twisted threads in a lamp or candle for drawing up the oil when lit.

wick'ed, *a.* [akin to **WEAK** and **WITCH**], given up to evil; breaking God's law; doing wrong

knowingly and as a habit.—*n.*, **wick'edness**, state of being wicked; evil deeds; bad dispositions and habits.

wick'er, *n.* [Scand.?, akin to **WEAK**], an easily-bent twig or osier; —*a.*, made of twigs or osiers, as wicker-work.

wick'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *wiket*, from O.Ger., akin to **WHISK**?], a small gate; the three upright rods in cricket, surmounted by two bails; the ground which lies between two sets of these.

wide, *a.* [A.S.], far from side to side; filling a great space; taking a large range; (of) far away from; —*adv.*, to a distance; a far way off.—*v.*, **widen**, to make or to grow wide.—*n.*, **width**, measure from side to side.

wid'ow (*uid'ō*), *n.* [A.S., akin to L. *vidua*], a woman whose husband is dead; —*v.*, to deprive of a husband.—*ns.*, **wid'ower**, a man whose wife is dead; **wid'owhood**, state of being a widow.

wield (*wild*), *v.* [A.S.], to use with full power; to swing; to manage by power or influence.

wife, *n.* [A.S.], a married woman; an elderly woman; (*pl.*) **wives**.

wig, *n.* [for **PERIWIG**], a covering for the head, made of false hair, or other material.

wight (*wit*), *n.* [A.S. *wiht*, same root as **WHIT**], a person; a human being.

wig'wam, *n.* [N. Amer. Ind. *wec-kouomut*, in his house], an Indian hut of poles covered with mats or skins.

wild, *a.* [A.S.], in a state of nature; not tamed; growing without cultivation; desert; uncivilized; exposed to storms; much excited; unchecked; —*n.*, a place uncultivated or overgrown.—*ns.*, **wild'ness**; **wil'ding**, a plant growing wild.—*v.*, **wil'der** (see **BEWILDER**).—*ns.*, **wil'derness**, an uninhabited or waste place; ground overgrown with vegetation; a pathless waste; **wild fire**, fire that spreads rapidly and is hard to

put out; lightning without thunder.

wild'cat, *n.*, the common N. Amer. lynx; — *a.*, unsound, worthless, unsafe.

wile, *n.* [A.S., akin to GUILF?], a trick to deceive; — *v.*, to attract by something pleasant; to allure; to cause time to pass pleasantly. — *a.*, **wily**, artful; sly; crafty; cunning.

will, *n.* [A.S.], power of the mind to decide; power of choosing; strong wish or desire; a thing greatly desired; feeling, as in *ill-will*, *good-will*; a written instruction as to the disposal of a person's property after his death; — *v.*, to use the will; to determine; to be willing; (as an auxiliary verb) to indicate the future (*p. would*); to leave by will. — *as.*, **wil'ful**, taking one's own way; not listening to reason; of set purpose; **wil'ling**, inclined to; ready; disposed.

willow (*wil'd*), *n.* [A.S. *welig*], a tree the branches of which are slender and easily bent.

wim'ple, *n.* [A.S., winding round], a covering for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn by nuns; — *v.*, to put on a wimple; to arrange in folds; to flow in ripples.

win, *v.* [A.S.], to get by effort; to gain by surpassing others; (over) to gain to one's side; to gain the favour of; to get the victory. — *pres. p.*, **winning**; *p.p.*, **won**; *past.*, **won**. — *a.*, **win'ning**, fitted to gain favour; having a pleasant manner; — *n.*, money gained (*often plural*). — *a.*, **win'ningly**.

wince, *v.* [O.Fr., from Teut., akin to WINK], to start back, as from pain or a blow; to show keen feeling.

win'cey, *n.*, [a corruption of LINSEY-WOOLSEY], a cloth made of wool and cotton. — *n.*, **wincey-ette**, cloth of wool and flannelette.

winch, *n.* [A.S., akin to WINTEL], a bent handle for turning a wheel; an axle with a bent

handle and a rope for raising weights.

wind (1), *v.* [A.S.], to twist round and round; to turn round more than once; to roll into a ball; to move in a circle; to have a bending course; to have a twisted or uneven surface; to move in and out; to wrap round. — *past* and *p.p.*, **wound**. — *n.*, **win'ding**, a turn or bend, as in a road or a river; — *a.*, **bend-ing**; **turning**. — *n.*, **wind'lass** [for *wind-lass*, Scand. *lass*, a pole], a thick roller turned by a crank, for lifting heavy weights by means of a rope or chain.

wind (2), *n.* [A.S., akin to WEATHER], that which blows; air in motion; breath used to produce sound; air in the stomach, etc.; — *v.*, to expose to the wind; to follow by the scent; to put out of breath; to rest (horses), so as to recover breath; (*wind*) to sound a horn (*past* and *p.p.*, in this sense, **wound**). — *n.*, **win'dage**, the difference between the size of a bullet and the bore of the gun. — *as.*, **wind'bound**, hindered from sailing by adverse wind; **wind'-broken**, weakened in breathing. — *ns.*, **wind'fall**, anything blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune; **wind'-gauge** (*-gdi*), an instrument for measuring the force and rate of the wind; **windmill**, a mill driven by the wind; **wind'pipe**, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; **wind-screen**, a glass-like screen in a motor car in front of the driver; **wind'ward**, the point from which the wind blows; — *a.*, and *adv.*, (*situated*) towards this point. — *a.*, **win'dy**, with much wind blowing; stormy; empty as wind.

window (*win'dō*), *n.* [Scand., wind-eye], an opening in the wall or roof to let in light and air; the frame which fills the opening and holds the glass.

wine, *n.* [A.S., from L. *vinum*], the fermented juice of the grape; the fruit of the vine before or

after being pressed; a drink from the juice of other fruits.—*n.*, **wine'-bibber** [L. *bibere*, to drink], a drinker of wine in excess.

wing, *n.* [Scand., *waggar* or *flapper*], that part of a bird or an insect by means of which it flies; anything like a wing; a part of a building joined to the main one; the right or left division of an army or of a line of ships;—*v.*, to give wings to; to wound in the wing; to fly or move through the air.—*a.*, **winged** (*wingd*), having wings; wounded in the wing.

wink, *v.* [A.S.], to shut and open the eyes quickly; to give a hint by moving the eyelids; to seem not to see; to be dim;—*n.*, a quick shutting and opening of the eyes; a hint given by winking; a short sleep.

wink'le, *n.* [A.S.], a kind of small shell-fish used as food.

win'ning. See under WIN.

winnow (*win'ō*), *v.* [A.S., from root of WIND (2)], to blow the chaff from the grain; to separate; to fan.

win'some, *a.* [A.S. *wyn*, joy; -*SOME*], of a charming appearance; engaging; winning.

win'ter, *n.* [A.S., etym. ?], the cold season of the year; old age;—*v.*, to pass the time of winter; to feed during winter.—*ns.*, **win'tergreen**, a herbaceous evergreen plant, yielding an aromatic oil; **win'ter-quarters**, a place for troops during winter; a house for winter use.—*a.*, **win'try**, like winter; cold and stormy.

wipe, *v.* [A.S. *wipian*], to rub over with something soft; to remove dirt, etc., by rubbing softly; to clean and dry;—*n.*, act of rubbing softly; a blow; a severe remark.

wire, *n.* [A.S.], metal drawn out into a thread;—*v.*, to put upon a wire; to fasten with wire; to send a message by telegraph.—*v.*, **wire'draw**, to draw into wire; to spin out to a great

length.—*n.*, **wire'-puller** (*-puller*), one who pulls the wires of a puppet; one who uses secret influence to gain an end.—*a.*, **wir'y**, made of or like wire; tough and sinewy; not easily snapped or worn out.—*n.*, **wireless** (wireless telegraphy), a system of sending messages from one place to another by means of electric waves without using wires; broadcasting.

wis, *v.* [A.S. *gewis*, certainly (see WIT)], as in I *wis*, I know.

wise (1), *a.* [A.S. *wis*], having knowledge; making a right use of knowledge; able to decide rightly; discreet; learned; reasonable.—*n.*, **wisdom** (*wis'-dōm*), quality of being wise; knowledge, with the ability to use it; power of judging rightly; the results of right judgments.—*adv.*, **wise'ly**.

wise (2), *n.* [A.S. *wise*, skill, akin to WISE (1)], manner of being or of acting; fashion; style.

wise'acre (*wiz'ākér*), *n.* [Du., from Ger. *weissager*, a prophet], one who pretends to be very learned; a simpleton.

wish, *v.* [A.S.], to have a desire (for); to long (for); to crave; to express a desire; to invoke;—*n.*, a desire or longing; the thing longed for.—*a.*, **wish'ful**, having a wish; expressing desire.—*n.*, **wish'fulness**.

wisp, *n.* [M.E., perhaps for *wips*, from root of WIPE (Skeat)], a small bundle of hay, straw, or hair.

wist, *v.* [A.S., *past tense* of *witan*, to know], knew.

wist'ful, *a.* [perhaps for *whistful*, silent], full of longing or desire; thoughtful and sad.

wit, *v.* [A.S. *witan*, to know], to know (see also WOT);—*n.*, power to know (*often in plural*); quickness of mind; power of joining ideas in an unusual and humorous way; a man who has this power.—*adv.*, **to wit** [A.S. gerund, *to witanne*], namely; that is to say.—*a.*, **wit'less**, without understanding; silly;

foolish.—*n.*, **wit'ling**, one who has little wit ; a pretender to wit.—*a.*, **wit'ted**, having wit or knowledge.—*n.*, **wit'ticism**, a witty saying ; an attempt at wit ; a poor kind of wit.—*adv.*, **wit'tingly**, knowingly ; with intention.—*a.*, **wit'ty**, full of wit or humour ; giving clever answers ; saying funny things.

witch, *n.* [A.S. *wicca* (masc.), *wicca* (fem.), a wizard, a witch], a woman supposed to have magical power or knowledge ;—*v.*, to use the power of a witch over ; bewitch.—*ns.*, **witch'craft**, the power or practice of witches ; **witch'ery**, a strong and mysterious influence.—*n.*, **witch'ing**, same as BEWITCHING.—*masc.*, **wiz'ard**.

wit'enagemot, *n.* [A.S. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man ; *gemot*, a meeting], the chief council of the English people before the Norman Conquest.

with, *prep.* [A.S.], close to or in the company of ; on the side of ; by means of ; joining two objects to be compared ; having or holding ; (as a prefix) back or against.—*adv.*, **withal** (*withawl*'), together with this or that ; at the same time ; moreover ; as well ;—*prep.*, with (not now used).

withdraw', *v.* [WITH, back or away], to draw back or away ; to take back ; to go away.—*n.*, **withdraw'al**, act of withdrawing.

withe and with'y, *ns.* [A.S. *widhig*, a willow-twig], a slender twig used as a band ; a band made of slender twigs twisted together.

wither (*with'er*), *v.* [A.S., akin to WEATHER], to make or to become sapless ; to lose freshness ; to waste away.

withers (*with'ers*), *n.* [A.S. *withen*, against (see WITH)], the ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse where the mane ends.

withhold', *v.* [WITH, back], to hold or keep back ; to keep from action ; to keep to oneself.

within', *prep.* [A.S., WITH, IN], in the inside of ; not beyond ; not more than ; not longer ago than ; in the reach of ;—*adv.*, in the inner part ; in the house ; inwardly.

without', *prep.* [A.S., WITH, OUT], not having ; leaving out ; on the outside of ; out of reach of ;—*adv.*, at the outside ; not within ; out of doors ; outwardly ; externally.

withstand', *v.* [WITH, back], to stand against ; to stand in one's way ; to oppose.

wit'less and wit'ling. See under WIT.

wit'ness, *n.* [A.S., from *witan*, to know], knowledge stated as proof ; one who has seen or heard anything ; a person sworn to tell the truth, etc. ;—*v.*, to see or to hear anything ; to tell what one has seen or heard ; to bear testimony (to).

wiz'ard, *n.* [M.E. *wizard*, from A.S. *wis*, WISE], one who practises magic or witchcraft ;—*f.*, **witch**. See WITCH.

wiz'en, *v.* [A.S.], to wither or dry up ;—*a.*, **wizened**, dried up ; shrivelled.

woad (*wod*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant from the leaves of which a blue dye is got.

wobble (*wob'l*), *v.* [E., akin to QUAVER], to lean first to one side and then to the other ; to move unsteadily.—*a.*, **wobbly**.

woe, *n.* [A.S.], great grief or sorrow ; sore distress ;—*int.*, an exclamation of grief.—*as.*, **woe'-begone**, full of woe ; looking very sad ; **woe'ful**, full of grief or sorrow ; causing grief ; of little worth.

wold, *n.* [A.S. *weald*, same root as Ger. *wald*, forest], a low hill ; an open country ; (*pl.*) a hilly district.

wolf (*wulf*), *n.* [A.S.], a wild animal of the dog kind ; any very ravenous creature ; want ; (*pl.*) **wolves**.—*n.*, **wolf-dog**, a large dog for guarding sheep against wolves.—*a.*, **wol'fish**, like a wolf ; ravenous ; fierce.—*n.*,

wolf's-bane, monkshood ; acornite.

wolverine (*wul'vērēn*), *n.* [from *wOLF*], a small carnivorous animal ; the glutton.

wom'an (*wum'ān*), *n.* [A.S. *wif-mann*], one of the female sex, when grown up ; the female part of the human race ; a female servant ; (*pl.*) **wom'en** (*wim'en*).—*n.*, **wom'anhood**, the character or qualities of a woman ; the female sex.—*a.*, **wom'anish**, belonging to a woman ; like a woman.—*n.*, **wom'ankind**, women in general.—*a.*, **wom'anly**, becoming a woman ; like a woman.

won (*wūn*), *v.*, *past tense of WIN.*

wonder (*wūn'dér*), *n.* [A.S.], the state of mind caused by what is new or strange ; a feeling of surprise ; something new or strange ; a cause of wonder ;—*r.*, to feel wonder ; to be curious to know.—*as.*, **won'derful** and **won'drous**, full of wonder ; causing wonder ; very strange.—*ns.*, **won'derland**, a land full of wonders ; **won'derment**, astonishment ; surprise.

wōnt (or *wūnt*), *a.* [for M.E. *woned*, *p.p.* of *won*, to dwell], used or accustomed ;—*n.*, habit or custom.—*a.*, **won'ted**, accustomed ; usual.

woo, *v.* [A.S.], to seek to win ; to make love to ; to court ; to solicit.—*n.*, **woo'er**.—*adv.*, **woo'ingly**.

wood, *n.* [A.S.], a large number of growing trees ; the solid part of trees ; trees cut down and sawn into boards.—*ns.*, **wood'bine**, honeysuckle ; some kinds of ivy, etc. ; **wood'chuck**, a N. Amer. rodent which burrows extensively and is destructive to crops ; **wood'coal**, coal made by charring wood in a kiln, etc. ; charcoal ; lignite ; **wood'cock**, a game bird allied to the snipe ; **wood'cut**, a picture cut on wood, or a print taken from it ; **wood'cutter**, one who cuts pictures on wood ; one who cuts down trees ; one who chops up

wood.—*as.*, **wood'ed**, covered with trees ; supplied with wood ; **wood'en**, made of wood ; like wood ; stiff or awkward.—*ns.*, **wood'-engraving**, the art or process of cutting pictures on wood, or an engraving taken from them ; a woodcut ; **wood'land**, land covered with trees ;—*a.*, pertaining to woods.—*ns.*, **wood'man**, one who takes care of trees ; one who lives in the woods ; **wood'-nymph**, a goddess of the woods ; **wood'pecker**, a bird having a hard-pointed bill for pecking holes in trees, and a long tongue for drawing out insects ; **wood'-pigeon** (*-pijūn*), a wild pigeon found in the woods ; **wood'-pulp**, wood-fibre reduced to a pulp, used in making paper ; **wood'ruff**, a creeping plant, with leaves in whorls like ruffs ; **wood'-thrush**, one of the most famous of N. Amer. song birds.—*a.*, **wood'y**, covered with trees ; consisting of wood ; pertaining to woods.

woof, *n.* [M.E. *oof* (A.S. *dwef*, *on-wef* ; ON, *wefan*, to WEAVE)], the threads crossing the warp in weaving ; the cross thread thrown by the shuttle.

wool, *n.* [A.S.], the hairlike covering of sheep, etc. ; anything like wool ; short, thick, curly hair.—*n.*, **wool'-gathering**, a gathering or picking of wool ; absent-mindedness ; idle fancy ;—*a.*, dreamy ; listless.—*n.*, **wool'-grower**, one who raises sheep for the sake of their wool.—*a.*, **wool'len**, made of wool ; belonging to wool ;—*n.*, cloth made of wool ; (*pl.*) woollen goods.—*a.*, **wool'y**, covered with wool ; like or consisting of wool.—*ns.*, **wool'sack**, a sack or bag of wool ; the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, or his office ; **wool'-sorter** and **wool'-stapler**, one who sorts wool according to its staple or quality.

word (*wērd*), *n.* [A.S.], a spoken or written sign of a thought ; a

message or order; a promise; news; (*pl.*) language; strife or quarrel;—*v.*, to express or utter in words.—**The Word**, the Bible or any part of it; Christ, the Son of God.—*ns.*, **word'-book**, a book containing lists of words with their meanings, etc.; **word'-building**, the building up or formation of words; **word'-ding**, manner of expressing oneself; the words used; **word'-picture**, a vivid description.—*a.*, **word'y**, using many words.—*n.*, **word'iness**.

wore, *v.*, *past tense* of WEAR.

work (*wèrk*), *n.* [*A.S.*], use of energy to do something; something made or done; that at which one labours; a book or other literary composition; the result of artistic effort; (*pl.*) military defences, etc.; factory;—*v.*, to put forth effort for some end or purpose; to carry on a business or an employment; to be in action or in ferment; to keep going; to shape or form; to have effect; (*out*) to solve.—*past* and *p.p.*, **worked** or **wrought**.—*a.*, **work'able**, that can be worked.—*ns.*, **work'-bag**, a bag for holding tools; a small bag for wool, thread, etc.; **work'house**, an institution where poor people are lodged, fed, and clothed at the public expense; **work'man**, a man who works; a labourer; an artisan.—*a.*, **work'manlike**, like a workman; done skilfully.—*ns.*, **work'manship**, the skill of a workman; manner or style of work; work done; **work'shop**, a room or building where handicraft is done.

world (*wèrld*), *n.* [*A.S.*], the whole creation; the earth and its people; a star or a planet; life on earth; the duties or pleasures of life; one's surroundings; society; a great amount.—*a.*, **world'ly**, belonging to this world; wholly devoted to its concerns.—*ns.*, **world'ling**, one who is so devoted; **world'liness**, state of being worldly;

strong desire for the good things of this life.—*as.*, **world'ly-minded**, mindful only of the things of this life; **world'-wide**, extending over the whole world.

worm (*wèrm*), *n.* [*A.S. wyrma*], (formerly) any creeping animal, large or small; (now) any small creeping animal without legs or with very short ones; anything that destroys or torments, as remorse; a greatly despised person; the curved pipe of a still or the thread of a screw;—*v.*, to move like a worm; to work slowly and secretly; (*out*) to find out by underhand means.—*as.*, **worm'-eaten**, eaten by worms; rotten; **worm'y**, full of worms; like a worm.

worm'wood, *n.* [*A.S. wermōd*, akin to *Fr. vermouth*], a very bitter plant; bitterness.

worn, *v.*, *p.p.* of WEAR.

worry (*wür'i*), *v.* [*A.S.*], to seize and shake, as a dog does; to give trouble to; to vex;—*n.*, trouble or annoyance.

worse (*wèrs*) [*A.S. wyrsa*], *a.*, *comp. deg.* of BAD, bad in a greater degree; in a lower or weaker state;—*adv.*, with more of evil.—*sup. deg.*, **worst** (*wèrst*) [*A.S. wyrst*], bad in the greatest degree; worse than all others;—*n.*, the greatest degree of evil;—*v.*, to get the better of.

wor'ship (*wèr'ship*), *n.* [*A.S. weorthschiþe* (*WORTH, -SHIP*)], a title given to a magistrate; great honour, esp. to God, in prayer and praise; religious services;—*v.*, to pay the highest honour to; to hold dear.—*pres. p.*, **worshipping**; *p.p.*, **worshipped**.

worsted (*woor'stéd*), *n.* [*Worstead*, a village in Norfolk], wool twisted into thread;—*a.*, made of worsted.

wort (*wèrt*), *n.* [*A.S.*], a plant of the cabbage kind; the sweet liquor got from malt before fermentation.

worth (1) (*wèrth*), *n.* [*A.S. wyrthe*, honourable], that which makes a thing useful or valuable;

- value marked by price ; high moral character ; wealth or importance ;—*a.*, equal in value to ; owning or possessed of ; deserving of.—*as.*, **worth'less**, of no worth or use ; **wor'thy** (*wér'thi*), having worth ; deserving of honour ;—*n.*, a man of worth or note.
- worth** (2) (*wérth*), *v.* [A.S. *weorþan*, to become], let there be—in phrase **woe worth**, woe be to.
- wot**, *v.* [A.S. *wāt*], 1st and 3rd pers. sing., pres. ind. of WIT, to know.
- would** (*wood*). See WILL.
- wound** (1) (*woond*), *n.* [A.S.], a hurt done by cutting, stabbing, etc. ; any hurt or injury ;—*v.*, to hurt by cutting, etc. ; to injure.
- wound** (2), *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WIND (1).
- wove**, **woven**, *vs.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WEAVE.
- wrack** (*rāk*), *n.* [a form of WRECK], seaweed cast on the shore.
- wraith** (*rāth*), *n.* [Scand. ?], a person's ghost appearing before or soon after his death.
- wrangle** (*rang'gl*), *v.* [freq. of A.S. *wrang*, akin to WRING], to quarrel in angry words ; to make a noise in quarrelling ;—*n.*, a noisy quarrel.—*n.*, **wran'gler**, one who wrangles ; one who passes high in the mathematical examination at Cambridge.
- wrap** (*rāp*), *v.* [E., akin to WARP ?], to cover by folding something round ; to roll up or round ;—*n.*, something to put round the shoulders.—*pres. p.*, **wrapping** ; *p.p.*, **wrapped** (*rāpt*) or **wrapt**.—*n.*, **wrap'per**, one who or that which wraps ; a loose gown worn by women ; a paper covering.
- wrath** (*rāth*), *n.* [A.S., from root of WROTH], great anger ; vengeance.—*a.*, **wrath'ful**, full of wrath ; very angry.
- wreak** (*rēk*), *v.* [A.S., akin to WRECK], to inflict punishment ; to avenge.
- wreath** (*rēth*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WRITHE], something twisted ; an ornament of leaves or flowers ; a garland.—*v.*, **wreathe** (*rēth*), to twist together ; to make into a wreath ; to adorn with a wreath ; to curl upwards.
- wreck** (*rēk*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WREAK], the breaking up of a ship ; a ship broken up ; the remains of anything destroyed ; destruction ;—*v.*, to bring ruin upon.—*n.*, **wreck'er**, one who wrecks, esp. who causes ships to be wrecked for the sake of plundering them.
- wren** (*ren*), *n.* [A.S.], a little bird of active and lively habits ; familiar name given to a member of the Women's Royal Naval Service.
- wrench** (*rench*), *n.* [A.S., akin to WRING], a strong pull and a twist ; an injury by twisting ; an instrument for screwing nuts, etc. ;—*v.*, to pull with a strong twist ; to take away by violence ; to injure by twisting.
- wrest** (*rest*), *v.* [A.S. *wræstan*, akin to WRITHE], to pull or force away by twisting ; to take by force ; to turn from their proper meaning, as words ;—*n.*, a violent twist ; a key to tune a harp.
- wrestle** (*resl*), *v.* [A.S. *wræstlian*, freq. of above], to strive with a person by grappling ; to fight hard ; to struggle earnestly ;—*n.*, a fight in which two try to throw each other.
- wretch** (*rech*), *n.* [A.S. *wrecca*, an outcast], one who is utterly unhappy ; a very worthless person.—*a.*, **wretch'ed**, very miserable ; full of sorrow ; very worthless.—*n.*, **wretch'edness**.
- wriggle** (*rigl*), *v.* [E., freq. of *wrig*, to twist], to twist uneasily ; to move by twisting about.
- wright** (*rit*), *n.* [A.S. *wyrhta*, akin to WORK], a workman ; a maker of anything ; a worker in wood.
- wring** (*ring*), *v.* [A.S., akin to WRIGGLE], to twist with force ; to squeeze hard ; to cause great pain to.—*past* and *p.p.*, **wrung**.
- wrinkle** (*rinkl*), *n.* [A.S., dim. of WRING], a small ridge or furrow, esp. of the skin ; a mark caused by folding ;—*v.*, to mark by folding or contracting ; to make

uneven.—*as.*, wrinkled (*rink'ld*) and wrinkly.

wrist (*rist*), *n.* [A.S., that which *wrests* or turns], the joint on which the hand turns; a pin on a crank.

writ (*rit*), *n.* [A.S. (*gehwrit*)], something written, as *Holy Writ*, the Bible; a written order.

write (*rit*), *v.* [A.S. *writan*], to form letters or words with a pen or pencil; to set down in letters; to make a book, etc.; to copy on paper; to tell in a letter.—*pres. p.*, writing; *p.p.*, written; *past*, wrote.—*ns.*, writer, one who writes; a maker of books; name for a lawyer in Scotland; writing, art of forming words, etc.; that which is written; (*pl.*) literary works.

writhe (*rith*), *v.* [A.S. *wriþan*, to twist], to twist, esp. from pain; to be distorted.

wrong (*rong*), *a.* [A.S., twisted,

from same root as WRING], out of the right way; not according to truth or fact; not true or right; not suitable or fit;—*n.*, anything not right; an injury;—*v.*, to treat unjustly;—*adv.* (also *wrong'ly*), not rightly.—*a.*, *wrong'ful*, unjust; injurious.—*adv.*, *wrong'fully*.—*as.*, *wrong'headed*, wrong in opinion or principle; *wron'gous* (*rong'gus*), [*Sc.*] unjust; *wrong'ful*.

wroth (*rōth*), *a.* [A.S.], very angry. **wrought** (*raut*), *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WORK.

wrung, *v.*, *past* and *p.p.* of WRING.

wry (*ri*), *a.* [M.E. *wrien*, from A.S. *wriþian*, same root as WRIGGLE], twisted; turned to one side; misdirected.—*adv.*, *wry'ly*.

wy'vern, *n.* [O.Fr., from root of VIPER], an imaginary winged creature with two feet and the head of a dragon.

X

xebec (*zē'bek*), *n.* [Sp., from Turk.], a small vessel with three masts, formerly much used in the Mediterranean by pirates.

xenon (*zen'on*), *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, a stranger], an element in the form of gas, only discovered at the end of the nineteenth century.

X-rays, *n. pl.*, rays produced by the passage of an electric current through a vacuum, and capable of passing through many sub-

stances opaque to ordinary light; Röntgen rays.

xylography (*zilog'grāfi*), *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; -GRAPHY], the art of engraving on wood.

xylonite (*zī'lōnit*), *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood], a kind of celluloid; a compound used instead of ivory.

xylophone (*zī'lofōn*), *n.*, a musical instrument with a row of bars which give out a sound when struck.

Y

yacht (*yot*), *n.* [Du.], a swift boat, fitted up for pleasure trips or racing.

yak, *n.* [Tibetan], a large, long-haired, humped ox found in the plateaux of Central Asia.

yam, *n.* [Port., from African], a large root like the potato, grown in tropical countries.

Yankee (*yang'ki*), *n.* [perhaps an

Indian corruption of *English* or of Fr. *Anglais*], a native of the New England States in America or of the United States.

yard (1), *n.* [A.S. *geard*, same root as GARDEN], enclosed ground near a house; a garden.

yard (2), *n.* [A.S. *gyrd*, a rod], a measure of three feet in length or of nine square feet; a beam

- for spreading a square-sail.—*n.*, **yard-arm**, one half of a ship's yard, from the mast to either end.
- yarn**, *n.* [A.S. *gearn*], the fibre of cotton, flax, etc., spun into thread; one of the threads or strands of a rope; a long story.
- yarrow** (*yār'ō*), *n.* [A.S.], a plant with finely-cut leaves; milfoil.
- yawl**, *n.* [Du.], a ship's small boat, rowed with four or six oars; a small fishing boat.
- yawn**, *v.* [A.S. *gānian*], to open the mouth widely from weariness or fatigue;—*n.*, a wide opening of the mouth, etc.
- ye**, 2nd per. pl. pron. [nom. of you].
- yea** (*yā*), *adv.* [A.S. *gēa*], yes;—*n.*, an affirmative answer or vote.
- yea**, *v.* [A.S.], to bring forth young.—*n.*, **yea'ling**, a lamb or a kid.
- year**, *n.* [A.S. *gēar*], the time which the earth takes to go round the sun; twelve months, or about 365½ days.—*n.*, **year'ling**, an animal over one year of age, but not yet two.—*a.*, **year'ly**, happening every year;—*adv.*, once a year; from year to year.
- yearn** (*yērn*), *v.* [A.S. *gyrnan*], to seek earnestly; to long for, from pity or desire.—*a.*, **yearn-ing**, longing; earnestly desiring;—*n.*, a deep longing; pity.
- yeast** (*yēst*), *n.* [A.S.], the froth that rises on fermenting liquors; the vegetable growth which causes fermentation, also used for raising dough in bread-making.—*a.*, **yeas'ty**, like yeast or froth; frothy; foamy.
- yell**, *v.* [A.S. *gellan*, akin to *-gale* in NIGHTINGALE], to cry with a startling noise; to scream; to shriek;—*n.*, a loud and startling cry.
- yellow** (*yel'ō*), *a.* [A.S. *geolu*], of a bright colour like gold;—*n.*, a yellow colour; the colour between orange and green.—*ns.*, **yellow-bird**, a common name for the N. Amer. yellow warbler; **yellow-fever**, a fever in which the skin turns yellow, common in hot countries; **yellow-hammer**, a common song bird, having yellow feathers.
- yelp**, *v.* [A.S. *gīpan*], to bark loudly and sharply; to give a sharp cry of pain.
- yeoman** (*yō'mān*), *n.* [M.E., perhaps from A.S. *gā*, a village], a small landowner; one who farms his own land; formerly one next in rank to a gentleman; an officer of the royal household.—*n.*, **yeo'manry**, a body of volunteer cavalry.
- yes**, *adv.* [A.S. *gese*], ay; even so; expressing agreement.
- yester-**, *pref.* [A.S. *geostra*, akin to L. *hesternus*], of or belonging to the preceding day.—*n.*, **yes-terday**, the day before to-day;—*adv.*, on the day just past;—*n.*, **yes'ternight**, the night of yesterday;—*adv.*, on the night just past.
- yet**, *adv.* [A.S. *git*], in addition; at the same time; hitherto; before the end;—*conj.*, for all that; nevertheless.
- yew** (*yū*), *n.* [A.S. *īw*], a dark-leaved evergreen tree of the pine family; its wood used for bows, etc.
- yield** (*yēld*), *v.* [A.S. *gieldan*, to pay], to give in return for labour; to bring forth; to give up; to submit;—*n.*, product; crop.—*a.*, **yield'ing**, giving way.
- yoke**, *n.* [A.S. *geoc*], that which joins; a frame of wood on the necks of oxen for drawing; the oxen so yoked; anything like a yoke; service or slavery;—*v.*, to join together; to put a yoke on; to bring into a state of slavery.—*ns.*, **yoke'-fellow** and **yoke'-mate**, an associate in work, etc.; a husband or wife.
- yolk** (*yōk*), *n.* [A.S. *geolca*, YELLOW], the yellow part of an egg.
- yon** and **yon'der**, *a.* and *adv.* [A.S. *geon*], at a distance, but within view.
- yōre**, *adv.* [A.S. *gēdra*, gen. pl. of *gēar*, YEAR], in the olden time.—*adv.*, of yore, long ago.

you (*û*), *pron.* [A.S. *ëow*], 2nd per. *pron.*, pl. in form of *THOU*;—**your** or **yours**, belonging to you; (emphatic) **yourself**; (*pl.*) **yourselves**.

young (*yung*), *a.* [A.S. *geong*], not old; new to life; having little experience; *comp.* and *sup.* **younger** (*yung'ger*), **youngest** (*yung'gest*);—*n.*, young ones.—*a.*, **young'ish**, somewhat young.—*ns.*, **young'ling**, young per-

son or animal; **young'ster**, (*colloq.*) a young person.

youth (*ûth*), *n.* [A.S. *geoguth*], the early part of life; the time between childhood and manhood; a young fellow; those growing up to be men and women.—*a.*, **youth'ful**, belonging to youth; in early life; not old.

Yule (*ûl*), *n.* [A.S. *gēola*], Christmas.—*n.*, **Yule'tide**, Christmas time.

Z

za'ny, *n.* [Fr. *zani*, from It. *sanni*, a corruption of *Giovanni*, John], originally a person employed to make sport; a clown; a silly fool.

zareba (*zarē'ba*), *n.* [Arab.], a camp protected by prickly or thorny bushes, etc.

zeal, *n.* [O.Fr., from Gk. *zēlos*, zeal], a burning desire to help; great eagerness or activity; enthusiasm; ardour.—*n.*, **zealot** (*zel'ot*), one full of zeal; an enthusiast.—*a.*, **zealous** (*zel'ûs*), full of zeal; earnest.

ze'bra, *n.* [Port., from African], a wild animal of the horse kind, with white and black or brown stripes.

ze'bû, *n.* [Fr., from Tibetan], an Indian ox with short horns, and a large hump over the shoulders.

zemindar', *n.* [Pers.], a person who holds land in India on condition of paying a fixed sum to government; a landlord.

zenana (*zēnan'd*), *n.* [Hind., from Pers. *zan*, a woman], the part of an Indian house set apart for women.

Zend, *n.* [*zend*, a commentary], an ancient Persian language.—*n.*, **Zend-Avesta**, the sacred writings of the ancient Persians, written in Zend.

zen'ith, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *samt*, a way], the point in the heavens right overhead; the highest point.

zephyr (*zef'ir*), *n.* [Fr., from Gk.

zephîros, the west wind], the west wind; any soft, gentle breeze.

Zeppelin, *n.*, a gas-filled dirigible airship, driven by motors; was named after the inventor, Count Ferdinand Zeppelin (1838-1917).

ze'ro, *n.* [O.Fr., from Arab. *cifr*, CIPHER], a cipher; nothing; the point from which the marking of the scale begins; the lowest or neutral point; starting point.

zest, *n.* [O.Fr., a slice of lemon, etc., for flavouring [Gk. *schistos*, divided]], a relish; keen enjoyment.

zig'zag, *a.* and *adv.* [Fr., from Ger. *zickzack* (*zacke*, a tooth)], with short, sharp turns;—*v.*, to make with short, sharp turns; to move in a zigzag manner.—*pres. p.*, **zigzagging**; *p.p.*, **zigzagged** (*-zāgd*).

zinc, *n.* [Ger., etym. ?], a bluish-white metal, like tin, used for covering roofs, making baths, etc.—*n.*, **zincog'raphy**, the art or process of engraving on zinc; the art of printing from such plates.

Zin'garo (*zing'gārō*), *n.* [It.], a gipsy; (*pl.*) **Zin'gari** (*-rē*).

Zi'on or **Sion**, *n.* [Heb.], a hill in Jerusalem; the Church of God; heaven.

zip, *n.* [imit.], the sound made by a bullet; a fastener with inter-locking teeth for joining seams.

zir'con, *n.* [Arab. or Pers.], a

silicate of the element zirconium, sometimes used as a gem.

zith'er (*zith'ér*), *n.* [Ger., from *L. cithara*], a musical instrument of from thirty to forty wires stretched across a board, and played with a plectrum and the fingers.

zo'diac, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *zōdiakos* (*zōon*, an animal)], twelve groups of stars, mostly named after animals, through which the sun appears to pass in a year.

zoll'verein, *n.* (*tsol'* -or *tsöl'ferin*), [Ger. *zoll*, duty; *verein*, union], a union of states in respect to customs duty, etc.

zone, *n.* [Fr., from Gk. *zōnē*, a girdle], a belt or girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth bounded by lines of latitude.—*a.*, **zoned** (*zōn'd*).

zool'ogy (*zōol'ōjī*), *n.* [Gk. *zōon*, an animal; *-logē*], science of animals.—*a.*, **zoolog'ical** (*zōo-*

loj'ikl).—**zoolog'ical garden** or **zoo**, a place where wild animals are kept on view.—*n.*, **zool'ogist**, a scientist who studies animal life.

zo'ophyte, *n.* [Gk. *zōon*, an animal; *phyten*, a plant], an animal resembling a plant, as sponge, coral, etc.—*as.*, **zo'ophytic** and **zo'ophytical**.

Zoroas'trian [Pers.], a follower of Zoroaster; a fire-worshipper.

Zouave (*zooav'*), *n.* [Fr., from N. African *zuawa*], one of a body of French infantry, formerly Algerians, now French soldiers wearing the Arab dress.

Zu'lu (*zoo'loo*), *n.* [native name], one of a warlike tribe of Kafirs, found in Natal, etc.

zymot'ic, *a.* [Gk. *zymōtikos* (*zymē*, ferment)], pertaining to cholera, typhus, etc., of which the poison acts like a ferment in the system.

APPENDIX

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

- à bas** [Fr.], down ; down with.
à cheval [Fr.], on horseback.
ab initio [L.], from the beginning.
ab origine [L.], from the origin or beginning.
ab urbe condita [L.], from the building of the city (that is, Rome, 754 B.C.).
absit omen [L.], may my fears not come true.
ad finem [L.], to the end.
ad hoc [L.], for this special purpose.
ad infinitum [L.], to infinity.
ad interim [L.], in the meanwhile.
ad libitum [L.] (**ad lib.**), at pleasure.
ad nauseam (*nawz'e-am*) [L.], to the point of causing disgust.
adsum [L.], I am present.
ad valorem [L.], according to value.
ad vitam aut culpam [L.], for life or fault ; till some misconduct be proved.
affaire d'honneur [Fr.], an affair of honour ; a duel.
a fortiori [L.], with stronger reason.
à la carte [Fr.], by the bill of fare.
à la mode [Fr.], according to custom ; in fashion.
al fresco [It.], in the open air.
allons [Fr.], let us go ; come on ; forward.
alma mater [L.], a foster-mother (applied by students to their university, college, etc.).
alter ego [L.], another self ; a friend.
amende honorable [Fr.], satisfactory apology ; reparation.
amor patriæ [L.], love of country.
amour propre [Fr.], self-love ; vanity.
anglico (*an-glě'sā*) [L.], in English ; in English fashion.
anno Domini [L.], in the year of our Lord.
annus mirabilis [L.], year of wonders.
ante meridiem [L.], before noon.
à outrance [Fr.], to the utmost.
a posteriori [L.], from the effect to the cause.
a priori [L.], from the cause to the effect.
à propos [Fr.], to the point.
aqua vitæ [L.], water of life ; brandy ; spirit ; alcohol.
argumentum ad hominem [L.], an appeal to a man's interests, prejudices, etc.
arrière pensée [Fr.], a mental reservation.
ars longa, vita brevis [L.], art is long, life is short.
artium magister [L.], master of arts.
à tout prix [Fr.], at any price.
au contraire [Fr.], on the contrary.
au fait [Fr.], well acquainted with.
au fond [Fr.], at the bottom.
au pair [Fr.], on mutual terms with no payment.
au pis aller [Fr.], at the worst.
au reste [Fr.], as for the rest ; besides.
au revoir [Fr.], adieu till we meet again.
aut Caesar aut nullus [L.], either Caesar or nobody ; the first place or none.
auto da fé [Port.], an act of faith.

(applied to the burning of heretics).

aut vincere aut mori [L.], to conquer or die.

aux armes [Fr.], to arms !

avant-coureur [Fr.], a forerunner.

ave atque vale [L.], hail and farewell.

avec permission [Fr.], by or with consent.

bas bleu [Fr.], a blue-stocking ; a literary woman.

beau idéal [Fr.], a perfect model of beauty ; a model of ideal perfection.

beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.

beaux esprits [Fr.], men of wit.

ben trovato [It.], well invented.

bête noire [Fr.], a black beast ; a bugbear.

blasé [Fr.], bored or uninterested due to over-familiarity.

bona fide (*fi dā*) [L.], in good faith ; in reality.

bon ami [Fr.], good friend.

bonhomie [Fr.], good-natured simplicity.

bon jour [Fr.], good day ; good morning.

bon mot [Fr.], a witty saying.

bonne [Fr.], a nurse or governess.

bonne bouche [Fr.], a dainty morsel.

bon soir [Fr.], good evening.

bon voyage [Fr.], may you have a pleasant journey, good-bye.

canaille [Fr.], the rabble.

cap-à-pie (*-pē*) [Fr.], from head to foot.

car'pe diem [L.], enjoy the present day ; seize the opportunity that offers.

casus belli [L.], that which brings on or justifies war ; occasion or ground of quarrel.

cav'e can'em [L.], beware of the dog.

c'est à dire [Fr.], that is to say.

ceteris paribus [L.], other things being equal.

chef [Fr.], the head ; the leading person or part ; chief cook.

chef-d'oeuvre [Fr.], a masterpiece.

chemin de fer [Fr.], a railway.

chevalier d'industrie [Fr.], a knight of industry : one who lives by his wits or by fraud.

ci-devant [Fr.], former ; formerly.

comme il faut [Fr.], as it should be ; correct.

communiqué [Fr.], an official report.

compos mentis [L.], of sound mind.

con amo're [It.], with love ; with zeal.

confrère [Fr.], an associate.

congé d'élire [Fr.], leave to elect.

conseil d'état [Fr.], a council of state ; a privy council.

contra bonos mores [L.], contrary to good manners.

cordons sanitaires [Fr.], a line of troops placed to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.

corps diplomatique [Fr.], a diplomatic body.

corpus delicti [L.], the body or foundation of the offence.

corpus vile (*vē'la*) [L.], worthless matter.

corrigenda [L.], corrections to be made.

couleur de rose [Fr.], rose colour : an aspect of delusive beauty.

coup d'état (*koo d'āta*) [Fr.], a stroke of policy ; a violent measure in public affairs.

coup de grâce [Fr.], a finishing stroke.

coup de main [Fr.], a sudden enterprise or effort.

coup d'oeil [Fr.], a rapid glance.

coup de soleil [Fr.], a sunstroke.

cul bono ? [L.], for whose good is it ? who benefited ?

cul de sac [Fr.], a street or lane that has no outlet.

cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt ; making some allowance for exaggeration.

cum privilegio [L.], with privilege.

currente calamo [L.], with a running or rapid pen.

custos rotulorum [L.], keeper of the rolls.

da capo [It.], from the beginning.

d'accord [Fr.], in agreement ; in tune.
 de bonne grâce [Fr.], with good grace ; willingly.
 de facto [L.], in fact ; really.
 Dei gratia [L.], by the grace of God.
 de jure [L.], by law ; by right.
 delenda est Carthago [L.], Carthage must be destroyed.
 de luxe [Fr.], luxurious.
 de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.], say nothing but good of the dead.
 de novo [L.], anew.
 Deo gratias [L.], thanks to God.
 Deo volente [L.], God willing (usually *D.F.*).
 de profundis [L.], out of the depths.
 de rigueur [Fr.], according to strict etiquette.
 dernier ressort [Fr.], a last resource.
 de trop [Fr.], too much or too many.
 deus ex machina (*mack-*) [L.], a providential intervention.
 Deus vobiscum [L.], God be with you.
 dies irae [L.], day of wrath.
 dies non [L.], a day when business is not transacted.
 Dieu défend le droit [Fr.], God defends the right ; may God defend the right !
 Dieu et mon droit [Fr.], God and my right.
 dilettante [It.], a lover of the fine arts.
 distingué [Fr.], distinguished ; remarkable.
 divertissement [Fr.], amusement ; sport.
 dolce far niente (*dol-châ' far nēyen'tâ*) [It.], sweet doing-nothing ; sweet idleness.
 double entendre [Fr.], double meaning ; a word or phrase capable of more than one meaning.
 dram'atis persô'nae [L.], characters in a drama.
 dulces domum [L.], sweet (to go) home.
 dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.], it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

eau de Cologne [Fr.], Cologne water ; a perfume.
 eau de vie [Fr.], water of life ; brandy.
 édition de luxe [Fr.], a splendid and costly edition of a book.
 El Dorado [Sp.], the golden land.
 éloge [Fr.], a funeral oration.
 émeute [Fr.], insurrection ; uproar.
 empressissement [Fr.], ardour ; zeal ; interest.
 en arrière [Fr.], in the rear ; behind ; back.
 en avant [Fr.], forward.
 en déshabillé [Fr.], in undress.
 en famille [Fr.], with one's family ; in a domestic state.
 enfant terrible [Fr.], a child who by his behaviour causes embarrassment.
 enfin [Fr.], at last ; in the end ; in short.
 en masse [Fr.], in a body.
 en passant [Fr.], in passing ; by the way.
 en rapport [Fr.], in agreement ; sympathetic.
 en règle [Fr.], in order ; according to rule.
 en route [Fr.], on the way.
 entente cordiale [Fr.], cordial understanding (between two states).
 en tout [Fr.], in all ; wholly.
 entre nous [Fr.], between ourselves.
 en vérité [Fr.], in truth.
 errare est humanum [L.], to err is human.
 esprit de corps [Fr.], the animating spirit of a collective body (as the army, the bar, etc.).
 et cetera [L.], and the rest.
 et tu, Brute [L.], and thou, too, Brutus !
 eurêka [Gk.], I have found it.
 ex cathedra [L.], from the chair ; with high authority.
 excelsior [L.], higher.
 excerpta [L.], extracts.
 exempli gratia [L.], by way of example (contracted, e.g.).
 exeunt omnes [L.], all go out or retire.
 ex nihilo nihil fit [L.], out of nothing nothing comes.

- ex officio** [L.], by virtue of office.
- ex parte** [L.], favouring one side only.
- experto crede** [L.], believe one who has tried it.
- exposé** [Fr.], an exposition; recital.
- ex voto** [L.], according to vow.
- facetiae** [L.], humorous writing or sayings; jokes.
- facile princeps** [L.], easily pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
- facilis est descensus Averno** [L.], the descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.
- fait accompli** [Fr.], a thing already done.
- faux pas** [Fr.], a mistake; a false step.
- fecit** [L.], he made or executed it.
- felo de se** [L.], suicide.
- femme de chambre** [Fr.], a chambermaid.
- festina lente** [L.], hasten slowly.
- feu de joie** [Fr.], a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
- fiat justitia ruat coelum** [L.], let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
- fiat lux** [L.], let there be light.
- fidel defensor** [L.], defender of the faith.
- fides Punica** [L.], Punic faith; treachery.
- fidus Achætes** [L.], faithful Achætes; a true friend.
- filii** [Fr.], son.
- finis** [L.], the end.
- fons et origo** [L.], the source and origin.
- force majeure** [Fr.], superior power; circumstances not under one's control.
- fortiter in re** [L.], with firmness in action.
- garçon** [Fr.], a boy; a waiter.
- garde du corps** [Fr.], a body-guard.
- gardez** [Fr.], take care; be on your guard.
- gaudeamus igitur** [L.], let us rejoice, therefore.
- geist** [Ger.], spirit; vital principle.
- genius loci** [L.], the genius of the place.
- gendarme** [Fr.], armed policeman.
- gentilhomme** [Fr.], a gentleman.
- gloria in excelsis Deo** [L.], glory to God in the highest.
- gloria Patri** [L.], glory be to the Father.
- gnôthi seauton** [Gk.], know thyself.
- grâce à Dieu** [Fr.], thanks to God.
- gradatim** [L.], step by step.
- gradus ad Parnassum** [L.], a step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
- haut goût** [Fr.], high flavour; elegant taste.
- hic et ubique** [L.], here and everywhere.
- hic jacet** [L.], here lies.
- hinc illae lacrimae** [L.], hence these tears.
- hoi polloi** [Gk.], the many; the vulgar; the rabble.
- homme d'affaires** [Fr.], a man of business.
- homme d'esprit** [Fr.], a man of wit or genius.
- honi soit qui mal y pense** [Fr.], evil to him who evil thinks.
- horae subsequæ** [L.], leisure hours.
- hors de combat** [Fr.], unable to continue to fight.
- hortus siccus** [L.], a collection of dried plants.
- hôtel de ville** [Fr.], a town-hall.
- ibidem** [L.], in the same place, thing, or case.
- ich dien** [Ger.], I serve.
- id est** [L.], that is (contracted, i.e.).
- imperium in imperio** [L.], a government within another.
- imprimatur** [L.], the licence to print a book, registered on its title-page; the imprint.
- in aeternum** [L.], for ever.
- in armis** [L.], under arms.
- in articulo mortis** [L.], at the point of death; in the last struggle.
- in capite** [L.], in the head; in chief.
- Index Expurgatorius** [L.], a list of books prohibited by the Roman Catholic Church.

in extenso [L.], at full length.
in extremis [L.], at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto [L.], taken in the act.
in forma pauperis [L.], as a poor man.
infra dignitatem [L.], beneath one's dignity (contracted *infra dig.*).
in hoc statu [L.], in this state of things.
in memoriâ [L.], to the memory (of).
in nomine [L.], in the name (of).
in partibus infidelium [L.], in infidel countries.
in perpetuum [L.], for ever.
in propria persona [L.], in person.
in re [L.], in the matter of; concerning.
in rerum natura [L.], in the nature of things.
in saecula saeculorum [L.], for ever and ever.
in situ [L.], in its original situation.
in statu quo [L.], in the former state.
inter alia [L.], among other things.
inter nos [L.], between ourselves.
in terrôrem [L.], as a means of terrifying; by way of threat.
inter se [L.], among themselves.
in toto [L.], in the whole; entirely.
in vino veritas [L.], there is truth in wine; truth comes out under the influence of wine.
ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.
ipse facto [L.], in the fact itself.
italice [L.], in Italian; in Italian fashion.
iterum [L.], again.
jacta est alea [L.], the die is cast.
jet d'eau [Fr.], a jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de mots [Fr.], a play upon words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit [Fr.], a witticism.
jubilare Deo [L.], be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God.
judicium Dei [L.], the judgment of God.
jure divino [L.], by divine law.

jure humano [L.], by human law.
jus civile [L.], civil law.
jus divinum [L.], divine law.
jus gentium [L.], the law of nations.
juvante Deo [L.], by God's help.
juxta [L.], near by.
j'y suis et j'y reste [Fr.], here I am and here I mean to stay.
labôre et honôre [L.], by labour and honour.
labor omnia vincit [L.], labour conquers everything.
laissez faire [Fr.], let alone; (of industry or commerce) without interference by the state.
l'allegro [It.], the merry man.
lapsus calami [L.], a slip of the pen.
lapsus linguae [L.], a slip of the tongue.
lar'es et penat'es [L.], household gods.
laudâtor temporis acti [L.], one who praises time past.
laus Deo [L.], praise to God.
le beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.
l'empire des lettres [Fr.], the republic of letters.
le pas [Fr.], precedence in place or rank.
lèse-majesté [Fr.], treason.
le tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole considered as one; the general effect.
lettre de cachet [Fr.], a royal warrant for arrest.
lettre de marque [Fr.], a letter of marque or authority to a ship to make captures.
lex loci [L.], the law or custom of the place.
lex non scripta [L.], the common law; unwritten law.
lex scripta [L.], statute law.
lex talionis [L.], the law of retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.], man proposes, and God disposes.
lingua franca [It.], a mixed language which can be understood by different tribes or peoples.

literae humaniores [L.], cultural learning.

locum tenens [L.], one occupying the place of another for a time; a deputy or substitute.

locus standi [L.], recognized position; a right to intervene.

lusus naturae [L.], a sport or freak of nature.

lux in tenebris [L.], light in darkness.

ma chère (*fem.*) [Fr.], my dear.

ma foi [Fr.], upon my faith.

magna est veritas et praevalabit [L.], truth is mighty and will prevail.

magnum bonum [L.], a great good.

magnum opus [L.], a great work.

maître d'hôtel [Fr.], a house-steward; a hotel keeper.

mal de mer [Fr.], sea-sickness.

maladie du pays [Fr.], homesickness.

mala fide (*fi'da*) [L.], with bad faith; treacherously.

mandamus [L.], we command; a writ issued by the Court of King's Bench.

materfamilias [L.], the mother of a family.

matériel [Fr.], material used in any design; the equipment of an army.

mauvais goût [Fr.], bad taste.

mauvais quart d'heure [Fr.], a bad quarter of an hour.

mauvais sujet [Fr.], a worthless fellow.

mauvaise honte [Fr.], false modesty.

mélange [Fr.], a mixture.

mêlée [Fr.], a confused fight; a scuffle.

memento mori [L.], remember death.

memorabilia [L.], things to be remembered.

ménage (*men-azh'*) [Fr.], household management.

mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.

mens sibi conscia recti [L.], a mind conscious of rectitude.

mésalliance [Fr.], marriage with an inferior.

messieurs [Fr.], sirs; gentlemen.
meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.

mirabile dictu [L.], wonderful to be told.

mirabilia [L.], wonders.

mise en scène [Fr.], the setting and scenery of a play.

modus operandi [L.], manner of operation; way of doing some thing.

mon ami (*fem. amie*) [Fr.], my friend.

mon cher (*masc.*) [Fr.], my dear.

monsieur [Fr.], sir; Mr.; a gentleman.

moreau [Fr.], a bit; morsel; fragment.

mot juste [Fr.], the exactly right expression.

multum in parvo [L.], much in little.

mutatis mutandis [L.], with the necessary changes.

naissance [Fr.], birth.

necessitas non habet legem [L.], necessity has no law.

née [Fr.], born; family name.

négligé [Fr.], unceremonious dress.

nemine contradicente [L.], without opposition; no one speaking in opposition. (*Contracted nem. con.*)

nemine dissentiente [L.], no-one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.

nemo me impune lacessit [L.], no-one injures me with impunity.

ne plus ultra [L.], nothing further; the utmost point; highest pitch of excellence.

ne sutor ultra (or *supra*) **crepidam** [L.], let not the shoemaker go beyond his last; let the cobbler stick to his last.

nihil obstat [L.], there is no objection.

nil admirari [L.], the attitude of minds that finds nothing to admire; blasé.

nil desperandum [L.], there is no reason for despair; never despair.

n'importe [Fr.], it matters not.

nisi Dominus frustra [L.], unless the Lord help, we labour in vain.

nisi prius [L.], (unless previously) name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.
noblesse oblige (*oblech'*) [Fr.], rank imposes obligation.
volens volens [L.], whether he will or not.
noli me tangere [L.], don't touch me.
nom de guerre [Fr.], a war name ; a travelling title ; pseudonym.
nom de plume [Fr.], an assumed or literary title (*not* a French phrase).
nonchalance [Fr.], coolness ; indifference ; careless attitude.
non compos mentis [L.], not of sound mind.
non sequitur [L.], it does not follow.
nota bene [L.], mark well.
Notre Dame [Fr.], Our Lady ; the Virgin.
nous avons changé tout cela [Fr.], we have changed all that.
nouveaux riches [Fr.], people who have newly gained wealth ; upstarts.
novus homo [L.], a new man, or one who has raised himself from obscurity.
oblit [L.], he or she died.
obiter dictum [L.], a thing said by the way or in passing.
odium theologicum [L.], the hatred among theologians.
œuvres [Fr.], works.
omnia ad Dei gloriam [L.], all things to the glory of God.
omnia vincit amor [L.], love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor [L.], labour overcomes all things.
on dit [Fr.], they say ; report ; a flying rumour.
onus probandi [L.], the burden of proving.
optimates [L.], men of the first rank.
ora et labôra [L.], pray and work.
ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.
O ! si sic omnia [L.], oh, if all things were so ; oh, if he had always spoken or acted so.
O tempora ! O mores ! [L.], oh the times ! oh the manners !

otium cum dignitate [L.], ease with dignity ; dignified leisure.
padrône [It.], a master ; a landlord ; ruler.
pallida mors [L.], pale death.
palmarum qui meruit ferat [L.], let him bear the palm who has deserved it.
par excellence [Fr.], by way of eminence ; pre-eminently.
par exemple [Fr.], for example.
pari passu [L.], with equal pace ; step for step ; side by side.
parole d'honneur [Fr.], word of honour.
particeps criminis [L.], an accomplice in a crime.
partout [Fr.], everywhere.
pas [Fr.], a step ; action ; precedence.
pas de deux [Fr.], a dance for two.
passim [L.], scattered throughout.
pâté de foie gras [Fr.], goose-liver pie.
paterfamilias [L.], the father of a family.
Pater Noster [L.], Our Father—hence, the Lord's Prayer.
pater patriæ [L.], father of his country.
pax vobiscum [L.], peace be with you.
peccâvi [L.], I have sinned.
pendente lite [L.], pending the lawsuit.
pensée [Fr.], a thought.
per annum [L.], by the year ; annually.
per capita [L.], by the head ; each.
per centum [L.], by the hundred.
per contra [L.], on the contrary ; contrariwise.
per diem [L.], by the day.
per mare, per terras [L.], by sea and land.
per saltum [L.], by leap or jump ; all at once.
per se [L.], considered by itself.
persona grata [L.], an acceptable person.
personnel [Fr.], the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the *matériel*.
petit [Fr.], small.
pinxit [L.], he (or she) painted it.

pis aller (au) [Fr.], at the last or worst shift.

point d'appui [Fr.], point of support; prop.

pons asinorum [L.], bridge of asses; the 5th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid.

posse comitatus [L.], the manpower of the country that may be called upon.

poste restante [Fr.], to remain until called for (applied to letters in a post-office).

post meridiem [L.], afternoon.

post mortem [L.], after death.

post obitum [L.], after death.

pour passer le temps [Fr.], to pass away the time.

preux chevalier [Fr.], a brave knight.

prima facie [L.], on the first view.

primo [L.], in the first place.

primum mobile [L.], the main-spring; the source of motion.

primus inter pares [L.], chief among equals.

pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.

procès verbal [Fr.], a written statement.

pro et contra [L.], for and against.

pro forma [L.], as a matter of form.

propaganda fide [L.], for extending the faith.

pro patria [L.], for our country.

pro rata [L.], in proportion.

pro rege, lege, et grege [L.], for the king, the law, and the people.

pro re nata [L.], for a special emergency; according as circumstances arise.

pro tanto [L.], for so much.

protégé (*fem. protégée*) [Fr.], one protected or patronized by another.

pro tempore [L.], for the time being. (Contracted *pro tem.*)

proxime accessit [L.], he (she) came next.

quaere [L.], query; inquiry.

quam celerrime [L.], as quickly as possible.

quantum [L.], the quantity or amount.

quantum libet [L.], as much as you please.

quantum sufficit [L.], a sufficient quantity.

quasi [L.], as if; in a manner.

quelque chose [Fr.], a trifle; something.

quid nunc? [L.], what now?

quid pro quo [L.], an equivalent; tit for tat.

qu'importe? [Fr.], what matters it?

qui vive? [Fr.], who goes there?

quo animo [L.], with what mind or intention.

quod avertat Deus [L.], may God avert this.

quod vide [L.], which see; contracted, q.v.

quondam [L.], formerly, former.

quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.], those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.

raison d'état [Fr.], a reason of state.

raison d'être [Fr.], the reason for a thing's existence.

rara avis [L.], a rare bird; a prodigy.

réchauffé [Fr.], warmed again, as food; hence insipid; stale.

recherché [Fr.], sought out with care; exquisite; far-fetched.

reductio ad absurdum [L.], a reducing to an absurdity.

regium donum [L.], a royal gift.

rentes [Fr.], Government funds bearing interest - stocks.

répondez, s'il vous plaît (*R.S.V.P.*) [Fr.], please reply.

requiescat in pace [L.], may he rest in peace.

res angustae domi [L.], straitened circumstances at home; poverty.

res gestae [L.], deeds done; exploits; business performed.

res judicata [L.], a case or suit already settled.

respublica [L.], the commonwealth.

resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.

revenons à nos moutons [Fr.], let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

robe de chambre [Fr.], a morning gown or dressing-gown.

ruse de guerre [Fr.], a stratagem of war.

rus in urbe [L.], the country in the town.

sanctum sanctorum [L.], holy of holies.

sangfroid [Fr.], cold blood ; composure.

sans cérémonie [Fr.], without ceremony.

sans doute [Fr.], without doubt.

sans peur et sans reproche [Fr.], without fear or reproach ; fearless and pure.

sans souci [Fr.], without care.

sartor resartus [L.], the tailor mended.

saue qui peut [Fr.], save himself who can.

savant [Fr.], a learned man.

savoir faire [Fr.], ability ; the knowing how to act ; skill ; tact.

savoir vivre [Fr.], good breeding ; refined manners.

secundum artem [L.], according to rule ; scientifically.

semper idem [L.], always the same.

semper paratus [L.], always ready.

seriatim [L.], one after another ; in turn.

sic itur ad astra [L.], such is the way to the stars (to immortality).

sic passim [L.], so everywhere.

sic transit gloria mundi [L.], so passes the glory of the world.

si monumentum requiris, circumspice [L.], if you wish to see his monument, look around you.

simpliciter [L.], without qualification ; absolutely.

sine cura [L.], without care or charge ; a sinecure.

sine die [L.], without fixing a date.

sine qua non [L.], an indispensable condition.

si vis pacem, para bellum [L.], if you wish for peace, prepare for war.

soi-disant [Fr.], self-called.

spéro meliora [L.], I hope for better things.

spirituel [Fr.], intelligent ; witty.

spolia opima [L.], the richest booty.

status quo [L.], the same state as before.

stet [L.], let it stand.

suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.], gentle in manner, but resolute in deed.

sub judice [L.], under judicial consideration.

sub rosa [L.], under the rose ; privately.

sub silentio [L.], in silence.

succès d'estime [Fr.], a success bringing more credit than profit.

suggestio falsi [L.], suggestion of falsehood.

sui generis [L.], of its own kind.

summum bonum [L.], the highest good.

suppressio veri [L.], suppression of the truth.

tabula rasa [L.], a smooth or blank tablet ; a clean sheet.

tant mieux [Fr.], so much the better.

tant pis [Fr.], so much the worse.

tapis [Fr.], the carpet.

Te Deum [L.], a hymn of thanksgiving.

tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [L.], the times are changed and we with them.

tempus fugit [L.], time flies.

tenez [Fr.], take it ; hold.

terra firma [L.], solid earth ; a safe footing.

terra incognita [L.], an unknown country.

tertium quid [L.], a third something.

tête-à-tête [Fr.], face to face ; a private conversation.

toga virilis [L.], the gown of manhood.

to kalon [Gk.], the beautiful ; the chief good.

tour de force [Fr.], a feat of strength or skill.

tout-à-fait [Fr.], wholly ; entirely.

tout-à-l'heure [Fr.], instantly.

tout au contraire [Fr.], quite the contrary.

tout à vous [Fr.], entirely yours.

tout de suite [Fr.], immediately.

tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole taken together ; the general effect.

tout est perdu hors l'honneur

[Fr.], all is lost but honour.

tu quoque [L.], thou also ; you too

ubi supra [L.], where above mentioned.

ultima ratio regum [L.], the last argument of kings—war.

ultima Thule [L.], the utmost boundary or limit.

ultimatum [L.], final conditions.

ultimus Romanorum [L.], the last of the Romans.

ultra vires [L.], beyond one's legal authority.

ut infra [L.], as below.

ut supra [L.], as above.

vade in pace [L.], go in peace.

vade mecum [L.], go with me ; a constant companion ; a guide.

vae victis [L.], woe to the vanquished.

val'e [L.], farewell.

valet de chambre [Fr.], an attendant ; a footman.

variae lectiones [L.], variant readings.

vēni, vidi, vici [L.], I came, I saw I conquered.

ventre à terre [Fr.], at full speed.

verbātīm et literātīm [L.], word for word, and letter for letter.

verbum sat sapienti [L.], a word is enough for a wise man (contracted to *verb. sap.*).

veritas vincit [L.], truth conquers.

versus (v.) [L.], against ; toward.

vestigia [L.], tracks ; vestiges.

vexata quaestio [L.], a disputed question.

via [L.], by the way of.

via media [L.], a middle course.

vice versa [L.], the terms being exchanged.

videtur [L.], it appears.

vide supra [L.], see above.

vi et armis [L.], by force of arms.

vigilate et orate [L.], watch and pray.

virginibus puerisque [L.], for maidens and boys.

virtute officii [L.], by virtue of one's office.

vis-à-vis [Fr.], opposite, facing.

vis inertiae [L.], the power of inertia ; resistance.

vis medicatrix naturae [L.], the healing power of nature.

vivat [Fr.], a shout of ' Long live.'

vivat regina [L.], long live the queen.

vivat rex [L.], long live the king !

viva voce [L.], by the living voice ; by oral examination.

vive l'empereur [Fr.], long live the emperor.

vive le roi [Fr.], long live the king !

voilà [Fr.], behold ; there is ; there are.

voilà tout [Fr.], that's all.

volte-face [Fr.], a complete change of opinion.

vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.

vulgo [L.], commonly.

Weltschmerz [Ger.], world-sorrow ; pessimism.

Zeitgeist [Ger.], the spirit of the age.

